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NORTH KOREAN CENTRAL YEARBOOK



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KOREAN WORKERS PARTY

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1973 in Korean 1973 pp 155-156

[Text] The Korean Workers Party, the organizer and supporter of all the victories of the Korean people, is a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party founded on 10 October 1945, by Comrade Kim Il-song, a brilliant revolutionary genius, and the great leader of our people.

The Korean Workers Party represents the vanguard and organized troops of our working class, and of the entire working masses. It is composed of progressive fighters among our workers, including laborers, peasants, and intellectuals who devotedly fight for the interests of the working masses, and for the victory in the great tasks of socialism and communism. It is the highest form of revolutionary organization among all organizations of our working masses.

The Korean Workers Party is a political organization which represents and fights for the interests of our working class, and of the entire working masses, and it is the vanguard unit which, at the forefront, organizes and mobilizes the masses. Moreover, it is a unit organized on the unitary principle that all party members obey party organizations, all party organizations obey the Party Central Committee, and the entire party accepts the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It is an organized body of troops which moves only according to the unitary discipline of thinking and acting according to his ideology and intention.

The Korean Workers Party (has directly inherited the glorious revolutionary tradition) of which was forged during the anti-Japanese armed struggle period, and which was organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, his great revolutionary thought, the ideological system of chuch'e, the immortal revolutionary accomplishments, and the popular work style.

The Korean Workers Party adopts Comrade Kim Il-song's concept of chuch'e as the unitary guiding policy for its activities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the sole embodiment of the ideological will that unites all of the party members and the people

as one, and it is the only center. He is the heart of the struggle for the revolution and construction, and he is the foremost brain in its guidance. The revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the system of his concept of chuch'e are the decisive guarantees which further consolidate and develop the organizational, ideological, and theoretical basis of our party, and which enables the party to fully perform its role as vanguard unit and the organizational unit of the working class.

Therefore, the Party struggles resolutely to oppose all sorts of opportunism and bourgeois ideas including revisionism and dogmatism which are contrary to the great revolutionary ideas and chuch'e ideas of Comrade Kim Il-song and to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

The Korean Workers Party has as the immediate goals the guarantee of the total victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the implementation of the tasks of national liberation and the revolution of people's democracy throughout the nation. It has as an ultimate goal the construction of a communist society.

The founding of the Korean Workers Party, its strengthening and development have been possible only because of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song.

When he early entered the road of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, proposed the revolutionary line and policy based on the concept of chuch'e. He formulated the original policy for party-founding which specified that the organizational and ideological base of the party must be built before the founding of the party.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, not only clearly charted the most appropriate path for the founding of the revolutionary party, but also energetically organized and led it towards its realization.

In the bloody path of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the leader turned the revolutionary fighters of worker and peasant origins into a communist core and by constantly expanding their ranks to establish an organizational framework for the founding of a party and through a principled struggle to oppose all forms of reactionary ideas including sectarianism, flunkeyism, and dogmatism, he brought about an overall unity in the organizational will of all ranks based on the unitary chuch'e idea, he forged a revolutionary organization of the widespread masses, and he firmly consolidated a mass base upon which to establish the party.

With the chuch'e line relating to the establishment of a Marxist-Leninist Party presented by Comrade Kim Il-song and with the firm

organizational and ideological preparation gained to establish a party during the era of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he was able to establish a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party on a solid foundation without delay in spite of the intense movements of enemies at home and abroad and in spite of a succession of difficulties and ordeals and since the first day of its founding, our party has been able to display its invincible might.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song strengthened and developed the newly established party as the revolutionary vanguard of the Korean working class and working people and as the general staff of our revolution, and led the Korean revolution to victory and glory.

From the first day he founded the party, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, wisely waged the struggle to thoroughly establish the unitary ideological system based on principles for the founding of the Marxist-Leninist Party, and to realize, based on this, the unity and solidarity of the ideological will of the party ranks.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught: "...The establishment of the party's unitary ideological system is to further consolidate and develop the organizational, ideological, and theoretical base of the party, and to make the party satisfactorily perform as vanguard troops of the working class, and as its organized troops. It is a basic principle for the construction of the Marxist-Leninist Party, and it is an important problem which decrees the victory of the socialist revolution and the destiny of the fate of communist construction."

With the original thought concerning the establishment of the unitary ideological system as enunciated by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader as the guiding policy, our party strongly grappled with the general task of thoroughly establishing a unitary ideological system within the party and strengthening the unity of the party ranks. It pursued the task energetically. As our party, under our leader's wise guidance, organized and executed the task of ideological indoctrination and of establishing the party's unitary ideology and the ideological system of chuch'e among party members in close coordination with the struggle against factionalism, dogmatism, and revisionism, it fully won over all forms of anti-party and counterrevolutionary ideological currents within the party. It strongly armed the entire party and the entire people with the party's unitary ideology, and the concept of chuch'e.

Consequently, today the party is permeated with our leader's revolutionary thought and his concept of chuch'e. The unity and solidarity of the entire party's ideological will solely centering around our leader has reached a new high level, and it has become the most vital and most solid one.

Since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song proposed the policy for building a mass party and brilliantly realized it, he has broadly encompassed the progressive elements, including the working class, the peasantry, and the working intellectuals, and has strengthened and developed the party as powerful combat troops deeply rooted in the masses.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "The Korean Communist Party must never become an organization of a minority of communists. The Korean Communist Party must become a mass party which is deeply rooted among the broad working masses, including the workers and peasants. And it must become the refined general staff of the revolution, which organizes and guides the construction of a new Korea" ("Concerning the Building of the Party, State, and Military Forces in the Liberated Fatherland," Single-volume Publication, p 6).

After proposing the policy for building a mass party, our leader, on 28 August 1946, merged the Communist Party with the New People's Party to develop it as a mass party, the Workers' Party. As the Communist Party was developed into a mass party, the Workers' Party, it became possible to more strongly rally the working masses around the party and our leader, to further enhance the militant power and guiding role of the party, and to successfully carry out the revolution and construction.

Also, as our leader took the epoch-making step of uniting the North and South Korean Workers' Parties in June 1949, he took over the South Korean Workers' Party, which faced destruction due to the U.S. imperialists, and their lackeys, and the scheme of the spy clique that had infiltrated the ranks, and made it possible to strengthen the unified leadership of the North and South Korean Workers' Parties.

As our leader deeply perceived the objective demand of our revolutionary development, class relations, and the preparedness of the masses, he corrected on a timely basis the left sectarianism in the development of the party, and he endlessly expanded the party's ranks. Moreover, as he closely coordinated the quantitative growth of the party ranks with their qualitative consolidation, he brilliantly realized the building of a militant and mass party.

Our leader strongly organized outposts of core elements and endlessly expanded their ranks while building the mass party. On the other hand, he took strong hold of the task of strengthening the party life of the party members and training their party spirit.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught: "The key to party tasks lies in correctly guiding the party life of the party members, and the basis of party-building lies precisely in strengthening the party life of the party members. Only if we strengthen party life can we train the party spirit of party members, enhance their vanguard

role in the revolution and construction, and successfully carry out the revolutionary task which we face" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 515).

As our party, under our leader's wise guidance, strongly led the task of strengthening the party life of its members, which is the key to its tasks, and the basis of party-building, the revolutionary party life style of party members was established within the party, and the party was strengthened and developed into a revolutionary party which was able to successfully resolve all problems raised by party tasks on the basis of the party life of its members.

Our party has realized the original party work system and the party work method enunciated by our leader, and party tasks have been fully transformed into working with people. The system in which the superior help the subordinate has been established in an orderly fashion. Consequently, the party gives firm priority to political tasks, and the party members and the masses display, with a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm, initiative and creativity in the revolution and construction.

Also, as our leader has on a timely basis crushed all schemes of the anti-party revisionists, and has strengthened and developed the party into an invincible vanguard and a refined political general staff. Our party guarantees the party leadership over the transmission belts and the party guidance in the revolution and construction.

Truly, the Korean Workers Party has become under our leader's wise guidance a unitary, organization like a living organism, and it is a revolutionary and militant organization which can overcome any storm.

Because of this, from its inception under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean Workers Party has successfully carried out all revolutionary tasks which it has confronted, while organizationally and ideologically strengthening the party's ranks, and strongly rallying the broad strata of masses around our leader.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean Workers Party successfully carried out the anti-imperialist anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half of the Republic during the peaceful construction period, after the Liberation. Organizationally and ideologically it strengthened the party ranks, thus strongly consolidating a revolutionary democratic base in the northern half politically, economically, and militarily. It provided a firm guarantee for independently developing the Korean revolution. During the just Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the party organized and mobilized all party members and the masses to defeat the U.S. imperialist armed aggressors, thus resolutely defending the freedom and independence of the fatherland, and the honor of the people. Moreover, it crushed the U.S. imperialists' plotting scheme

for expanding the war, and it strongly defended the eastern outpost of socialism, and honorably protected world peace and security.

Also during the postwar period, as the Korean Workers' Party vigorously and skillfully organized and led the struggle to rehabilitate and develop the people's economy, and to carry out the socialist revolution and socialist construction, it victoriously carried out the socialist transformation of the economic form, and the historic task of building the socialist base in the northern half in our country. It transformed the nation into a socialist industrial-agrarian state with a strong base built on a self-sufficient national economy.

When the task of building the socialist base was successfully realized, the party immediately organized and mobilized the entire party and the entire people for the new strategic task of further advancing socialist construction, and for the fulfillment of the Seven-Year People's Economic Plan to scale the heights of socialism. Thus, as the programmatic tasks proposed on the Fourth Party Congress were brilliantly realized, the Fifth Party Congress declared to the whole world that our country had been transformed into a powerful socialist industrial state with modern industry and an advanced rural economy.

Today, the Korean Workers Party is organizing and mobilizing the entire party members and workers for new battles and heroic exploits along the path for accelerating the total victory of socialism and the great task of unifying the fatherland, as charted by our great leader.

While thus strongly organizing the northern half of the Republic as the fortress of the Korean revolution, the Korean Workers Party is waging struggles to fully implement the policy proposed by our leader for the peaceful unification of the fatherland and to achieve the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

Also, as a unit of the international communist movement, the Korean Workers Party is struggling not only for socialism and communism in our country, but also for the final victory of world revolution. Our party is making every effort to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist nations, to vigorously wage the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle against imperialist aggression, including U.S. imperialism, to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the newly emerging nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and to actively support and encourage the liberation struggle in these regions and the revolutionary struggle of all nations.

Thus, the entire course of the party leadership over the building of our party, its development, the revolutionary struggle, and its construction, constitutes a brilliant history under the wise guidance of our great leader. His immortal concept of *chuch'e* has been brilliantly realized, an untrodden path has been blazed, and the invincible power of our

party has been exhibited, and a great history of the revolutionary struggle and construction has been established.

The Korean Workers Party is invincible because it was personally founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, it adopted his revolutionary thought and his concept of chuch'e as its unitary guiding thought, it inherited the revolutionary tradition forged by him; it is led by his creative theory for party-building, and because it receives his wise guidance.

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DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1973 in Korean 1973 pp 157-158

[Text] The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, founded and led by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, is an independent socialist state which represents the interests of the entire Korean people.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is dependent on the political and ideological unity of the entire people based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class, and on socialist relations of production and the foundation of a self-sufficient national economy.

The Republic adopts as its unitary guiding policy the immortal concept of *chuch'e*, as expounded by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, which has creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to our realities. It is a revolutionary political power which has inherited the glorious tradition forged in the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle against the imperialist aggressors, and for the restoration of the fatherland and the happiness of the people.

The Republic considers it to be the basic revolutionary task to achieve the total victory of socialism in the northern half and to win the full independence of the fatherland after expelling outside forces on a nation-wide scale. Also, our nation accepts it as the most important mission to represent the will and aim of the real sovereign masters, the workers, peasants, soldiers, and working intellectuals, and to act in defense of their interests.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by President Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, was founded on 9 September 1948, by the general will of the entire people of North and South Korea.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is our true fatherland which enjoys the absolute support and love of the entire Korean people.

The sovereignty of the Republic lies in the workers, peasants, soldiers, and working intellectuals, and they exercise their sovereign right through people's assemblies, their representative organs.

The supreme sovereign organ of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the Supreme People's Assembly.

The Supreme People's Assembly is composed of deputies elected by secret ballots on the principle of general, equal, and direct election. Their term of office is 4 years. The First Supreme People's Assembly was formed the general elections of the north and the south which were held throughout the entire areas of North and South Korea on 25 August 1948. The Second Supreme People's Assembly was composed of 541 deputies elected on 27 August 1957; the Third Supreme People's Assembly was composed of deputies elected on 8 October 1961; the deputies to the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly were elected on 25 November 1967, and the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly was elected on 12 December 1972.

After the execution of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half after the Liberation, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea won historic victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The North Korean Provisional People's Committee established as a people's democratic dictatorship after the Liberation under the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, enforced various democratic reforms, including the land reform (5 March 1946), and the nationalization of the major industries (10 August 1946). It organized its own ranks of national cadres, thus performing the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The North Korean Provisional People's Committee, which was established as the first dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, actively pursued economic construction (the One-Year People's Economic Plan for 1947 and 1948), and achieved enormous socio-economic reforms.

In accordance with the theses of April 1955, to pursue a full-scale socialist revolution as was proposed by the great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, the Government of the Republic revamped the old relations of production in the cities and the rural areas, and thus established the unitary control over all socialist relations of production by 1958.

With the completion of the socialist transformation of relations in production, a society without exploitation and oppression and the socialist system which our people had long wished for was firmly established in the northern half of the Republic.

The Korean Workers Party organized the committee to draft the socialist constitution and formulated the draft of the socialist constitution. It was discussed at the Fifth Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee (23-26 October 1972), it was then deliberated at the 57th Session of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the

Fatherland (5 December 1972), and was once again discussed at the Sixth Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee (22 December 1972). It was adopted at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly (25-27 December 1972).

In the socialist constitution (all 11 chapters and 149 articles) which went into effect on 27 December 1972, various principles of politics, economics, and culture, the basic rights and duties of citizens, the organizations' duties, and principles for the activities of state organs were provided for.

The political power of the Republic supports the basic revolutionary task of achieving the total victory of socialism in the northern half, the driving out of outside forces on a nation-wide scale, and the achievement of the unification and independence of the fatherland.

The major duty of the Government of the Republic is to enhance the function and role of our political power so as to strengthen the struggle against the hostile elements at home and abroad which are opposing the socialist system, and to vigorously wage the ideological struggle for the revolutionization and proletarianization of all members of society.

The political power of the Republic vigorously pushes for the task of indoctrinating and remolding individuals into the communist type of persons, and for economic construction by fully implementing the class line, the mass line, the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, and the Ch'onsang-ri method in its activities, and by strongly controlling the general line for socialist construction, the Ch'ollima movement.

The political power of the Republic strongly builds the material-technical base of socialism, forever frees workers from arduous labor, gradually transforms cooperative ownership into the ownership by all of the people, and resolves the task of eliminating the difference between cities and rural areas and the class distinction between the working class and the peasants.

The political power of the Republic struggles strictly against the cultural infiltration of imperialism and any reactionary trend, and carries out the task of the cultural revolution to rapidly develop education, science, literature, art, and all other socialist, cultural sectors on a sound base.

The political power of the Republic exercises complete equality and sovereignty in foreign relations, maintains unity with the socialist nations and with all people who oppose imperialism, and supports, encourages, and struggles for national liberation and the revolution.

The state organs of the Government of the Republic which perform the foregoing tasks are composed of the sovereign governmental system

(the Supreme People's Assembly, the People's Central Committee, people's assemblies and people's committees at all levels), the administrative organ system (the Administration Council, and local administration committees), and the procurator's office system.

The main characteristic of the new state organ system is that the office of President was newly created, and that with the stipulation of the democratic centralist state guidance system in the form of the traditional people's committee, our leader's unitary guidance in state activities is firmly guaranteed.

It is also characteristic that people's committees and administrative organs at all levels are separated. People's committees, composed of workers, peasants, soldiers, and working intellectuals, strengthen their control over administrative work so as to make the masses of people broadly participate in state control.

President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the head of the state, represents state sovereignty, is the commander-in-chief of all armed forces, is Chairman of the National Defense Committee, and commands and leads all military forces of the state.

The President is elected by the Supreme People's Assembly, and his term of office is 4 years.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, was elected President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly.

The President directly leads the Central People's Committee, and calls and leads the Administration Council as needed; he proclaims the laws of the Supreme People's Assembly, the decrees of the Central People's Committee, and the decisions of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; he issues orders and exercises the prerogative of amnesty, and ratifies and abrogates treaties signed with other nations; he accepts the credentials and recalls of emissaries of other nations, and is responsible to the Supreme People's Assembly for his work.

Sovereign Organs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Supreme People's Assembly: This is the supreme sovereign organ of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Only the Supreme People's Assembly exercises legislative power.

The Supreme People's Assembly has regular sessions and special sessions. Regular sessions are convened one or two times per year by the Standing Committee. Special sessions are convened when needed and when more than one third of the deputies request it.

The current Supreme People's Assembly is the Fifth, and is composed of 541 deputies elected by elections which were held on 12 December 1972.

The Standing Committee: This is the standing organ of the Supreme People's Assembly. The Standing Committee is composed of Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary General, and Committee Members.

Central People's Committee: This is the supreme guidance organ of the state sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The head of the Central People's Committee is President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Central People's Committee is composed of President and Vice President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Secretary General of the Central People's Committee, and Committee Members. Their terms of offices are 4 years.

The Central Committee is responsible to the Supreme People's Assembly for its work.

Local People's Assemblies: Provincial (directly administered city), city (district), and county people's assemblies are local sovereign organs.

Local people's assemblies at all levels are composed of deputies which were elected on 12 December 1972.

The term of provincial (directly administered city) people's assemblies is 4 years, and that of county people's assemblies is 2 years.

Local people's assemblies have regular sessions and special sessions.

Local People's Committees: Provincial (directly administered city), city (district), and county people's committees are local sovereign organs during the recess of corresponding people's assemblies.

Local people's committees are composed of chairmen, vice chairmen, chief secretaries, and members.

Local people's committees are responsible to corresponding people's assemblies and superior people's committees for their work.

Administrative Executive Organs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Administrative Council: This is the administrative executive organ of the supreme sovereign organ, and it performs its work under the guidance of the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central People's Committee.

The Administration Council is composed of Premier, Vice Premiers, Ministers, and other necessary members.

The Administration Council has plenums and standing committees. The plenum of the Administration Council is composed of members of the Administration Council, and the Standing Committee of the Administration Council is composed of Premier, Vice Premiers, and members of the Administration Council appointed by the Premier.

The Administration Council is responsible for its work to the Supreme People's Assembly, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Central People's Committee.

Local Administrative Committees: Provincial (directly administered city), city (district), and county administrative committees are the administrative executive organs of local sovereign organs.

Local administrative committees are composed of chairmen, vice chairmen, chief secretaries, and members.

Local administrative committees are responsible for their work to corresponding people's assemblies and people's committees.

Courts and Procurator Organs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Courts: Justice is administered by the Central Court, provincial (directly administered city) courts, people's courts, and special courts.

Judges and people's judges of the Central Court and provincial (directly administered city) are elected by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and corresponding people's assemblies. The term of office of judges and people's judges is same as that of corresponding people's assemblies.

The Central Court is the supreme court organ of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Central Court supervises the judicial work of all courts.

Procurator's Offices: Procuratorial work is performed by the Central Court, provincial (directly administered city), city (district), and county procurator's offices, and special procurator's offices.

Procuratorial work is coordinated and guided by the Central Procurator's Office.

The Central Procurator's Office appoints and dismisses procurators. The Central Procurator's Office is responsible for its work to the Supreme People's Assembly, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Central People's Committee.

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THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1973 in Korean 1973 p 159

[Text] The Korean People's Army was founded on 8 February 1948, under the direct guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious general and brilliant military strategist.

The great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught: "Our people's armed forces, are direct successors of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the revolutionary military forces led by the Workers Party, serve the party and the revolution, and take it as their basic mission to defend the socialist fatherland and the people. Our people's armed forces are troops organized of excellent children of the working people, including workers and peasants; in them, superiors and subordinates are united, and they have blood ties with the people" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 4, pp 361-362).

Based on his efforts and experiences in building of the revolutionary armed forces, which he personally forged during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il-song gained a clear insight into the situation in the nation caused by the forceful occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world reactionaries. He saw into the future of revolutionary development, and put forth his every effort, immediately after the Liberation, into the building of a regular people's armed forces.

Our leader organized the Pyongyang Academy in November 1945, the Central Security Cadres School in July 1946, and Security Forces Staff Training Schools in several places in August 1948, in order to train military and political functionaries. He organized the Korean Aviation Association in November 1945, the Maritime Safety Forces in 1946, the Maritime Safety Cadres School in 1947, and various military services and different branches of services.

Based on such preparations, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, organized the Korean People's Army, the true revolutionary armed forces of our people which fully inherited the glorious revolutionary

tradition he forged during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, with the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters as cadres which were composed of the excellent sons and daughters of working people, including workers and peasants.

Although founded in 1948, the Korean People's Army, with a glorious history of struggle as the direct successors to the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, has the characteristics of Marxist-Leninist revolutionary troops and political and ideological superiority incomparable to imperialist aggressor troops.

The Korean People's Army, the powerful revolutionary, military forces of our party and people, has adopted the great concept of *chuch'e* of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, and his self-defensive military thought as the unitary guiding policy.

The Korean People's Army has fully inherited the monolithic unity and solidarity of the entire forces based on the immortal concept of *chuch'e* which was expounded by Comrade Kim Il-song. Party leadership over military troops and the class principle in the organization of armed ranks, Marxist-Leninist beliefs and the indomitable fighting spirit, self-conscious military discipline and the unity between superiors and subordinates, the traditional spirit of the unity between the military and civilians, revolutionary comradeship and the popular work style, *chuch'e* military strategy and tactics, the revolutionary life order, and other boundlessly valuable tradition in building revolutionary armed forces were also inherited.

With the founding of the Korean People's Army, the modern regular military forces which have directly inherited the glorious revolutionary tradition of the brilliant anti-Japanese armed struggle, our people possessed their own revolutionary military forces which reliably defends revolutionary gains against the encroachment of enemies, and guarantees the ultimate victory of our revolution.

After founding the Korean People's Army, in order to strongly organize it politically and ideologically, and with military technology, and to strengthen and develop as revolutionary military troops of one a match for 100, our leader dispatched many excellent cadres to the troops, and he intensified military and political training, and combat readiness. He also organized and led the task of supporting the People's Army troops as a movement of all of the people.

Thus, our People's Army troops have grown up as revolutionary military troops permeated fully with the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, and the party's unitary ideology, strongly armed politically and ideologically, and excellently prepared with military technology.

Having grown up as invincible revolutionary military forces, our People's Army troops have amassed immortal accomplishments in our revolutionary history.

During the period of peaceful construction, our People's Army troops reliably defended the creative labor of our people, who rose up for the construction of the revolutionary democratic base in the northern half of the Republic, and for a new fatherland against the aggressive scheme and destructive and subversive scheme of the enemies at home and abroad.

Especially during the Fatherland Liberation War, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our People's Army troops destroyed the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who had boasted of being the world's "mightiest," and honorably defended the independence of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains. During the 3-year war, our heroic People's Army troops and people killed, injured, or captured 1,090,800 of the enemy, destroyed and captured enormous quantities of combat materials and equipment, and won great victories in the Fatherland Liberation War. Thus, they destroyed for the first time in history the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism, and they opened up the beginning of the downhill road of U.S. imperialism.

Given the condition that the country was divided into the north and the south, and the nation confronted the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the ringleaders of world reactionaries, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, gained a scientific insight into the trends of the development of the situation, adopted a series of epoch-making measures for concurrently advancing economic and defense construction, and proposed a strategic policy for strengthening defense potential.

Our People's Army troops and the people made steady efforts to carry out the party's military line, with the basic content proposed by our leader, to convert the entire army into a cadre army, to modernize the entire army, to arm the entire people, and to fortify the entire country, and accomplished great successes.

Our People's Army troops are permeated with the party's unitary ideological system, and the ideological and mental status of soldiers has become incomparably high. Our People's Army troops have become one-a-match-for-a-hundred revolutionary troops further trained with military technology, and invincible revolutionary military forces equipped with powerful offensive and defensive means. Our defense industry is sufficiently producing and guaranteeing all weapons, combat materials, and equipment needed in modern warfare.

This clearly shows the justification and vitality of the chuch'e military thought of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and his wise guidance, and it strongly demonstrates the power of our People's Army troops and the people firmly united around our leader.

Our powerful military forces utterly destroyed the enemy's new types of aircraft as they intruded into our air space, including the "RB-47" model high altitude reconnaissance plane in 1965. In 1969, our military forces captured the "OH-23" military aircraft, and destroyed with one stroke the large "EC-121" spy plane. In 1967, our military forces sank with one stroke the enemy "patrol boat 56" which encroached from the sea, in 1968 they captured in one breath the armed spy ship, "Pueblo."

Having been trained as the powerful revolutionary military forces of our party, into one-a-match-for-a-hundred forces, our People's Army troops have been strongly prepared to destroy in time any reckless adventure of aggressors.

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WORKERS MASS ORGANIZATIONS

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1973 in Korean 1973 pp 160-164

[Text] The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught: "Workers mass organizations, as the transmission belts connecting the party and the masses, are the most reliable helpers and reserve forces of our party" ("Concerning Tasks of Trade Unions," Single-volume Publication, p 65).

Workers mass organizations, as the transmission belts connecting the party and the people, are the most reliable helpers of the party and are ideological indoctrination organizations which unite the broad strata of masses outside the party and rally them around the party to defend the party politically and ideologically, and to explain and propagandize all party lines and policies to the masses in order to organize and mobilize them for the implementation of party lines and policies. Moreover, mass organizations, as the reserve forces of the party, indoctrinate and train the masses so as to make them acceptable to the party, thus performing the role of a reservoir for expanding and strengthening the party ranks.

Workers mass organizations, which are the transmission belts of our party, have inherited the glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led directly by the great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song.

Since he early entered the road of revolution, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, organized revolutionary mass organizations encompassing workers, peasants, and young students everywhere, and correctly indoctrinated and trained them, thus leading the broad strata of masses to the road of revolution, and thus amassing valuable accomplishments and rich experiences in the building of revolutionary mass organizations.

The valuable accomplishments and rich experiences in building revolutionary mass organizations amassed by our leader served as the primary assets to build up our mass organizations after the Liberation.

Following the founding of the Korean Workers Party, the general staff of the Korean revolution and after the Liberation, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized workers mass organizations and

proposed original theories and policies to strengthen and develop them in accordance with the demands of each developmental stage of the revolution. He clearly defined the positions and roles of workers mass organizations under the dictatorship of the proletariat, their character and duties, and even the directions for their activities.

Workers mass organizations founded, strengthened, and developed by our great leader adopted since their inception Marxism and its creative application to our realities as the unitary guiding policy. That is, they adopted the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, and his concept of chuch'e, and they organized and unfolded all their activities under the guidance of the Korean Workers Party.

Thus, as all mass organizations, under the guidance of the party, organized and mobilized the workers for the revolutionary struggle and construction, they made great contributions to making our country into a socialist power with a strong self-sufficient national economy and a mighty defense potential in an extremely short period of time. They also accomplished the task of revolutionizing and proletarianizing the entire society.

Korean General Federation of Trade Unions

The Korean General Federation of Trade Unions, the revolutionary mass organization of our workers, peasants, technicians, and office workers which adopts as the unitary guiding policy for its activities the great concept of chuch'e of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, is a school for the communist indoctrination of the working class. It is a powerful transmission belt which connects the Korean Workers Party with our working class, and it is an active helper of the party.

The Korean General Federation of Trade Unions was founded on 30 November 1945, with the direct initiative and guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song. (At the time of its founding, it was named the North Korean General Federation of Trade Unions, and was renamed in January 1951, the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions after it was merged with the mass organizations of the South Korean working class, the National Council of South Korean Labor Unions.) The Korean General Federation of Trade Unions is the revolutionary organization of the entire working class which has inherited the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by our leader.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, dispatched guerrillas and political agents to various places to organize revolutionary mass organizations of the working class with such names as friendship society, mutual aid

society, anti-imperialist league, anti-Japanese association, and workers society, and through them, our leader aroused the broad strata of masses to the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

The revolutionary mass organizations of the working class broadly spread to factories, enterprises, mines, railways, and ports in various parts of Korea, and they brought an upsurge in the labor movement.

Based on the rich experience in building mass organizations of the working class which he gained during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, our leader personally founded the General Federation of Trade Unions, and led it to the sole path of victory.

Strongly upholding the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and his teaching, the General Federation of Trade Unions vigorously organized and mobilized its members for the struggle of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution, for the creation of the revolutionary democratic base, for the struggle for the victory of the great Fatherland Liberation War against the armed aggression of U.S. imperialism, and for the struggle of socialist revolution and construction. Thus, it made great contributions to transforming the nation into a powerful socialist industrial state in a short period of time, and brilliantly performed its revolutionary duties.

Always with deep interest in the tasks of the General Federation of Trade Unions, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, clearly enunciated in his historic report to the Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers Party, and in his recent series of important conferences, the direction for the General Federation of Trade Unions to develop and its duties in the struggle.

In December 1971, our leader particularly organized the Fifth Congress of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions and he personally attended the Congress to issue historic programmatic instructions.

In view of the current historical stage, in which socialist construction is being deepened and developed, the great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, profoundly enunciated with scientific theory the character and duties of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and newly and clearly enunciated the militant task confronting the General Federation of Trade Unions in revolutionizing and working classizing the working class and members of Trade Unions, and in implementing the grand program proposed by the Fifth Party Congress.

Concerning the basic duty of the General Federation of Trade Unions under socialism, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught: "The basic duty of the General Federation of Trade Unions in socialist society, in which the working class has seized political power, is to arm all workers, technicians, and office workers with the party's

ideology, and with communist ideology, so as to make them participate with the attitude of masters in socialist construction and socialist economic management. Therefore, Trade Union organizations must give primary attention to the communist indoctrination of workers" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 4, p 133).

Upholding our leader's instructions with their hearts, the General Federation of Trade Unions has strengthened ideological indoctrination among its members, and is vigorously developing the task of arming them strongly with the party's unitary ideology, and with the concept of chuch'e expounded by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song. Also, by strengthening Trade Union life among members the General Federation of Trade Unions, it is stepping up their revolutionization and working classization, and it is uniting and rallying them more strongly than ever around our leader.

Also, as the General Federation of Trade Unions is vigorously developing the Ch'ollima work team movement and socialist emulation among all its members, it is vigorously organizing and mobilizing them for the struggle to implement the decisions of the Fifth Party Congress.

Thus, together with giving firm priority to the ideological revolution among members of the General Federation of Trade Unions, as it is vigorously developing the technical revolution and the cultural revolution, it is generating a great revolutionary upsurge in the struggle to fulfill the Six-Year National Economic Plan ahead of schedule, and especially in the fulfillment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

Also, the General Federation of Trade Unions is positively supporting the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the South Korean working class and people. It upholds our party policy for the unification of the fatherland against the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarism, and the winning of freedom and liberation. It vigorously wages the struggle to achieve the independent unification of the fatherland.

Strongly upholding the foreign policy of the Korean Workers Party, the General Federation of Trade Unions is waging the struggle to establish ties with revolutionary organizations of the world, including the World Federation of Trade Unions, to oppose imperialism led by U.S. imperialism, and to win world peace, democracy, national independence, and the victory of socialism and communism.

The Korean General Federation of Trade Unions has the following subordinate industrial organizations:

Korean Trade Union of Metal and Machine Industry Workers
Korean Trade Union of Chemical Industry Workers
Korean Trade Union of Construction and Forestry Workers
Korean Trade Union of General Transportation Workers

Korean Trade Union of Mining and Motive Power Industry Workers
Korean Trade Union of Light Industry Workers
Korean Trade Union of Fishery Workers
Korean Trade Union of Commerical Workers
Korean Trade Union of Educational, Cultural, and Public Health Workers
Korean Trade Union of Public Employees

Korean Agricultural Workers Union

On 25 March 1965, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, founded the Korean Agricultural Workers Union.

The Agricultural Workers Union is a mass political organization of our agricultural workers, and it is a transmission belt which connects the Korean Workers Party with agricultural workers. It is an active supporter of the party, which unconditionally defends and implements our leader's instructions, and it is an ideological indoctrination organization which working classizes and revolutionizes the agricultural workers.

The Agricultural Workers Union is an organization which has inherited the glorious revolutionary tradition of our peasant movement forged by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Based on the valuable accomplishments and rich experiences in the building of revolutionary agricultural organizations that he personally amassed during the anti-Japanese armed struggle after the Liberation, our great leader personally established the Peasants Union on 31 January 1946, and led it to the only path of victory.

Thus, the Peasants Union strongly upheld our leader's great revolutionary thought and its embodiment, our party lines and policies, and made great contributions to the struggle to build a new fatherland, especially to the historic task to enforce the land reform and to carry out agricultural cooperativization.

However, the Peasants Union which helped poor peasants struggle against landlords and rich peasants during the period of individual peasants was not suited to the new changed circumstances in which agricultural cooperativization had been completed, the rural economy had been rapidly developed, and our socialist system had been completed.

Having gained a scientific insight into such new changed circumstances, our leader dissolved the Peasants Union to form the Agricultural Workers Union as the political organization of the broad strata of agricultural workers.

And our leader scientifically and clearly enunciated the place and mission of the Agricultural Workers Union under the dictatorship of the

proletariat, the goals of its struggles, the principles of organization of the Union and its basic duties.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught that: "The basic duty of the Agricultural Workers Union is to carry out indoctrination work among the masses of peasants, and to actively organize and mobilize their revolutionary enthusiasm in order to successfully advance the ideological revolution, the technical revolution, and the cultural revolution. The Agricultural Workers Union, as a mass organization encompassing all the masses of peasants, and as an affiliate of our party which guarantees rural task, does well to struggle to realize the tasks proposed by the Theses concerning the Socialist Rural Question" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 4, p 128).

As our leader enunciated, the Agricultural Workers Union struggles to ultimately solve the peasant question and the agrarian question in the northern half of the Republic by implementing the "Theses concerning Our Socialist Rural Question." They hope to achieve the total victory of socialism and to carry out throughout the nation the tasks of national liberation and the democratic revolution, as well as their struggles for socialist and communist construction.

The Union first of all assumes that it is a basic principle to strongly arm agricultural workers with the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the unitary ideology of the Korean Workers Party. They must vigorously develop the ideological revolution. Thus, the Union is superbly performing its role as the ideological indoctrination organization in training agricultural workers as socialist and communist builders with boundless loyalty to our leader.

Also, the Agricultural Workers Union, with the full support and aid of the party and the state, is successfully implementing the rural technical revolution, and is thus making great contributions to brilliantly realizing irrigation and electrification, to stepping up the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy, and to elevating agricultural production to a high scientific and technical foundation.

As the Agricultural Workers Union generally and rapidly elevates the general level of intelligence of the agricultural workers, as well as their technical and cultural level, by vigorously pursuing the rural cultural revolution as well, it is revamping the old image of rural areas, and it is effecting the change of the century by pursuing the task of providing a life with more culture and sanitation.

Thus, the Agricultural Workers Union is making contributions to the fulfillment of the tasks aimed at eliminating the differences between urban areas and rural areas, and the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry, and to bringing the control and management level of the rural economy close to that of advanced industries.

Also, the Agricultural Workers Union is not only vigorously waging the struggle to strongly uphold the policy proposed our great leader for the independent unification of the fatherland and of advancing it, but it is also struggling to strengthen friendship and unity with agricultural workers and peasants of all nations of the world, to oppose imperialism led by U.S. imperialism, and to win peace, democracy, national independence, and the victory of the common cause of socialism and communism.

The Socialist Working Youth League

The Korean Socialist Working Youth League is a communist mass organization of our youths which the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded on 17 January 1946.

The Socialist Working Youth League is a militant organization of youths who will carry on the revolution and it is a reliable reserve force and an active supporter of the Korean Workers Party.

The Korean Socialist Working Youth League has directly inherited the glorious revolutionary tradition forged by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for the freedom and liberation of the fatherland, and the glorious revolutionary tradition of the youth movement which was started with the first revolutionary youth organization of our country, the League for the Overthrow of Imperialism. And it has adopted as its unitary guiding policy the great revolutionary thought of our leader and his concept of chuch'e.

The Socialist Working Youth League struggles under the guidance of the Korean Workers Party in order to guarantee the total victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, to carry out the tasks of national liberation and the revolution of people's democracy throughout the nation, and to further build communist society.

In each period, and at each stage of revolutionary development, the great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, has clearly charted the path for the youth movement to follow, and has led the youth movement to victory.

After scientifically analyzing the rich experiences of the Korean youth movement which he personally achieved during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the character and duty of our revolution after the Liberation, the class positions of youths in all strata and spheres, and the characteristics of the development of our youth movements with the slogan: "Patriotic young men, unite under the banner of democracy," Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, proposed the policy to change the Communist Youth League into the Democratic Youth League, and founded the Democratic Youth League after defeating all of the destructive schemes of the anti-party factionalists and dogmatists.

Strongly upholding our leader's instructions, the newly founded Democratic Youth League organized strong core outposts of the communist youth. Based on this, it indoctrinated millions of young people of all strata and spheres to strongly rally them around our leader. It vigorously organized and mobilized them for the struggle to construct a new society.

Thus the Democratic Youth League carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution, and it performed a large role in the implementation of the great task of founding and consolidating the revolutionary democratic base. Especially during the Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, members of the Democratic Youth League and young men displayed matchless courage and heroism, devoted even their youth and lives solely for our leader, for the party, the fatherland, and the people, and defended every inch of the fatherland with their blood.

As the socialist revolution and socialist construction were deepened in our country, our fatherly leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, personally called for the Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Youth League, he changed the Democratic Youth League to the League for Socialist Working Youth League (renamed on 12 May 1964) to suit the objective demands for the development of our revolution and youth movement, and provided full answers on the duties and role of the League for Socialist Working Youth to be performed under the guidance of the party.

At the Sixth Congress of the League for Socialist Working Youth, our leader proposed programmatic instructions for the youth to continue the revolution generation after generation.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "The honorable duty of continuing the revolution generation after generation until we completely liberate our country, realize the unification of the nation and achieve the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution until we defeat imperialism in the whole world is imposed on none other than you, the youth of our era" ("Youths Must Continue the Revolution Generation After Generation," Single-volume Publication, p 5).

Upholding our leader's instructions with their hearts in order to continue the revolution generation after generation, the League for Socialist Working Youth League took on the task of strongly arming members of the League and young students with our leader's great revolutionary thought, and his immortal concept of chuch'e, as the basic principle for its activities, and strongly organized and carried them out.

Consequently, today youths are permeated fully with our party's unitary ideology and our leader's great revolutionary thought. All youths are fully prepared to defend the party and our leader with their lives, and to mobilize themselves at any time, through fire and water, whenever

they are called on by our leader. At the same time, they are stepping up their revolutionization and working classization by intensifying their revolutionary organizational life. They are training themselves to become revolutionary fighters with boundless loyalty to the party and our leader and fully developed socialist and communist builders with intelligence, ethics, and physical strength.

The Socialist Working Youth League and all our youths have carried out the role of the vanguard and shock brigade not only in the struggle to establish a social system without exploitation and oppression, but also in the great construction to make the fatherland a rich and powerful socialist industrial state. Thus, they have fully exerted their energy and talents.

Especially in recent years, the Socialist Working Youth League organizations and other young people have strongly upheld the grand program for socialist construction unfolded at the Fifth Party Congress. They are superbly performing the lofty mission of true guards and shock brigades of our leader. They are vigorously pushing for the Six-Year Plan, and for the three major tasks of the technical revolution and are at the forefront in implementing the ideological, cultural, and technical revolutions. They have built many grand communist monuments to adorn the era of the Workers Party in every corner of the country in their struggle to build a stronger material-technical base of socialism.

Also, the League for Socialist Working Youth is strongly struggling to thoroughly carry out the policy proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, for the self-determined unification of the fatherland, and to complete the South Korean revolution. Going a step further, it proposes to develop the world youth student movement based on our leader's great concept of chuch'e, and to oppose imperialism and neo-colonialism. It stands for peace, democracy, national liberation and the victory of the common socialist and communist cause by strengthening its friendship and unity with young students of all nations, and by joining forces with them.

Thus, the Socialist Working Youth League which is permeated with the party's unitary ideological system and which has grown up as a powerful revolutionary and militant organization fighting for socialism and communism, is burning with the sole wish of bringing our leader's revolutionary thought into bloom generation after generation. It is charged with the task of glorifying the League forever as our leader's youth league, and of living and fighting as our leader's true fighters, forever devoting its youthful energy and wisdom.

Korean Young Pioneers

The Korean Young Pioneers, founded by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, on 6 June 1946, is a communist mass organization of our children led by the revolutionary thought of our great leader.

The Korean Young Pioneers is a reserve force of communist construction which trains boys as revolutionaries with boundless loyalty to our leader, and it is an alternate to the League for Socialist Working Youth.

The Young Pioneers has inherited the glorious tradition of the communist boys movement forged by our leader during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and it follows the model of our leader's boyhood period.

The basic duty of the Young Pioneers is to train boys as revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader. It trains them to become reliable workers of communist construction equipped with intelligence, morality, and physical strength, and it indoctrinates them so that they will ardently love the socialist system and strongly defend the socialist fatherland.

At the same time, the Korean Young Pioneers actively supports and aids the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and boys, and struggles to strengthen internationalist friendship with boys of all nations fighting against the imperialist aggressors led by the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean Young Pioneers is under the guidance of the League for Socialist Working Youth.

Korean Democratic Women's League

The Korean Democratic Women's League is a mass organization of our socialist working women founded on 18 November 1945, with the personal initiative and guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader. The Democratic Women's League is a transmission belt which connects the Korean Workers Party with the masses of women. It is an ideological indoctrination organization which arms women with the great revolutionary thought of our leader and his concept of chuch'e, and organizes and mobilizes them for the implementation of party policies. It is a reliable supporter of the Workers Party.

The Democratic Women's Union has inherited the glorious revolutionary tradition of our women's movement forged by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Since the first day he entered the road of revolutionary struggle, our leader had regarded the women's question as one of the basic problems

of the social revolution. Throughout the entire period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle at various places he organized Women's Associations and other anti-Japanese women's organizations and directly guided them. In the process, he provided the deep, stout roots of our women's movement.

Based on this, our leader founded the Women's Democratic Union even under difficult and complicated circumstances after the Liberation. Then following this, he proclaimed the historic law of equality between sexes which guaranteed our women political freedom and rights.

The Korean Democratic Women's Union has adopted as its unitary guiding policy Marxism-Leninism and its creative application to our reality, that is, the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, and his concept of chuch'e. Following the directions for the development of the Democratic Women's Union which our leader has originally enunciated, at each stage of the revolutionary development, under the daily guidance of the Korean Workers Party, it has traversed the path of pride and victory since its founding to the present.

The Korean Democratic Women's Union has made great contributions to the struggle for the implementation of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, to the struggle for the victory of the Fatherland Liberation War, to the struggle for the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and especially to the struggle for the realization of the nation's socialist industrialization.

What became an epoch-making impetus in our women's movement and in the task of the Women's Union was the Fourth Congress of the Women's Democratic Union.

The speech delivered by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, at the Congress, "Concerning the Revolutionization and Working Classization of Women," has become a great program for the women's movement, because it has clearly enunciated the direction for the development of the tasks of the Women's Democratic Union, the tasks of its struggle, and its method.

Our leader enunciated anew the importance and significance of the revolutionization and working-classization of the entire society in realizing the strategic slogan of our party to scale the twin fortresses of socialism and communism and the material and the ideological fortresses. It is especially important in supporting the position of the revolutionization and working classization of women who cover half of the population and who control one wheel of our revolution. He once again enunciated the militant task facing the Women's Democratic Union.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, exhorted: "In revolutionizing and working classizing the entire society, it is of extreme importance to revolutionize and working classize the women. Women comprise half of our population. Therefore, whether or not women can make a healthy development, and whether or not they can be revolutionized, has a huge impact on the revolutionization and working classization of the entire society" ("Concerning the Revolutionization and Working Classization of Women," Single-volume Publication, p 3).

Strongly upholding our leader's exhortation, the Korean Democratic Women's Union is strongly arming members of the Union and other women, with our party's unitary ideology which is Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought and his concept of chuch'e. It is strengthening their organizational life, and it is constantly accelerating their revolutionization and working classization through the process of making them participate in society and leading a social life.

The Women's Democratic Union is also actively developing various organizational and political tasks in order to indoctrinate and educate members of the Union in order to make them true mothers who possess the firmly established party's unitary ideological system; into those who are strongly armed with communism and equipped with a high degree of political consciousness level of culture; and into those who are excellent communist indoctrinators for the younger generation.

Moreover, in order to make women superbly take charge of and carry out their duties at various outposts of socialist construction, the Women's Democratic Union is vigorously waging the struggle to improve their qualifications and their technical-practical levels. It is also broadly organizing and developing various movements aimed at making them perform useful tasks for the state and society.

Also, strongly upholding the policy enunciated by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song for the self-determined unification of the fatherland, the Korean Democratic Women's Union is waging a vigorous struggle to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and to unify the fatherland. It is waging a steady struggle to strengthen and develop friendship and unity with the progressive and revolutionary women of the world in accordance with the foreign policy of the Korean Workers Party.

The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and Other Political Parties and Mass Organizations

Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland

The North Korean Democratic Front for National Unification, founded at the personal initiative and under the personal guidance of the great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song on 22 July 1946, was dissolved on 25 June 1949, to form the Democratic Front for the

Reunification of the Fatherland by encompassing over 70 political parties and mass organizations of North and South Korea.

The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland has fully inherited the line proposed early during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for the anti-Japanese national unification front by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, the valuable accomplishments and experience gained in the founding of the Fatherland Restoration Association, the anti-Japanese national united front organization which realized this line, and in the struggle to expand and strengthen the Association.

The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland is an organization which encompasses the masses of all strata and spheres of North and South Korea who aim at the freedom and independence of the fatherland. It organizes and mobilizes them for the struggle to accelerate the revolution and construction in the northern half of the Republic, and to the struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and to unify the fatherland.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught: "The Fatherland Front encompasses all strata that aim at the freedom and independence of the fatherland regardless of occupation, sex, belief, and political party. The Fatherland Front is an important organization which is indispensable to disseminating our party policies to the broader masses of people and to organizing all patriotic forces for the struggle against the aggressors" ("Selections From the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 1, pp 308-309).

In accordance with the instructions of our great leader, the basic duty of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland is to strongly rally under the guidance of the Korean Workers Party, patriotic forces from all strata and spheres around our great leader, to actively defend and propagandize the revolutionary lines and the policy for the independent peaceful unification of the fatherland proposed by him, and to actively organize and mobilize the masses for a nation-wide struggle for their implementation.

Since its inception, under the personal guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and in accordance with the policy of the Government of the Republic for the independent unification of the fatherland the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland has proposed the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and the peaceful unification of the fatherland, and it has made steady efforts to realize it.

However, the U.S. imperialists and their followers have replied with provocations for aggressive war.

During the great Fatherland Liberation War, strongly upholding our leader's instruction: "All for Victory in the War," the Democratic Front

for the Reunification of the Fatherland organized and mobilized the broad strata of masses for the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. The Front sternly exposed and denounced to the world the criminal and barbaric acts of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and actively endeavored to greatly arouse international support for the just struggle of the Korean people, thus making great contributions to the victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War.

The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland actively sought and pursued the struggle to transform the postwar armistice into a solid peace and to achieve the independent and peaceful unification of the nation. Especially in May 1956, it actively sought and pursued various measures for the realization of the declaration of the Third Congress of the Korean Workers Party, "For the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland." In January 1961, in accordance with the policy of the Government of the Republic for the unification of the fatherland, it proposed an early realization of North-South negotiations and economic-cultural exchange, and made patient efforts for their realization.

On 10 December 1963, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, and the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland held a joint conference, to propose once again a rapid realization of negotiations between the north and the south, economic-cultural exchange, and the exchange of letters. The joint conference issued a joint appeal to the South Korean people, politicians, and social activists. Thus, the Democratic Front has waged a steady struggle to accelerate the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Particularly, as on 4 July 1972, when the historic North-South Joint Communique based on the three major principles for accelerating the self-determined peaceful unification of the fatherland proposed by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, was issued, a new situation was brought about which opened up an epoch-making phase in the struggle of our people for the unification of the fatherland.

In view of this new situation, on 19 August, together with the Korean Workers Party, the Korean Democratic Party, and the Ch'ondo Religion Ch'ongu Party, and other mass organizations, the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland fully supported the North-South Joint Communique, by issuing a joint statement proposing that South Korean political parties and mass organizations hold a joint conference of political parties and mass organizations of the north and the south in order to step up as much as possible the unification of the fatherland by mobilizing the national strength including patriotic parties, factions, and people of all strata and spheres. This would defeat the obstructive scheme of the reactionary forces at home and abroad.

The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland which had waged a continuous and steady struggle to realize the independent unification of the fatherland has also made great contributions to the task of further strengthening and developing the united front itself and to further strengthen the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the Republic.

In view of the intense situation created by the direct confrontation with U.S. imperialism, an important task which faced the Front for the Reunification was to fully step up the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the northern half, and thus to consolidate our revolutionary forces politically, economically, and militarily.

Upholding our leader's teaching that the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland must fully serve to strengthen the political base of our sovereign organs during the full socialist construction period and accelerate socialist revolution and socialist construction and the Front has encouraged and stimulated the masses of all strata and spheres to engage in practical struggles to rehabilitate the post-war people's economy and engage in socialist construction, and to remolding themselves into socialist workers.

Also, the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland indoctrinated the masses of all strata and spheres with the great revolutionary thought of our leader and his immortal concept of chuch'e in order to carry out our leader's instructions for the vigorous development of the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions, and the revolutionization and proletarianization of the entire society under conditions where the socialist system has triumphed. On the other hand, by putting many efforts into communist indoctrination with an emphasis on class indoctrination and socialist patriotic indoctrination, contributions were made to the task of accelerating their revolutionization and working classization, and to strengthening the political and ideological unity of the entire people.

Today the northern half of the Republic has been strongly organized as a political force, and the entire people are united with one will and one mind around the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song.

Thus, the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland has been faithfully performing its historical duty of rallying the masses of all strata and spheres around the great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and of organizing and mobilizing them for socialist construction and the unification of the fatherland.

Other Political Parties and Mass Organizations

Korean Democratic Party: Founded on 3 November 1945.

Ch'ondo Religion Ch'ongu Party: Founded on 8 February 1946.

Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland: Founded on 13 May 1961.

Consultative Association for the Promotion of Peaceful Unification in the North: Founded on 2 July 1956.

Korean Red Cross Society: Founded on 18 October 1946.

Korean Association for Foreign Cultural Relations: Founded on 3 March 1956.

Korean Journalists Union: Founded on 10 March 1946.

General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea: Founded on 2 March 1961.

Subordinate Unions by Sectors:

Korean Writers Union

Korean Musicians Union

Korean Artists Union

Korean Dramatists Union

Korean Film Workers Union

Korean Dancers Union

Korean Photographers Union

National Committee for the Defense of Peace in Korea: Founded on 23 March 1949.

Korean Democratic Lawyers Association: Founded on 30 November 1954.

Korean Democratic Scientists Association: Founded on 30 November 1954.

Korean Students Committee: Founded on 27 May 1961.

Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee: Founded on 31 May 1961.

General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea: Founded on 14 April 1946.

Korean Architects Union: 26 March 1954.

Korean Association for Nature Preservation: Founded on 25 June 1959.

Korean Buddhists League: Founded on 25 December 1945.

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FOREIGN VISITORS AND FOREIGN DELEGATIONS THAT HAD AN AUDIENCE WITH COMRADE
KIM IL-SONG, THE RESPECTED AND BELOVED LEADER

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1973 in Korean 1973 pp 216-219

[Text] It has been possible entirely because the brilliant revolutionary mind of Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the immortal concept of chuch'e, who has provided wise guidance, and whose international prestige and influence have been incomparably high, that the international position of our nation has been enhanced and its solidarity with the peoples of many nations of the world has been extraordinarily strengthened. And this is due to the independent and principled foreign policy of the Korean Workers Party and the Government of the Republic.

The revolutionaries and progressives of the world regard it as a great honor to visit the "fatherland of chuch'e," led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and to have a personal meeting with him, and they have expressed their absolute trust in, and admiration for him.

During 1972, he met with many delegations and persons that visited our country, and had friendly conversations with them.

The following are the delegations and persons who had an audience with the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song:

4 January: The government trade mission of the People's Republic of China led by Comrade Li Ch'iang, Minister of Foreign Trade.

10 January: Takagi Takeo, adviser to the editorial board of YOMIURI SHINBUN of Japan, and Tsukuda Tamotsu, chief correspondent of the social section of the same newspaper.

11 January: Kawazaki Kanji, director, Bureau of International Affairs, Japan Socialist Party, and entourage.

15 January: The government delegation of the Republic of Burundi, led by Artemon Simbananiye, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, and Planning.

20 January: Munir Ibrahim Hammud, a new delegate of the Palestine Liberation Organization to our country, and his wife.

24 January: The delegation of the League of Diet Members for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, led by Kuno Juji, vice president of the League and member of the Diet, belonging to the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan.

Japanese journalists: Kusaka Megumi of ASAHI SHINBUN, Nara Nobuyuki of MAINICHI SHINBUN, Murakami Eishun of YOMIURI SHINBUN, Yamamoto Tsuyoshi of SANKEI SHINBUN, Obaya Shuichi of CHUNICHI SHINBUN, Kato Kazuo of KYODO TSUSHIN, Mimura Akio of NHK, Singa Kazuhiko of NIPPON TELEVISION, Kayada Mitsunosuke of FUJI TELEVISION, and others.

28 January: 'Abd-al-Karim, Ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to our country.

31 January: The delegation of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, led by Juan Mari Bras, General Secretary of the Party.

The Revolutionary Academy Friendship delegation, led by L. K. Umsaki, Director of Tabora Revolutionary Academy of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Bogdan Orescanin, the new ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to our country.

23 February: The delegation of the People's United Action Movement, led by Comrade Jose Rodrigo Bambrocio, General Secretary of the Movement.

3 March: The delegation of the Socialist Party of Uruguay, led by Comrade Doctor Jose Pedro Cardoso, member and secretary for international relations of the Central Committee of the party.

Ambassador Muhammad Abd-al-'Uthman of the Yemen Arab Republic to our country.

25 March: Abdul Hafiz Pirzada, special envoy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Minister of Education and Provincial Coordination, and his party.

5 April: The delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, led by Abu Nidal.

9 April: Scholars and social activists of various countries of the world who had attended the National Conference of Social Scientists held in our country.

The delegation of Korean scientists residing in Japan.

The Pakistan-Korea Friendship delegation, led by Mushahid Hussei, Chairman of the Study Committee for Kim Il-song's Works in Pakistan and Chairman of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Society.

Kasien Hijin Bagidi, Director of the Study Circle for Comrade Kim Il-song's Concept of Chuch'e in Europe.

Mohamed S. Coroma, delegate of the Study Circle for President Kim Il-song's Works in Sierra Leone.

Pidba Lina Haimilla, delegate of the Study Circle for President Kim Il-song's Works at Tampere, Finland.

Dalmiro Piguera, delegate of the Study Circle for Comrade Kim Il-song's Revolutionary History and Works of tri-continental students studying in Europe.

Perez Dos Santos, delegate of the Sao Tome and Principe Study Circle of Comrade Kim Il-song's Thought.

Sergio Spagiali, director of the Circle for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works and Publication in Italy, and instructor of law and economy at Milano High School, Italy, and members of this circle.

Apolonio Carballo, delegate of the Study Circle for Comrade Kim Il-song's Revolutionary Activities and Works in Brazil.

Nenar Nilsun, member of the Study Circle for Comrade Kim Il-song's Works in Syria and member of the Syria-Korean Friendship Society.

Sakaria Chcomba, director of the Study Circle for Comrade Kim Il-song's Works and Revolutionary Activities History in Africa, and East African representative of Southwestern African Namibia People's Organization.

The delegation of Japanese social scientists led by Yasui Kaoru, Professor of Hosei University, Japan, Doctor of International Relations, and former Chairman of the Japanese Council Against Nuclear Weapons.

The delegation of social scientists of Somalia, led by Salehuhagi Paraho Dirir, Professor of Somali Teachers College.

The delegation of Japanese intellectuals, led by Yamane Kinji, music critic.

The delegation of the Sweden-Korean Publication Information Committee, led by Chairman Waser Otto of the Committee.

The delegation of Equatorial Guinea, led by Hobobian Umba, General Secretary of the Ministry of Education, the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

The Mali delegation, led by Bubacar Mahaman Traone, President of the Mali Press.

The Sudanese press, writers, poets, and intellectual delegation, led by 'Abd-al-Karim Mahdi, President of the Sudanese Press.

The delegation of professors of San Marcos University, Peru, led by Doctor Carlos Daniel Balcarcel, Professor of History at the Social Science Institute of San Marcos University, Peru, and member of the Peru-Korea Friendship Society.

The Denmark-Korea Friendship Society delegation, led by Anhello Petersen, reporter of ACTUEL, the organ of the Danish Socialist Democratic Party.

The Cyprus-Korea Friendship Society delegation led by Crisantos Sabides, secretary general of Cyprus-Korea Friendship Society, chief editor of TANE, and member of the Cyprus Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

Jerome Rial, French instructor in Algeria, and his wife.

Harald Munde Kos, Public Information Officer of the Norwegian Foreign Affairs Institute.

Mustafa 'Abd-al-Latif al-Bakiki, owner of the Iraqi newspaper, AL-RUSHD, and 'Ali Mamduh Jamil, chief editor of the paper.

Forne Hans, delegate of the Norwegian-Korea Solidarity Committee.

Vittorio Freir Monteiro, economist at the Administrative Secretariat of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cabo Verde.

Roshan Butner Dunziboi, freelance journalist for West German television.

Ahmed 'Akkash, chief editor of the Syrian newspaper CULTURE, and his wife.

Doctor J. F. Rweemamu, dean and senior instructor of Economics of the Arts and Social Science Department of Dar es Salaam University, Tanzania.

Abdul Rahman Ould Ibrahim Kril, President of the Mauritanian Press.

Stanley Moore, an Australian writer, poet, and editor of the magazine TORCH.

Talib Ali, chief editor of RED MOLL, London, England.

Gopal Das Sresta, President of the Nepalese Journalists Association.

Doctor Jihad Chanel, instructor of dynamics, Dar es Salaam University, Tanzania, and his wife.

Demar Amid, Professor of Algiers University, Algeria.

Jorgen Fiericson, Stockholm Television journalist, Sweden.

14 April: The diplomatic corps stationed in our country who came to congratulate our leader on his 60th birthday.

Antoine Ntahokaja, chief of the Presidential Secretariat of the Republic of Burundi, and the presidential envoy.

Marta Mello, Chairman of the Chilean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, director of Finance and of the Central Committee of the Chilean Socialist Party.

The Mauritania-Korea Friendship Society delegation, led by Bakari Kuribari, who is director of the General Affairs Bureau, member of the Secretariat of the Mauritanian People's Party, member of the Mauritanian People's Congress, and member of the Supreme Youth Council of the Mauritanian People's Party.

The Syrian friendship mission, led by Shakir al-Fahham, Minister of Higher Education of the Republic of Syria.

15 April: Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Chairman of the Cambodian National United Front, and Princess Monique who came to congratulate our leader on his 60th birthday.

20 April: The Yugoslavian government economic mission, led by Muhamed Jadzic, Federal Executive Committee member in charge of foreign trade, and a member of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

21 April: The activist delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party, led by Ito Shigeru, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party and Director of the National Movement of the Japanese Socialist Party.

22 April: Ko Pyong-ch'ol, the Korean Democratic United Front in New York.

24 April: Government and military delegations of various nations who came to attend the 40th celebration of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Forces.

The governmental military delegation of the People's Republic of China, led by Comrade Chin Sok-yon, member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party and commander of the Shenyang Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The governmental military delegation of the Soviet Union, led by Marshal Kiril Moskalrenko, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Deputy Minister of Defense.

The Romanian government military delegation led by Emil Bodnaras, member of the Executive Committee and the Standing Committee of the Central Committee, the Romanian Communist Party, and Vice President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Cuban governmental military delegation, led by Major Oscar Hernandez Mel, member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Deputy Minister of Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The Vietnamese governmental military delegation, led by Major General Giang, a high military officer of the Vietnamese People's Liberation Front.

The governmental military delegation led by Le Chuc, high military officer of the Vietnamese Front for National Liberation Army.

The Czechoslovakian government and military delegation, led by Lieutenant General Basil Balro, member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party and First Deputy Minister of Defense.

The Hungarian governmental military delegation, led by Major General Ferenc Karpati, Deputy Minister of Defense of the Hungarian People's Republic and Director of the General Political Bureau of the Hungarian People's Army.

The Government and military delegation of the German Democratic Republic, led by Lieutenant General Werner Pulreizner, Deputy Minister of National Defense.

The Bulgarian governmental military delegation led by Lieutenant General Mircho Asenov, candidate member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Deputy Minister of National Defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Mongolian governmental military delegation, led by Lieutenant General Donoby Yondonduychir, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Director of the General Political Bureau of the Mongolian People's Army.

The Yugoslavian governmental military delegation, led by Lieutenant General Johanovic Bogdar, Director of the Secretariat of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The governmental military delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania, led by Godfrid Mhagama, Deputy Minister for Defense and National Service.

The Somali governmental military delegation, led by Lieutenant General Mur Ado Ali, Deputy Commander of the Somali National Army.

The Congolese governmental military delegation, led by Captain Sasu Nkeso, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party and of the Congolese National People's Army.

The Egyptian governmental military delegation, led by Major General Sa'ud Ma'amun, Commander of the Second Field Forces of the Egyptian Army.

The Indonesian governmental military delegation, led by Lieutenant General Kartak Suma, Secretary General of the National Security Council of Indonesia.

The Mauritanian governmental military delegation, led by Lieutenant General Baj Ould Maiuf, Commander of the Mauritanian Military Police.

The military delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, led by Colonel Walid 'Amir, Commander of the Yarmuk Army of Palestine.

The Sudanese governmental military delegation, led by Lieutenant General Muhammed Nur Sa'id, Commander of the Ordinance Corps of the Sudanese Army.

The Algerian governmental military delegation, led by Major Aedja Ali, Director of the National Junior Grade Officers Training School, Department of National Defense, Algeria.

The Pakistani governmental military delegation, led by Major General Azmat Awan, Commander of an army division of the Pakistani Army.

The Yemen governmental military delegation, led by Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad Ambutalrakia, Director of the Military Provisions, the Supreme Command of the Yemen Army.

The Indian governmental military delegation, led by Major General Basishutakei Di of the Indian Army.

The Polish governmental military delegation, led by Comrade Lieutenant General Tadeus Duchapski, candidate member of the Central Committee of the United Workers Party of Poland, Deputy Minister of National Defense of the People's Republic of Poland, and Commander of the Homeland Defense.

The Syrian governmental military delegation, led by General 'Abd-al-Ghani Ibrahim, member of the Syrian district leadership of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and Director of the Political Guidance of the Syrian Army.

The Mali governmental military delegation, led by Captain Hamala Keita, staff officer of the Republic of Mali.

The governmental military delegation, led by Diob Mamadu, Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea.

The Iraqi governmental military delegation, led by 'Abdallah S. Ambalah, Director of the Political and Moral Bureau of the General Headquarters of the Iraqi Army.

The Yemen governmental military delegation, led by Major Ahmad Salim 'Abid, candidate member of the Central Committee of the National Front, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Superintendent of the Military College.

27 April: The Chinese governmental military delegation, led by Comrade Ch'en Hsi-lien, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Commander of the Shenyang Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

14 May: The delegation of the National Reformist Mayors Conference of Japan, led by Asukada Ichio, City of Yokohama, Kanagawa Prefecture.

17 May: Akamatsu Kanako, wife of Akamatsu Isamu, Vice Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party, and member of the Japan-Korea Society, and her daughter, Akamatsu Ikuko.

18 May: Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Somalia paid a courtesy call on our leader. (A return courtesy call was made on 19 May.)

21 May: Kawauchi Issei, assistant director of the news department, the Japanese National Education Television, and his party.

Kobayashi Yosoji, adviser to the Japanese high school soccer team and a supreme adviser to the Yomiuri Shinbun Company, and Yamaguchi Kyuta, the leader of the soccer team, councilor of the Japanese Athletic Association, and Chairman of the Chugoku Prefecture Athletic Association.

'Abbas Habib Manawir, member of the Kuwait Parliament, member of the Foreign Affairs committee, and chief editorial writer of AL-AYYAM, and Frank Yusuf Shihab, chief editor of AL-AYYAM.

26 May: Harrison E. Salisbury, assistant chief editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and John M. Lee, its Tokyo Bureau chief.

29 May: The Sudanese government friendship mission, led by Ahmad Babakr al-Isa, Secretary General of the Cabinet, the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

31 May: The delegation of Mardom [People's Party], led by Comrade S. Kandari, First Secretary of the party.

The Kibkoni University delegation, led by Ambakisiye Piama, instructor of agricultural economy of the Kibkoni University of the United Republic of Tanzania.

1 June: The Komei Party delegation, led by Takeiri Yoshikazu, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Komei Party of Japan.

5 June: Abdel Radif, new ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the United Nations, and Rajudu Haji Abdel Kater, Director of the International Organizations and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Algeria.

11 June: The Portuguese Communist Party delegation, led by Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, General Secretary of the party.

14 June: The Chilean government economic mission, led by Gonsalo Martner, Director of the Planning Section of the Presidential Palace of the Republic of Chile.

21 June: Selig S. Harrison, the Far East Bureau Chief of the WASHINGTON POST, the United States.

23 June: Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, I. T. Novikov, leader of the Soviet delegation which participated in the Eighth Session of the Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Committee between Korean and Soviet governments.

26 June: The Finnish Communist Party delegation, led by Comrade Leo Suontea, politburo member of the Central Committee of the party.

Oscar Weiss, chief editorial writer of LA NACION, the organ of the Chilean government.

The National University delegation, led by Doctor Salih Mohamed, President of the Somali National University.

29 June: Ambassador Georg Henke of the German Democratic Republic to our country.

10 July: The Algerian government delegation led by Omar Boudjellab, Minister of Public Health, the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

14 July: Bu Nok Ho, Ambassador of [the Provisional Revolutionary Government of] South Vietnam to our country.

15 July: Watanabe Kotaro, Mayor of Niigata City, Japan, and his party.

20 July: The delegation of the National Front and government of Yemen, led by 'Abd-al-Fattah Ismaili, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, member of the Presidential Council, and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Supreme People's Assembly.

23 July: The delegation of the Special Committee for Countermeasures for the Korean Question, led by Shiga Kaku, Chairman of the Special Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party.

24 July: The Kuwait Parliament delegation, led by Yusuf Khalid al-Mukulrid, Vice Speaker of the Parliament.

25 July: The Somali military mission, led by Brigadier General Mohamed Ali Samantar, Vice President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Somalia, and Secretary of Defense.

28 July: The government delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic, led by Muhosin al-Iryani, Prime Minister and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs of Yemen.

10 August: The Freetown City delegation, led by Mayor D. T. Akibo Bets of Freetown, the capital city of Sierra Leone.

17 August: The party delegation, led by Comrade Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cabo Verde, and Chairman of the War Council.

21 August: The Cameroon government friendship mission, led by Vincent Efon, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Cameroon.

5 September: The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by Comrade G. F. Kadshev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the party.

10 September: The delegation of the House of Councilors of the Japanese Socialist Party, led by Kanekubo Shigemitsu, member of the House of Councilors.

11 September: The Finnish parliamentary group delegation, led by Beiko Rutkone, member of the Parliament of the Republic of Finland.

The Osaka City Council delegation, led by Nishikawa Tokuo, Chairman of the Osaka City Council, Japan.

15 September: The delegation of party functionaries vacation group, led by Comrade Wang Shou-tao, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial Party Committee.

The Czechoslovakian Federal Assembly delegation, led by Comrade Alois Indra, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party, and Chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

16 September: Irma Schwager, member of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party and Chairwoman of the Women's Union.

17 September: The delegation of MAINICHI SHINBUN reporters, led by Takahashi Takehiko, chief of MAINICHI SHINBUN, Japan.

23 September: The Italian parliamentary delegation, led by Micele Bistalo, member of the Parliament from the Italian Communist Party.

The delegation of the Solidarity Committee for Workers Exchange between Japan and Korea, led by Iwai Akira, representative member of the Japan-Korea Cultural Exchange, and representative member of the Solidarity Committee for Workers Exchange between Japan and Korea, and adviser to the General Council of Labor Unions of Japan.

24 September: The delegation of the Young Businessmen for Japan-Korea Friendship.

26 September: The government friendship mission of the Republic of Zambia, led by Vice President Mainza Chona of the Republic of Zambia.

2 October: The Romanian cultural delegation, led by Ion Brad, First Deputy Chairman of the Cultural and Socialist Indoctrination Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

5 October: Franz Everhartz, new Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to our country.

6 October: Yasue Ryosuke, editor in chief of SEKAI, a Japanese journal of political theory.

11 October: The government friendship mission of Upper Volta, led by Antoine Dakoure, Minister of Agriculture and Stock Raising of the Republic of Upper Volta.

Genaro Carnerocheca, Secretary General of the Peru-Korea Friendship Cultural Society and Chairman of the Peruvian Journalists League.

19 October: The delegation of the Swedish Socialist Democratic Youth League, led by Lars Enkvist, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League.

21 October: Van Hoa, new Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary of the PRG to our country.

22 October: The parliamentary delegation of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, led by Enrique Diasua, Secretary General of the Uruguayan Socialist Party.

23 October: Enrique Pastorino, Chairman of the World Trade Unions, secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party, and general secretary of the Central Committee of Uruguayan Workers.

The delegation of woman activists of the Japanese Socialist Party, led by Tanaka Sumiko, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party, Director of the Women's Bureau of the party, Chairwoman of the Japanese Women's Association, and member of the House of Councilors.

23 October (sic): The delegation of the Dominican Communist Party, led by Narciso Isa Conde, General Secretary of the party.

6 November: The government delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

7 November: The Spanish Communist Party delegation, led by Comrade Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party.

9 November: The government trade delegation of Algeria, led by Layachi Yaker, Minister of Commerce of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

13 November: The government economic and trade delegation of the Corporate Republic of Guyana, led by Doctor K. S. King, Minister of Economic Development of Guyana.

The Peruvian Communist Party delegation, led by Ernesto Rojas, member of the Politburo, the Central Committee of the party.

15 November: The government delegation of Malagasy, led by Didier Ratsiraka, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malagasy.

16 November: The Japanese Teachers Union delegation, led by Mikieda Moto-fumi, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Teachers Union.

23 November: Ruikul Ondokawa, Special Envoy of the President of the Republic of Uganda, and his party.

27 November: The Syrian economic mission, led by Doctor Nujum Ah, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, the Syrian Arab Republic.

2 December: Aurel Melnosan, Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to our country.

Basilio Rodriguez, Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to our country.

18 December: The government and party delegation of Guinea, led by Doctor Lansana Beavogui, member of the politburo of the Central Committee of the Guinean Democratic Party and Prime Minister of the Republic of Guinea.

23 December: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chi P'eng-fei, of the People's Republic of China.

29 December: The diplomatic corps stationed in our country who visited to congratulate our leader on his appointment as President.

31 December: Ambassador Yasir al-Farra of the Syrian Arab Republic to our country, who visited to congratulate our leader on his appointment as President.

LIST OF PARTY AND GOVERNMENT LEADERS, AND ACTIVIST ORGANIZATIONS OF THE
WORLD THAT THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL-SONG EXCHANGED CONGRATULATORY
TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1973 in Korean 1973 pp 219-227

[Text] During 1972 the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged numerous congratulatory telegrams with party and government leaders, leaders of struggle organizations, and progressive elements of many nations of the world.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the unprecedented patriot, national hero, ever-victorious general, is not only the great leader of the Korean Workers Party and the Korean people, but also one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and labor movement. As such, he is receiving unbounded respect and absolute support and trust from the revolutionary and progressive peoples of the whole world.

The revolutionary and progressive peoples of the world endlessly admire and respect the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song. They regard his immortal accomplishments in our national struggle and revolutionary achievements for the last half century as "boundlessly valuable revolutionary assets," and they regard it as their duty to give great honor to support him with respect as the "great revolutionary leader of the world, who possesses a perfect and impeccable leadership ideology at the highest level."

For these reasons, they, together with the party and government leaders of many countries, sent the most ardent congratulations on the 60th birthday of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and on his appointment as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which would be recorded with golden letters in the history of mankind. They sincerely wished for his good health and long life.

They sent to our leader numerous congratulatory telegrams and letters concerning the occasions of historic days which brought about the turning points in the Korean revolution and resulted in the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. These events included the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Forces, the first Marxist-Leninist military forces of the Korean people, the 35th anniversary of the victory of the historic Poch'onbo battle, the 27th anniversary of

the 15 August Liberation, the day of the victory of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party, the general staff of the Korean revolution and the leading force of our people, the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the first dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, the first regular, immortal, revolutionary forces of the Korean people, and the announcement of the North-South Joint Communiqué based on the three major principles for the unification of the fatherland as proposed by our great leader, and the "month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle."

In their congratulatory telegrams and letters, they expressed absolute support and sympathy for our party and our people, who, under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, adopted his concept of *chuch'e* as the guiding thought for the activities of the party and the state, amassed great results in our revolution and construction, and thus transformed our country into a self-determined and dignified nation which no one could encroach upon at will, and into a socialist power with a strong self-sufficient national economy and powerful defense potential.

In their congratulatory telegrams and letters, they also expressed active support for the policy of our party for independent peaceful unification, and they expressed full support and sympathy for the North-South Joint Communiqué based on the three major principles proposed by our leader for the acceleration of the unification of our fatherland: self-determination, peaceful unification, and a grand national unity. They unanimously and strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressors must immediately withdraw from South Korea, and that the tool of the U.S. imperialist aggression in Korea, the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," must be dissolved.

In their congratulatory telegrams and letters, they hoped to further strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle based upon Marxism-Leninism and upon the principle of proletarian internationalism, and they ardently wished that, in the future also, the Korean people, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, would achieve more successes. They wished for the prosperity of the Korean people.

While receiving many congratulatory telegrams and letters, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, sent congratulatory telegrams to party and government leaders, and leaders of struggle organizations of many countries.

On the occasion of national holidays, including their independence days, our great leader sent ardent congratulations for the successes they had achieved in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, and in their struggle for national independence and social prosperity. Especially our leader was pleased with the successes of the newly emerging independent nations in the struggle to strongly defend their national sovereignty, to develop their national economy and national culture, and to build a new society, and he expressed firm solidarity with their just cause.

In his congratulatory telegrams, he expressed his belief that the friendship ties and militant unity between our countries would be further strengthened and developed, and he heartily wished for more and larger successes in the anti-imperialist anti-U.S. struggle.

The number of congratulatory telegrams that the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, exchanged during 1972 is innumerable large. The list recorded below is only part of them. (The list of congratulatory telegrams received on the 60th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is recorded in the 1972 edition of the yearbook.)

Party and Government Leaders, Leaders of Struggle Organizations, and Mass Organizations of the World Who Sent Congratulatory Telegrams and Letters to the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Telegrams and Letters Congratulating the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song on becoming President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman, the People's Republic of China.

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the Cambodian National United Front.

Henryk Jablonski, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland.

Walter Ulbricht, Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

Ludvik Svoboda, President of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

N. Podgornyy, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of USSR.

Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mongolia, and S. Lubsan, First Vice-chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Narita Motomi, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party.

Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea.

Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq.

Haxhi Lleshi, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania.

Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Somali.

Colonel Moussa Traore, President, Premier, and Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation of the Republic of Mali.

Salim Rubay'i 'Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Carlos Atamirano Orego, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chilean Socialist Party.

Salvador Allende Gossens, President of the Republic of Chile.

Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation and Chairman of the Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the South Vietnamese Republic, and Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

Hafiz al-Asad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Anwar al-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidium of the People's Republic of Hungary.

Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

General Gabriel Ramanantsoa, Head of the Government of the Republic of Malagasy.

V. V. Giri, President of the Republic of India.

Major Marien Ngouabi, President of the People's Republic of the Congo.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Doctor Benjamin Henry Sheares, President of Singapore.

General Suharto, President of the Republic of Indonesia.

Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

The Central Executive Committee of the Central Command of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arab Gulf.

Shapik Arshdat, Secretary General of the Arab Lawyers Union.

Otto Hauge, Chairman of the Oslo Youth League of the Norwegian Labor Party.

Members of the Pakistan Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, President of the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

'Abd-al-Rahman al-Iryani, President of the Republican Council of Yemen Arab Republic.

Antonio Roagio, Chairman of the Italy-Korea Friendship Society.

Abdel Himid el Zampali, Chairman of the Afro-Asian Housing Organization.

The Norway-Korean Friendship Society.

Goto Motoo, chief editor of ASAHI SHINBUN of Tokyo.

Fukushima Shintaro, President of the Kyodo Press.

Jean Shrekanal, Chairman of the France-Korea Friendship Society, Vice Chairman Michell Jenou, and Secretary General Christianjano.

Kuno Juji, Chairman of the Diet Members' League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

Husayin Zabar, Chairman of the General Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives of Iraq.

Angel Castro Rabarello, Chairman of the Peru-Korea Friendship and Cultural Society, and Secretary General Genaro Carnelo Checa.

Muhammad Sudai 'Ali, Vice Chairman of Foreign Relations, the General Federation of Labor, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The Japan-Korea Workers Exchange and Solidarity Council.

The Finland Committee for the Defense of Peace.

C. A. Kamara-Taylor, Honorary Chairman of the Circle for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works, Sierra Leone, Minister of Finance, Sierra Leone, and Secretary General of the People's Congress.

The Committee for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works composed of members of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Aden.

Mushahid Hussein Said, Chairman of the Committee for the Study of President Kim Il-song's Works of the Lahore Pakistan-Korea Friendship Society, and General Secretary Mosadeg Ahad Shaho.

Basos Risarites, Chairman of the Cyprus Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal.

Amilkar Babral, Secretary General of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau Cape Verde.

Antonio Kubilo, Secretary General of the Movement for the Self Determination and Independence of the Canary Islands.

The Central Committee of the Left-wing Swedish Communist Party.

Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Patriotic Front of Laos.

Yasue Ryosuke, chief editor of SEKAI, journal of political theory of Japan.

Hatanaka Masaharu, Chairman of the Council of the Japan-Korea Society.

Takeiri Yoshikazu, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Komei Party of Japan.

Kasuga Ikko, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Japan.

Shinoya Kazuo, member of the House of Representatives of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan.

Houari Boumediene, President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

Madhat 'Akkash, chief editor of CULTURAL NEWS of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Pedro Baires Chabel, Secretary in charge of International Relations of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party.

Agostino Neto, Chairman of the Angola People's Liberation Movement.

Khalid Muhyi-al-Din, Secretary General of the National Council for Peace of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Nishitani Yoshio, President of the Miraisha Publishing Firm of Japan and employees of Miraisha.

Fuji Iyame, the Woman Activists Delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party visiting Korea.

Vincent Mijoni, chief editorial writer for the DAILY MAIL, Zambia.

The Baghdad Branch of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Professor Muhamed Aser, director of the Institute for the Study of President Kim Il-song's Works of the young instructors of Lahore, Pakistan.

Anna Risa Yokinen, Chairman of the Turku district branch of the Finland-Korea Friendship Society, and Vice Chairman Benti Rainen.

Members of the Circle for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works in Southeast Asia.

Fram Bahadr Kasikar, Chairman of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Society, and Manikrai Shrestha, chief editorial writer of the Editorial Section for the Publication of President Kim Il-song's Works of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Society and Vice Chairman of the Society.

Mujtaba Hussein, Chairman of the Committee for the Study of President Kim Il-song's Works of the Rawalpindi Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Society.

Asukada Ichio, Mayor of Yokohama and Chairman of the National Reformist Mayors Conference of Japan.

Members of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Society at Lahore.

Members of the Committee for the Translation of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works in Southeast Asia.

Members of the Circle for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works composed of Palestinian students studying in Pakistan.

The Committee for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works and Revolutionary History of the Palestine Liberation Front in Iraq.

Huayoba Alba Tulles, assistant director of the Circle for Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Concept of Chuch'e composed of Sao Tome and Principe patriots residing in Africa.

Marco Tulio Rodriguez, secretary of the Columbia-Korea Friendship Society.

Fathi al-Naji, Deputy Secretary General of the General Federation of Labor Unions of Jordan.

Temar Hamid, Doctor of Economics and Professor of Algeria University.

Watanabe Yoshio, former member of the Diet, of the Japanese Socialist Party.

Hasegawa Shozo, Utsunomiya Tokuma, and Tamura Hajime, members of the House of Representatives of Japan.

Yoneda Togo, Chairman of the Niigata Prefectural Headquarters of the Socialist Party.

Watanabe Kotaro, Secretary of the delegation of the Conference of the Cities on the Sea of Japan for the Promotion of Friendship and Trade Between Japan and Korea, and mayor of Niigata, and Oka Ryoichi, mayor of Kanazawa.

Murai Mitsuno, representative director and president of YOMIURI SHINBUN.

Kitamura Jisaku, director and president of the Kitamura Manufacturing Company, Incorporated.

Matsukawa Haruo, president of the Eli [phonetic] Steamship Company, Incorporated.

Kobayashi Rikizo, president of the Fuji Transportation Company.

Machihata Ryoshu, chairman of the council of the Kyoto Buddhist Association.

Imanishi Seiya, member of the Prefectural Council of Saga Prefecture.

Hosoi Yushin, priest of Ryuhonji Temple, Kyoto.

The Lebanese Heavy Gymnastics League and Najma Athletic Club.

Hafiz Mohamed Habibulah, former Vice Chairman of the Karachi City Self-Government Committee, Pakistan.

Farid Jubran, Vice Chairman of the Lebanese Social Progressive Party.

Pierre Jansus, Secretary General of the World Trade Union Federation.

Pidan Fadil, Secretary General of the General Federation of Labor of Iraq.

Oscar Guillermo Gareton, Secretary General of the People's United Action Movement of Chile.

Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Doctor Saidun Halifah Tikriti, Secretary General of the Iraq-Korea Friendship Society.

Carlos Morales Abarsua, Chairman of the Chile-Korea Friendship and Cultural Society.

Julio Benites, Chairman of the Chilean Committee for Solidarity With the Korean people.

Marta Mello, Chairman of the Chilean Committee for Solidarity with the Afro-Asian Peoples and Secretary General of the Chile-Korean Friendship and Cultural Society.

Saito Masao of the Japanese Socialist Party.

Naji 'Allush, Secretary General of the Palestinian Writers and Journalists Union.

Ba Alasann, member of the National Politburo of the Mauritanian People's Party, and Chairman of the Mauritania-Korea Friendship Society.

Romesh Chandra, Secretary General of the World Peace Council.

'Abd-al-Latif Multea, Secretary General of the International Arab Federation of Labor Unions.

Fujiwara Michiko, member of the House of Councilors of Japan.

Tosten Branstrom, Chairman of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Society.

Doctor Hashim Husayini, member of the Parliament of the Republic of Lebanon and Chairman of the Lebanese Peace Movement.

Kamal Arslani, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization stationed in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Fu'ad Rahini, member of the Lebanese Parliament.

Ba Abdul, Chairman of the Supreme Youth Council of the Mauritanian People's Party.

Yunisrizbi, Secretary General of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Society in Karachi.

The Lahore City Lawyers Guild of Pakistan.

'Ali Ballut, president and chief editor of AL-DUSTUR, of Lebanon.

The Parliamentarians League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

Ekum Mauses, Chairman of the Norwegian-Korean Solidarity Committee, and Pele Kelstrem, Vice Chairman of the Committee.

Manuel Carnero, president of ESPANA REPUBLICANA.

Isann Sei, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross of the Republic of Mali.

Ellias Manuit Camero, a Venezuelan revolutionary.

Sangoule Lamizana, President of the Republic of Upper Volta.

Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of Malta.

Tajin Said, director of the Circle for the Study of President Kim Il-song's Works of the Women Students of Punjab University, Pakistan.

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen students studying at Kim Il-song University.

Alvaro Cunhal, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party.

Burma-Korea Friendship Society.

Members of the Circle for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Concept of Chuch'e, composed of members of the mission of the Brazilian Struggle Committee in Algeria.

Saban Mutunwa, representative of the African National Congress of South Africa.

The Workers Committee for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Revolutionary Thought in the Middle East.

Aikawa Riichiro, managing director of the Japan-Korea Trade Society.

Ele Alenius, Chairman of the League for People's Democracy of Finland, and Aimo Hafanen, Secretary General.

Victor L. Maekisho, the Middle East representative of the Secretariat of Foreign Relations of the Pan-African Congress of Ajanía.

Mohamed Hussein Shah, director of the Circle for the Study of President Kim Il-song's Works, composed of young lawyers of Lahore, Pakistan.

Members of the Circle for the Study of the Great Revolutionary Thought and the Concept of Chuch'e of Comrade Kim Il-song, composed of African students studying in Europe.

Members of the Committee for the Study of Kim Il-song's Thought, composed of Pakistani revolutionaries in Mauritania.

Members of the Circle for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Great Concept of Chuch'e, composed of Latin American students studying in Europe.

Colonel Michel Micombero, President of the Republic of Burundi.

Ramon Martinez, Secretary General representing the Uruguayan Socialist Party.

Johanna Grotebol of Berlin.

The Circle for the Study of the History of Revolutionary Activities and Works of Comrade Kim Il-song, composed of African students studying in Europe.

The Circle for the Study of the History of Revolutionary Activities and Works of Comrade Kim Il-song, composed of Latin American students studying in Europe.

Mamad Saco, Chairman of the Committee for the Peace Movement of Mali.

Wopik Tibi, Vice Chairman of the Arab Journalists Union and chief editor of AL-YAWM.

Simon Malei, of Secretariat of the International Journalists Union and president of AFRIQUE-ASIA.

Hugo Moreno Peralta, representative of the Northern University of Chile.

Nicolas Cosio, Chairman of the Arab League in Cuba and the Cuba-Arab Cultural Society.

Wulf Sunkbist, Chairman of the Central Social Democratic Youth League of Finland, and Tuomo Saarinen, Secretary General.

Fal Malik, Secretary General of the Mauritanian Workers Union.

Members of the Committee for the Translation of President Kim Il-song's Works in Pakistan.

The Yokohama Council of Labor Unions, Japan.

Japan-Korea Cultural Exchange Society.

Yoshimura Katsumi, director of the News Bureau, Fuji Television of Japan, and Kayaba Michinosuke, reporter.

Charles Doerner, director of the Circle for the Study of the Ever-victorious Concept of Chuch'e of Comrade Kim Il-song in Luxembourg.

Kuroha Ryoichi, director of the Society Section, NIHON KEIZAI SHINBUN, of Japan.

Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front.

Instructors, staff, and students of the Algeria-Korean Friendship Patrice Lumumba Talsa Children's School.

Jedem Camanya, representative of the Rhodesian Liberation Front.

Wolf Gankula, chairman of the Marxist-Leninist College Students Union and of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle for the Self-Determined Peaceful Unification of Korea, in Vienna, Austria, and Karol Peter Schwartz, vice chairman.

The Circle for the Study of the Revolutionary History and Works of Comrade Kim Il-song, composed of Dominican students studying in Europe.

The Students Committee for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Revolutionary Thought in the Middle East.

Members of the Circle for the Study of President Kim Il-song's Revolutionary Thought in Africa.

Victor L. Maekiso, director of the Circle for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Immortal Works, composed of organizations for African national liberation at Cairo.

Sacaria Shkomba, director of the Southwest African People's Organization and Circle for the Study of the Works and the History of Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il-song of the Southwestern African People's Organization.

'Abd-al-Qadir Moshal, representing the Circle for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Concept of Chuch'e in Sudan.

Members of the Youth Circle for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works in Southeast Asia.

Mosadegh Shah, Secretary General of the Committee for the Study of President Kim Il-song's Works of the Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Society in Oahore.

'Abd-al-Hamid Nasir, Chairman of the Committee for the Translation and Publication of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works of Lebanon.

L. Chandrmun, Chairman of the Mauritius-Korea Friendship Society and member of the City Council of Fort Lewis.

Umar Nat Bidiarumkar, former Secretary General of the India-Korea Friendship Society and Opf Lakash Mantri, secretary.

Ismail Yusuf, cultural secretary representing the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee in Karachi and the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Society in Karachi.

Heak Rishna Konar, former Secretary General of the Indian Agricultural Workers Union.

The Central Council of the Cyprus Peasants Union.

Yusuf L. Sebai, Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization.

Christina Nord Gren Ra, Secretary General of the Finland-Korea Society.

Dusan Ulchak, Chairman of the International Students Union.

N. Hebeisha, deputy Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Economic Cooperation Organization.

Irma Schwager, Chairwoman of the Austrian Democratic Women's Union.

Takin Ruwon, Secretary General of the Burma Committee for the Defense of Peace.

Jose M. Gonzales Heres, Secretary of the Julian Grimau Spanish Circle of the Spanish Communist Party.

Members of the Algeria-Korea Friendship Fighter Ritraui Ali Cooperative Farm.

Shea McManus, Chairman of the American Residents League in Cuba.

Professor and Doctor Hashtainer, Chief Secretary of the Resistance Documents House, the Republic of Austria.

Professor Majtatna Sakiya, chief editor of ARPAN, a Nepal weekly.

Oscar Weis, chief editor of LA NACION, the organ of the Government of the Republic of Chile.

Manuel Cabieces Donoso, chief editor of PUNTO FINAL, a Chilean magazine.

Madan Mohancuba, managing chief editorial writer of the DAILY SABERA, an Indian newspaper.

Walid Abu-Dahir, president of the newspaper AL-MUHARRIR.

Mustafa Bahjat Badawi, Chairman of the Administrative Council of the Dar al-Tahrir Publishing Firm.

Gassan Shrati, President of the magazine AL BALLAT.

Kisor Nara Yan Shresta, chief editor and publisher of the Nepalese weekly BISDT.

The Dar al-Ra'i al-'Aam Publishing Firm of Kuwait.

Staff of NAM KI HONG of Singapore.

Mebak Ares, representing the Norman Bedin Bookstore of France.

Kuroha Ryoichi, director of the Social Section of NIHON KEIZAI SHINBUN.

Tan Kin Hin, manager of the Kim Ling Trade Firm of the Cosmos Shipping Company, Singapore.

Jichiro of the Tagawa City Workers Labor Union, Japan.

Togashi Funio, Former Secretary General of the Japan-Korea Society.

Captain Antoni Tatirska representing the crew of the ship "Mitsgebitts," of the Korea-Poland Shipping Company.

Captain Miura Sumio representing the crew of the "No. 18 Toho-maru," a Japanese ship docked at Namp'o port.

Captain Kikuchi Ryoichi, representing the crew of the Japanese ship "Yamahoko-maru."

Nakayama Hatsuyoshi, representing the crew of the Japanese ship "Nikko-maru."

The crew of the Japanese ship, Kiho-maru.

Captain Matspuolis, representing the navigators and crew of the Greek ship "Purotomachos."

Captain Metenites Dimitrios, representing the crew of the Greek ship "Dimos Halkosis."

Captain Grous Marcos of the Cypriot ship, "Ijisbena."

Palestinian students studying in Europe.

Students of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen studying at the Ch'ollima Wonsan Agricultural College, which received the honored Kim Il-song Medal.

Muhammad Gaet Sa'id and Kareaburovwh, students of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen studying at the Kim Cha'ek Industrial College.

Isma'il, Khalid, Ismat, students of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen studying at the Construction and Building Materials College.

Trainees from Guinea staying in Pyongyang.

Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Libyan Arab Republic.

Members of the Circle for the Study of the History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il-song composed of higher normal school students studying in Africa.

Bidal Vala, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party and Chairman of the Society for Friendship among the Congolese Peoples.

Rabintero Handa, Chairman of the "Committee for Solidarity With South Korean Students" of India.

Christin Ambi, Chairman of the Denmark-Korea Friendship Society.

Captain Ronan George representing the party members and the crew of the Romanian ship "Sinaia" of the Romanian Shipping Company, and the party secretary, Enciu Todor of the ship "Sinaia."

Captain Ar M. Inglis of the Pakistani ship "Ekbal Baksh."

Fu Tong Pang, representing the entire crew of the ship "Universal" of the Cosmos Shipping Company of Singapore.

Captain D. Chalkiros, representing the entire crew of the Cypriot ship Torenia.

The Hok Shipping Company of Singapore.

The Ideal Food Industry Company of Singapore.

The Gandar Trade Firm of the Lebanese Paper Manufacturing Company.

'Abd-al-Qadir Salih Ahmad, instructor of the Hurmaksa People's School of Aden City, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Uchira Kenjiro, President of the Daido Trading Company, Incorporated, of Japan.

Captain Okachi Takaso, representing the crew of the "Daicui Yusei-maru" of the Akiyama Toko Company, Incorporated, of Japan.

Captain Aman Jichichiro, representing the crew of the ship "Heiyo-maru" of the Seiwa Shipping Company, Incorporated, Japan.

Captain Kuji Mineharu, representing the crew of the Japanese ship "Dainichi-maru."

Ito Kichinosuke, director of the Dainichi Trading Co., Ltd.

Kazaman Kazuo, Chairman of the Nagano Prefectural Councilman's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

Takano Renzo, Chairman of the Itabashi Ward Councilman's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, and Gondo Yakichi, Chairman of the Adachi Ward Councilmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

Takegawa Yoshinori, Chairman of the Ueda City Councilmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, and Hagiwara Masaharu, Secretary General.

The Mishima City Councilmen's League, Shizuoka Prefecture, for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

Higashitani Toshio, director of the Osaka Conference Office of the Japan-Korea Workers Exchange, Solidarity, and Liaison Conference.

Wada Hajime, Chairman of the Fukushima Prefectural Federation of the Japan-Korea Society.

Watanabe Susumu of the Osaka Branch of the Japan-Korea Society.

Sekida Nobuo and Tomariya Yasuo of the Hokkaido Headquarters of the Japanese Socialist Party.

Ohara Toru, Chairman of the Hiroshima Prefectural Headquarters of the Japanese Socialist Party.

The Women's Section of the Okayama Prefectural Headquarters of the Japanese Socialist Party.

Sato Mitsuo, Gon Tokujiro, and Sato Sadao of the Shiogama City Council of the Japanese Socialist Party.

Sakai Kunio, member of the Shizuoka Prefectural Council, belonging to the Japanese Socialist Party; Antaku Tsunehiko, Yuyama Isaku, Mochizuki Yuko, members of the House of Representatives, and Sasaki Shizuko, member of the House of Councilors.

Yamamoto Takam. f Hokkaido University, Japan.

Moritaki Ichiro, Professor Emeritus of the Hiroshima University, Japan.

Yokoyama Tatsuru, Secretary General of the Tokyo Metropolis Federation of the Liaison Council of Churitsu Roren.

Hamamoto Manzo, section direction of the Hiroshima Prefecture Labor Union Council of Japan.

The Seiko Company branch of the National Metal Labor Unions of Japan.

Yoshida Sei, the Azuma Steel Works Labor Union of Japan.

The Asakusa Branch of the Tobu Transportation Labor Union of Japan.

Koyama Ichihei, Mayor of Ueda City, Nagano Prefecture of Japan.

Watanabe Itao, member of the Shizuoka Prefectural Council of Japan.

Kato Doe, former member of the Shizuoka Prefectural Council of Japan.

Mizuno Shizu, the Shimizu City Council, Shizuoka Prefecture of Japan.

Sato Masao, President of the Shiogama City Council of Japan.

Kobayashi Yosoji, President of the Japan Television Network Company, Incorporated.

Directors of the Japan Folk Arts Cultural League.

The Bunkaza Theater Troupe of Japan.

Kataoka Masaru of the Aozora Midori Kodomo Utagoe Theater of Japan.

The Hidaka Commercial Firm of Japan.

Teramoto Yoshiichi of the Rokosha Mutual Life Cooperative, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Sato Itsuki, President of the Maruun Construction Company, Incorporated of Japan.

Mishiba Kikuo, Director of the Economic Bureau, Tokyo Metropolis, Japan.

Miura Shumon, President of CHUNICHI SHINBUN of Japan.

Hotta Ichiro, editor in chief of the Tokyo Branch of CHUNICHI SHINBUN of Japan.

Hirayama Teruji, Minister of the Yamate Church of Japan.

Fuke Shum na, head priest, Onjoji Temple, Onjoji-machi, Otsu City, Shiga Prefecture, Japan.

Captain Nishioka Hisakazu, of the Japanese ship "Shinei-maru."

Ibrahim Nasir, President of the Republic of Maldives.

Firali Ali, secretary in charge of foreign relations, the General Federation of Algerian Workers.

The General Federation of Labor of France.

Iwai Akira, adviser to the General Council of Labor Unions of Japan, and representative delegate of the Japan-Korea Workers Exchange and Solidarity Liaison Council.

Andreas Kiriak, Chief Secretary of the Agricultural, Forestry, and Daily Necessities Trade Union of Cyprus.

Ibrahim Miki, Secretary General of the Communist Youth League of Mauritius.

Dari Beatrice Kasato, Chairwoman of the Women's Progressive Organization, Buyana.

Harish Chandri, Chief Secretary of the Indian Lawyers Society.

The Japanese International Lawyers Liaison Society.

Chu Yong-Hwan, publisher of the newspaper OPEN LETTER, San Francisco, the United States.

Congratulatory Messages Received for the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Forces

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee, the Chinese Communist Party.

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and Chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee, the Laotian Patriotic Front.

The Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian and Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Organization.

Houari Boumediene, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Premier of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

Major General Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, President of the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

Salim Rubay' 'Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, the Somali Democratic Republic.

Brigadier General Mohamed Ali Samantar, Vice Chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, the Somali Democratic Republic, Minister of Defense, and Commander of the Somali People's Armed Forces.

The Executive Secretary of the Tri-Continental Peoples' Solidarity Organization.

Iraq-Korea Friendship Society.

Sidi Mohamed Diagana, Minister of National Defense of the Democratic Republic of Mauritania.

Ba Abdul, Chairman of the Supreme Youth Council of the Mauritanian People's Party.

Hani al-Hassan, General Political Commissioner of Asipa County[?] (Palestine).

The Baghdad Branch of the Palestine Liberation Organization (Al-Fatah).

The Iraq Branch of the Arab Liberation Front.

Melba Fernandez, Chairman of the Cuban Organization Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Minister of Defense.

Antonio Kubilo, Secretary General of the Self-Determination Independence Movement of the Canary Islands.

The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Front for Palestinian Liberation.

The Central Executive Committee of the Central Command, Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arab Gulf.

The Portuguese Patriotic Front for National Liberation.

The Arab Liberation Front.

The delegation of the African Peoples Congress of South Africa in Algeria.

Muhammad Isma'il al-Hajj, representative of the Iraqi branch of the Eritrean Liberation Front.

Officers and men of the General Staff Office of the Mongolian People's Army who attended the 40th celebration of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Forces.

Tosten Branstrom, Chairman of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Society.

Muhamnad 'Ayah, Chairman of the General Federation Committee of Labor Unions of Iraq.

The Baghdad Branch of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The Committee for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Iraq.

Pedro Itiensa, Chairman of the Cuba-Spain Friendship Society.

Manikral Shresta, chief editorial writer of the Publication and Editing Section for President Kim Il-song's Works of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Society.

Frem Habadr Kansakar, Chairman of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Society.

Moses Embaroeb, administrative secretary of the Southwest African People's Organization.

Manhal 'Abd-al-Fattah, representative of the Baghdad Branch of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Elias Manuit, Venezuelan revolutionary.

Members of the Circle for Comrade Kim Il-song's Great Revolutionary Thought and His Concept of Chuch'e composed of African students studying in Europe.

Musa al-Diyab, secretary of the Iraq Branch of the General League of Palestinian Workers.

Members of the Committee for the Study of Kim Il-song's Thought composed of Palestinian revolutionaries in Mauritania.

'Abd-al-Razzag Shafshahir, Chairman of the Democratic Yemen-Korea Friendship Society.

Sseid Tiero, director of the General Youth and Athletic Guidance Bureau in the Bamako District, the Republic of Mali.

Members of the Circle for the Study of the Great Concept of Chuch'e of Comrade Kim Il-song composed of Latin American students studying in Europe.

Congratulatory Messages Received for the 24th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean People's Army

Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea.

Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, President of the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

Yasir 'Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces.

Members of the Circle for the Study of the Great Revolutionary Thought of Comrade Kim Il-song in the Union of Burma.

Manikral Shrestha, chief editorial writer of the Editorial Section for President Kim Il-song's Works in Nepal.

Manhal 'Abd-al-Fattah, representative of the Baghdad Branch of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Members of the Circle for the Study of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il-song of the Burma-Korea Friendship Society.

Anhel Castro Labarello, Chairman of the Peru-Korea Friendship Society, and Henaro Carnero Cheka, Chief Secretary.

The Central Committee of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Sidi Mohamed Diagana, Minister of National Defense of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Husayn Zabar, Chairman of the General Peasants Union of Iraq.

Ba Abdul, Chairman of the Supreme Youth Council of the Mauritanian People's Party.

The Central Committee of the Southwest African People's Organization.

The Central Executive Committee of the Central Command, Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arab Gulf.

The Arab Liberation Front.

Colonel 'Abdallah al-Iryani, Commander in chief of the Yemeni Forces.

Bitalbala, member of the Congolese Workers Party and Chairman of the Society for Friendship among the Congolese Peoples.

Abdula Iesou, Chairman of the Mali Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

'Abd-al-Razzag Shafshahir, Chairman of the Democratic Yemen-Korean Friendship Society.

Frem Bahadr Kansakar, Chairman of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Society.

Bakari Quiribari, Chief Secretary of the Mauritania-Korea Friendship Society.

Sa'dun Khalifah al-Tikriti, Chief Secretary of the Iraq-Korea Friendship Society.

Christina Nord Gren Ra, Chief Secretary of the Finland-Korea Society.

Dakin Ejo, Chairman of the Mandalay Branch of the Burma-Korea Friendship Society.

Manhal 'Abd-al-Fattah, representative of the Baghdad Branch of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Abu-Nidal, representative of the Baghdad Branch of the Palestine People's Liberation Movement.

Sseidu Tier, Director of the General Youth and Athletic Guidance Bureau of the Bamako District, the Republic of Mali.

Biramat Koawa, Director of the Badallabk Higher Professional College, the Republic of Mali.

Agostino Neto, Chairman of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement.

Heiki Hirobensallo, director of the Circle for the Study of President Kim Il-song's Works of the Finland-Korea Society.

Badonu Jeanmarie, representing the Dahomey Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Makwerel, representing the American deserters in Stockholm, Sweden.

The Circle for the Study of the Great Concept of Chuch'e of Comrade Kim Il-song, composed of Bolivian students studying in Bulgaria.

Members of the Circle for the Study of the Revolutionary History and Works of Comrade Kim Il-song, composed of Dominican students studying in Europe.

Abkalred, representing the members of the Committee for the Study of Kim Il-song's Thought, composed of Palestinian revolutionaries.

Messages Received on the Occasion of the Anti-U.S. Common Struggle Month for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces From South Korea

Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman of the Standing Committee, the Central Committee, the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation, and Chairman of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, Huynh Tan Phat, President of the PRG of South Vietnam.

Houari Boumediene, President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

Salim Rubay' 'Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Melba Fernandez, Chairman of the Cuban Organization Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People.

Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea.

Officers, non-commissioned officers, and combatants who participated in the mass rally organized by the Headquarters of the People's Army of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, President of the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

Instructors, staff, and students of the Giron Science and Technology College, Cuba.

Bitalbala, Chairman of the Committee for Friendship Among the Congolese Peoples.

Salvador Allende Gossens, President of the Republic of Chile.

The Baghdad Branch of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fatah).

Progressive and patriotic parties of Lebanon: the Social Progressive Party, the Lebanese Communist Party, the Arab Socialist Workers Party, the Lebanese Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Arab Workers Youth Party, the Lebanese Communist League, the Lebanese Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organizations, and the Socialist Workers organizations.

The Baghdad Branch of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

'Abd-al-Hamid Nasir, Chairman of the Committee for the Translation and Publication of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works.

All of the instructors, staff, and students of the Algeria-Korea Friendship Patriot Patrice Lumumba Children's Academy.

Julio Benites, Chairman of the Chilean Committee for Solidarity With the Korean People, Marta Mello, Chairman of the Chilean Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee, Carlos Morales Abarsua, Chairman of the Chile-Korean Friendship and Cultural Committee, and Fernando Murillo Biana, Chief Secretary.

Mohamed Siad Barre, Chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, the Somali Democratic Republic.

Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq.

C. A. Kamara-Taylor, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

Sa'dun Khalifah al-Tikriti, Chief Secretary of the Iraq-Korean Friendship Society.

'Abd-al-Rahman al-Iryani, Chairman of the Republican Council, the Yemen Arab Republic.

Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde.

The Baghdad Branch of the Palestinian People's Struggle Front.

Abdul Ajizsal, Organizational and Public Information Secretary of the Mauritanian People's Party.

Motikoul, Chairman of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Society, and Eschinton, Vice Chairman, and Olyumama, Chief Secretary.

Amin 'Abdallah Hidomar, Chief Secretary of the Democratic Yemen-Korea Friendship Committee.

Aron Umbolob, Secretary General of the Rhodesian African Labor Union Conference.

Jilto Gasperoni, Secretary General representing the Central Committee of the San Marino Communist Party.

The General Workers Federation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Narciso Asa Conde, Secretary General of the Central Committee, the Dominican Republic Communist Party.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth.

Ba Alassane, Chairman of the Mauritania-Korea Friendship Society.

D. J. Silundica, Social Secretary of the Rhodesian Africans League.

The Central Committee of the Dutch Communist Party.

Messages Received in Support of the North-South Joint Communique Based on
the Three Major Principles for the Unification of the Fatherland as
Proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the Esteemed and Beloved Leader

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the
Chairman of the State Council, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Chairman of the Cambodian
National United Front.

Salvador Allende Gossens, President of the Republic of Chile.

Salim Rubay'i 'Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Demo-
cratic Republic of Yemen.

Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary
Council of the Somali Republic.

Hafiz al-Asad, Secretary General of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Pre-
sident of the Syrian Republic.

Houari Boumediene, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and President of
the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

'Abd-al-Rahman al-Iryani, President of the Republican Council of the Yemen
Arab Republic.

Ali Yata, Secretary General of the National Committee of the Moroccan Libe-
ration and Socialist Party.

Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea.

Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, President of the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

Enrico Berlinguer, Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party.

Santiago Carrillo, Secretary General of the Spanish Communist Party.

The Central Committee of the Dutch Communist Party.

Dayanidi Sharma, member of the National Panchayat, and member of the Royal
Council, the Kingdom of Nepal.

Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, Secretary General of the Regional Guidance Bureau of
the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and President of the Republic of Iraq.

Agostino Neto, representing the Guidance Committee of the Angolan People's
Liberation Movement.

Ba Abdul, Chairman of the Supreme Council of the National Youth Movement of the Mauritanian People's Party.

Ba Alassane, member of the National Politburo of the Mauritanian People's Party, and Chairman of the Mauritania-Korea Friendship Society.

The Baghdad Branch of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Fernando Murillo Biana, Secretary General of the Chile-Korea Friendship Cultural Society.

Narita Tomomi, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party.

Yusef L. Sebai, Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee. George Marshe, Deputy Secretary General of the French Communist Party.

Abdel Hamid L. Janpali, Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Housing Organization.

Captain Mohamed Isac Bard, representing the navigators and crew of the Pakistani ship "Manssur."

Fahed al Masa'id, General Manager and chief editor of the Dar al Ra'ial Aam Publishing Firm.

Rualdo Stoen, representing the crew of the ship "Berita."

Sa'ad Fasud, representative of the mission stationed in Aden, representing the Central Executive Committee of the Central Command, Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arab Gulf.

Professor and Doctor H. Schreinet, Chief Secretary of the Struggle Documents Library, Austria.

Eugene Carson Blake, Secretary General of the World Council of Churches.

Taedong Company Limited (Singapore).

Antonio Roagio, Chairman of the Italy-Korea Friendship Society.

Kim Ling Company Limited of the Cosmos Shipping Company, Singapore.

Alengterz, Secretary General representing the World Democratic Youth League.

Boltea, Chief Secretary of the International Arab Labor Union.

The Committee for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works, composed of members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Aden.

Julio Benites Castillo, Chairman of the Chilean Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People, and Vice Chairmen Orlando Millas, Carlos Morales Abarsua, Carlos Juanber Tbor, Dalles Pedro Mishena.

Dauda Dialo, Chairman of the Committee for Friendship among the Peoples of Upper Volta.

The General Federation of Workers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

'Abd-al-Razzag Shahir, Chairman of the Democratic Yemen-Korea Friendship Society.

Radisulas Dobor, representing the Circle for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Concept of Chuch'e, composed of members of the Brazilian Struggles Organizations in Algeria, and the People's Vanguard of the Brazilian People.

Sina Trading Company (Singapore).

E. A. Fasifanodiya, on behalf of the representative of the Rhodesian Liberation Front.

Captain Izumi Shigeyoshi of "Kofuku-maru," representing the members of the reading circle for President Kim Il-song's works.

Angel Castro Labelleo, Chairman of the Peru-Korea Friendship Cultural Society and Chief Secretary Genaro Carnero Checa.

Tosten Branstrom, Chairman of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Society.

Christen Ambi, Chairman of the Denmark-Korea Friendship Cultural Society.

The Pakistan-Korea Friendship Society.

Chief Secretary Adam Gerti Nizan, representing the Secretariat of the International Commercial Workers Trade Union.

The Pakistan Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization.

Mamadu Undi Aiye, Deputy Secretary General of the Pan-African Labor Unions League.

Bofiannene, Kulausrange, Kisfjorönhensen of the Circle for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works (Copenhagen).

Shafiq Arshdat, Chief Secretary of the Arab Lawyers League.

Kobin Dabiyoji, chief editorial writer of the Nepalese weekly, MATRIPUMI.

'Abd-al-Hamid Naeer, Chairman of the Committee for the Translation and Publication of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works (Beirut).

The Lahore City Lawyers Society.

Bento Dakora, Secretary General of the Sao Tome and Principe Liberation Movement.

President Takae Kazuo, representing office workers of a Tokyo trading company, Japan, and the crew of the ship "Toko-maru."

Christina Nord Geren Ra, Secretary General of the Finland-Korea Society.

Hugo Moreno Geralta [sic], representative of the Northern University of Chile.

The crew of the African Circle for the Study of the Great Concept of Chuch'e of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Ranber Kaiburi, Secretary General of the Delhi Workers League.

Johnson Omotosho, representing the progressive youth committee for the study of Comrade Kim Il-song's works.

Prem Bahadr Kansakar, Chairman of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Society.

Feruequm Mauses, Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Norway-Korea Solidarity Committee.

The Iraq Branch of the Palestine People's Struggle Front.

Ani Risa Yokinen, Chairman of the Turku Branch of the Finland-Korea Society.

The Pakistani Solidarity Committee in Support of the Just Struggle of the Korean People for the Self-Determined Peaceful Unification of the Nation.

Members of the Committee for the Study of President Kim Il-song's Works in Southeast Asia.

Gopal Das Shresth, Chairman of the Nepalese Journalists Association and chief editor of the Nepalese news, COMMONER.

Mushahid Hussei Siad, Chairman of the Committee for the Study of President Kim Il-song's Works of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Society and the Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Society, Chief Secretary Mosadegh Ahad Shah.

Captain Kujimine Haru, representing the crew of the ship "Dainichi-maru."

Ho Kin-shen, representative ship owner, representing the crew of the ship "Universal" of the Cosmos Shipping Company, Singapore.

Ignacio Mejia, Secretary of the World Democratic Youth League, representing the Youth Department of the Dominican Republic Communist Party.

Ar P. S. Rasore, Secretary General of the People's Welfare Society in the Nerna Gor District, India.

D. P. Mashswari, Chairman of the World Cooperation and Cultural Relations League, India.

No Kwang-ok, the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of Korea, who is in the United States.

Yim Ch'ang-yong, former South Korean Ambassador to the United Nations, who is in the United States.

Chu Yong-hwan, publisher of the newspaper, OPEN LETTER, who is in the United States.

Congratulatory Messages Received on the 24th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Messages to Comrade Kim Il-song, the Respected and Beloved Leader and Comrade Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman, the People's Republic of China, Chu Te, Chairman of the Standing Committee, the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the People's Republic of China.

L. Brezhnev, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, N. Podgornyy, Chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet Supreme Soviet, and A. Kosygin, Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers.

Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Workers Party, Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Erich Honecker, First Secretary of the Central Committee, the Socialist United Party of Germany, Walter Ulbricht, Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and Willi Stoph, Premier of the German Democratic Republic.

Nicolae Ceaurescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party; Ludvik Svoboda, President of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia; Lubomir Strougal, Premier of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman of the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation, and Chairman of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, and Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

Edward Giersek, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the United Workers Party of Poland; Henryk Jablonski, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland; and Piotr Jaroszewicz, Premier of the People's Republic of Poland.

Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party; Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidium of the People's Republic of Hungary; and Jeno Fock, Premier of the Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government of Hungary.

Major Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, Doctor Osvald Dorticos Torrado, President of the Republic of Cuba.

Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; S. Lubsan, First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural.

Todo Zhikov, First Secretary of the Central Committee, the Bulgarian Communist Party, and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Stanko Todorov, Premier of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Messages to the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song

Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the Cambodian National United Front.

Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, Chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, the Somali Democratic Republic.

Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front.

Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Houari Boumediene, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Premier of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Major Marien Ngouabi, President of the People's Republic of the Congo.

Salvador Allende Gossens, President of the Republic of Chile.

Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, President of the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

Ahmed Sekou Toure, Salim Rubay'i 'Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

General Suharto of the Republic of Indonesia.

Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India.

Colonel Michel Micombero, President of the Republic of Burundi.

Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

Doctor Benjamin Henry Sheares, President of the Republic of Singapore.

Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq.

'Abd-al-Rahman al-Iryani, President of the Republican Council, the Yemen Arab Republic.

Colonel Moussa Traore, President and Premier of the Republic of Mali and Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the National Liberation Army.

Francisco Macias Nguema, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

Anthony Joseph Mamo, Governor General of Malta.

Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Libya.

Al-Salim al-Sabah, Chief of State of Kuwait.

Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka.

Ibrahim Nasir, President of the Republic of Maldives.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Luis Corvalan, Secretary General of the Central Committee, the Chilean Communist Party.

The Central Committee of the Dutch Communist Party.

Kamal Jumblatt, Chairman of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party.

Narita Tomomi, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party.

The Central Guidance Bureau of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

'Abd-al-Fattah Isma'il, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Political Organization of the National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde.

Antonio Cubillo, General Secretary of the Canary Islands Independence Movement.

The Central Executive Committee of the Central Command, Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arab Gulf.

'Abd-al-Rahman Khulayfawi, Prime Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Guidance Committee of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement.

Bento Dagora, Secretary General of the Sao Tome and Principe Liberation Movement.

Jose M. Gonzales Geres, Secretary of the Julian Grimau Spanish Circle and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party.

The Brazilian People's Revolutionary Vanguard.

Amin A. Iwadala, Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Economic Cooperative Organization.

The Executive Secretariat of the Asian, African, and Latin American People's Cooperation Organization.

Ba Alassane, Member of the Politburo of the Mauritanian People's Party and Chairman of the Mauritania-Korean Friendship Society.

The Baghdad Branch of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party.

The Secretariat of the World Council of Peace.

'Abd-al-Razzag Sayf, Secretary General of the Workers General Rederation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

'Abd-al-Razzag Shafshahir, Chairman of the Yemen-Korea Friendship Society.

Nishitani Yoshio, President of the Miraisha Publishing Company, Japan, and employees.

The Executive Committee of the General National League of the Yemeni Students.

Professor and Doctor H. Schreinet, Secretary General of the Austrian Student Archive.

The Circle for the Study of President Kim Il-song's Concept of Chuch'e, composed of members of the Brazilian Struggle Organizations Mission in Algeria.

Karibata Fohia, Chairman of the Circle for the Study of President Kim Il-song's Works, Tampere University, Finland, and Secretary General Ritbarina Haimila.

The Committee for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Iraq.

Manikral Shrestha, chief editor of the Editorial Board for the Publication of President Kim Il-song, the Nepal-Korea Friendship Society, and Vice Chairman of the Society.

'Abd-al-Hamid Nasir, Chairman of the Committee for the Translation and Publication of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works.

Members of the Women's Circle for the Study of the Great Revolutionary Thought of Comrade Kim Il-song of the Union of Burma.

The Committee for the Study of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il-song composed of members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Aden.

Members of the Circle for the Study of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il-song of the Burma-Korea Friendship Society.

The Secretariat of the World Council of Peace.

M. K. Unkula, chief representative of the Azania Pan-African Congress for the Liberation of Africa.

Saken Muntunguwa, representative of the African People's Congress of South Africa.

Amat Oundi Aiye, Vice General Secretary of the All African Labor Union Federation.

Eduardo Odonosa, Director of the Poch'onbo Liberation in Havana, the capital of the Republic of Cuba.

Manager Rabasse Keira, representing workers, technicians, and office employees of the Mali Ceramic Factory.

Manuel Carnero Unos, President of ESPANA REPUBLICANA.

Flem Bahadr Kansakar, Chairman of the Nepal-Korean Friendship Society.

Pedro Atienza, Chairman of the Cuba-Spain Friendship Society.

Ralit Chand, member of the Nepalese People's Panchayat.

Ali Hussei Kajilbash, Chairman of the Peshawar Pakistan-Korea Friendship Society.

Abdul Malik, Secretary General of the Karachi Committee of the Pakistan Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization.

Aliu Dem, Attorney General of the Supreme Court, the Republic of Mali.

Christina Nord Gren Ra, Secretary General of the Finland-Korea Society.

Nikolas Kosio, Chairman of the Cuba-Arab Cultural Society and Chairman of the Arab Socialist National League.

Nassim Humayun, President of TAMIR, Pakistan.

Sa'dun Kalifah al-Tikriti, Secretary General of the Iraq-Korea Friendship Society.

The Mali Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

The Mali-Korea Friendship Society.

Wofik Tiibi, Vice Chairman of the Arab Journalists' Union and chief editorial writer of AL-YAWN, and 'Ali Ballut, President of AL-DUSTUR.

Participants in the 24th Anniversary Celebration of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sponsored by the Burma-Korean Friendship Society.

Melba Fernandez, Chairman of the Cuban Organization Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People.

Professor Majratna Ssakiya, chief editorial writer of the Nepalese weekly, ARPAN.

A. Rahim, Chief Secretary of the Rawalpindi Pakistan-Korea Friendship Society.

Oscar Cabrera, Chief Secretary of the Uruguay-Korea Cultural Society.

Ghassan Shadari, chief editorial writer representing members of the editorial section of the magazine, AL-BALLAT.

'Abdallah al-Ahmad, Chairman of the Arab-Korea Friendship Society in Syria.

The Iraqi Branch of the Arab Liberation Front.

Ferequm Mauses, Chairman of the Norway-Korea Solidarity Committee, and secretary Karol Jigd Mundsén.

Tankaprasad Achria, Nepalese social activist.

Messages to Comrade Kim Il-song, the Respected and Beloved Leader, and Comrade Kim Song-ae

Nuwar Holmi, Chairwoman of the Iraqi Women's Union.

Messages to the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party

The Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party.

P. Sundraya, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Indian Communist Party (Marxist).

The Central Committee of the Dominican Republican Communist Party.

The Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party.

Messages Received on the Occasion of the 27th Anniversary of the Founding
of the Korean Workers Party

Michel Micombero, President of the Republic of Burundi.

C. A. Kamara-Taylor, Secretary General of the Sierra Leone People's Party, Minister of Finance, and Honorary Chairman of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Society.

J. A. Umhabile, Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Tanganyikan African Peoples' Union.

Ferqum Mauses, Chairman of the Norway-Korea Solidarity Committee.

Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea.

Moktar Ould Daddah, Secretary General of the Mauritanian People's Party.

The Central Committee of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Yasir 'Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Army.

Samora Moises Machel, Chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front.

Amilcar Cabral, Secretary General of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde.

Trygve Gestland, Chairman of the Norway-Korea Friendship Society.

Major Marien Ngouabi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, and President of the People's Republic of the Congo.

'Abd-al-Fattah Isma'il, Secretary General of the Political Organization of the National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The Central Executive Committee of the Central Command, Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arab Gulf.

Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party.

Carlos Altamirano, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Chilean Socialist Party.

Representatives of the Iraqi Branch of the Palestinian People's Liberation Movement.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Deputy Secretary General Enrique Corea Raos, representing the Secretary General of the Chilean People's United action.

Santiago Carrillo, Secretary General, in the name of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party.

Pedro Bairechabel, International Secretary of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party.

Miguel Cabrera, member, Puerto Rican Socialist Party Central Committee.

Cheddi Jagan, Secretary General, People's Progressive Party of Guyana.

Antonio Roajio, Chairman of the Italy-Korea Friendship Society.

Members of the Circle for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Concept of Chuch'e, composed of Sao Tome and Principe patriots residing in Africa.

Jean Shre canal, Chairman of the France-Korea Friendship Society, and Vice Chairman Michel Jenot, and Chief Secretary Christian Janot.

Doctor Sa'dun Khalifah Tikriti, Secretary General of the Iraq-Korea Friendship Society.

Thuliwayo Sangweme, Chairman of the Circle for the Study of the History of Comrade Kim Il-song's Revolutionary Activities and Works, composed of African students studying in Europe.

Oscar Cabrera, Secretary General of the Uruguay-Korea Cultural Society.

Hugo Moreno Peralta, representative of the Northern University, Chile.

Telegrams and Letters of Gratitude

10 January: Samora Moises Mashel, Chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front, sent a telegram of gratitude for the hospitality he received during his visit to our country.

14 January: Murai Mitsuo, President of YOMIURI SHINBUN, sent a telegram of gratitude for reporting the interview with our leader in YOMIURI SHINBUN on New Year's day, 1972.

Miguel Cabrera, member of the Central Committee of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party.

Cheddi Jagan, Secretary General of the Guyanese People's Progressive Party.

Jedem Kamanya, chief delegate of the Rhodesian Liberation Front.

The Rio Muni Province Women's Organization Committee of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

C. Tunkariza, Deputy Secretary General of the National Union of Workers, Tanganyika.

Congratulatory Telegrams Addressed to the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party

The National Guidance Bureau of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Khalid Bakdash, Secretary General of the Syrian Communist Party.

The Central Committee of the Dutch Communist Party.

The Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party.

The National Guidance Bureau of the Syrian Socialist Ba'th Party.

Seken Mutunguwa, Chief Delegate of the African Peoples Congress of South Africa.

15 January: Delegates of the Students' Union in Syria who attended a friendship meeting on the occasion of the Solidarity Week of the Tricontinental Peoples, sent a telegram of gratitude.

10 February: Vietnamese students who attended the fifth anniversary celebration meeting of our leader's visit to Vietnamese students dormitories and instructions for them, sent a letter of thanks.

17 March: The World Democratic Youth League Bureau sent a telegram supporting our leader's answers to the questions raised by reporters of YOMIURI SHINBUN, Japan.

23 April: Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, sent a personal letter on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the birth of Madam Kang Pan-sok, the mother of Korea.

1 June: President Salvador Allende Gossens, of the Republic of Chile, Chairman of the Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People and of the Chile-Korea Friendship Cultural Committee respectively sent congratulatory telegrams in connection with the establishment of the diplomatic relations between our country and the Republic of Chile.

8 June: The Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party sent a congratulatory telegram in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between our country and the Republic of Chile.

6 August: On the occasion of the first anniversary of the 6 August speech delivered by President Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, the

Chile-Korea Friendship Cultural Society, the Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People, and the Chilean Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian Peoples sent telegrams. On the occasion of the first anniversary of the 6 August speech delivered by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, Burma held a commemorative meeting and sent him a congratulatory letter.

14 August: On the 27th anniversary of the 15 August holiday, when the Korean people was liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonialism, L. Brezhnev, Secretary General of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, N. Podgornyy, Chairman of the Presidium, and A. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers sent telegrams of congratulations (to the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly).

19 August: Amilcar Cabral, Secretary General of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde sent a telegram of gratitude while crossing the international borders after completing his visit to our country.

29 August: Congratulating the first successful meeting of the full session between the North and South Red Cross Societies, Secretary General of the Burma-Korea Friendship Society, Secretary General of the Indian Lawyers Association for the Defense of Peace, the Chilean Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People, the Chile-Korea Friendship Cultural Society, and the Chilean Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian Peoples, sent telegrams of congratulations.

15 September: On the occasion of the third anniversary of the speech delivered at the World Anti-U.S. Journalists' Conference, Ij Kubkaro, Secretariat of the International Journalists Union, sent a telegram of congratulations.

21 September: On the occasion of the third anniversary of the speech at the World Anti-U.S. Journalists' Conference and the Pyongyang Declaration, Genaro Carnero Checa, Chairman of the Peruvian Journalists Union sent a telegram of congratulations.

30 September: Mainza Chona, Vice President of the Republic of Zambia, sent a telegram, of thanks for all assistance and services rendered to its delegation visiting our country.

13 October: Yasue Ryosuke, chief editor of SEKAI, a Japanese journal of political theory, sent a telegram of gratitude for the hospitality he received during his visit to our country.

14 October: Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea, sent a congratulatory telegram on the successful meeting of the North-South Coordinating Committee.

19 October: Wan Abdul Aziz, representing members of the Circle for the Study of President Kim Il-song's Revolutionary History, sent a letter of thanks for finding valuable assets in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's works "Concerning Our Party's Concept of Chuch'e and Several Problems of the Domestic and Foreign Policy of the Government of the Republic."

20 October: Ba Alassane, Chairman of the Mauritania-Korea Friendship Committee, sent a telegram of gratitude, commenting that the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song's work, "Our Party's Concept of Chuch'e and Several Problems of the Domestic and Foreign Policy of the Government of the Republic" was a valuable treatise which has theoretical and practical significance of all the peoples of the world.

22 October: Genaro Carnero Checa, Secretary General of the Peru-Korea Friendship Society, and Chairman of the Peruvian Journalists Union, sent a telegram of gratitude for the immense hospitality he received during his visit to our country.

27 October: Tanaka Sumiko, leader of the Women Activists Delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party, sent a telegram of gratitude for the meticulous solicitude she received during her visit to our country.

28 October: Sangoule Lamizana, President of the Republic of Upper Volta, sent a congratulatory telegram for the establishment of diplomatic relations with our country.

1 November: Members of the Circle for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Great Revolutionary Thought, composed of West African students studying in Mali, sent a letter expressing their respect and admiration after holding a study and debate meeting on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work, "Concerning Our Party's Concept of Chuch'e and Several Problems of the Domestic and Foreign Policy of the Government of the Republic."

2 November: Mali youth and athletic leaders sent a letter expressing their admiration after holding a study meeting concerning the classic work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, "Concerning Our Party's Concept of Chuch'e and Several Problems of the Domestic and Foreign Policy of the Government of the Republic."

3 November: Anna Raza Yokinen, Chairwoman of the Turku Branch of the Finland-Korea Society sent a letter of gratitude for the opening of the Korean film week in the Turku area.

6 November: After carefully studying his answers given to the questions raised by reporters of YOMIURI SHINBUN, African students studying in Mali sent a letter of congratulations and greetings for the great contributions which our brilliant President Kim Il-song made to the development of Marxism-Leninism.

9 November: Penn Nuth, Premier of the United National Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, who visited our country, sent a telegram of gratitude for the immense hospitality he and his party received.

12 November: Layachi Yaker, Minister of Commerce of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, sent a telegram of gratitude for the warm hospitality his group received during their visit to our country.

29 November: The Circle for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Concept of Chuch'e, composed of the Brazilian Struggle Organizations mission in Algeria, sent a telegram of gratitude after studying and debating on the answers of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, given to the questions raised by reporters of YOMIURI SHINBUN, Japan.

5 December: Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, sent a telegram of gratitude, as he crossed our border, for the warm hospitality he received during his visit to our country.

22 December: Lansana Beavogui, Prime Minister of the Republic of Guinea who visited our country, sent, on his departure, a congratulatory telegram wishing long life for our leader.

Party and Government Leaders of the Nations of the World to Whom the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Sent Congratulatory Telegrams

5 January: A congratulatory telegram was sent to Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Lao Patriotic Front.

8 January: A congratulatory telegram was sent to President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea, on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

9 January: A congratulatory telegram was sent to President Francis Tombalbaye, President of the Republic of Chad, on the occasion of the independence day of the Republic of Chad.

18 January: Congratulating the brilliant victories of the Lao Patriotic forces and people in dealing severe blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, a congratulatory telegram was sent to Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front.

24 January: A congratulatory telegram was sent to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

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PARTIES AND STATE LEADERS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD ADDRESSED
BY KIM IL-SONG WITH CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS IN 1972

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1973 in Korean 1973 pp 229-288

[Excerpts]

- 2 Feb - Congratulatory telegram to Prime Minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka on the 24th anniversary of its independence
- 5 Feb - Congratulatory telegram to Bir Bikram Shah Deva Birendra of the Kingdom of Nepal on his ascension to the throne
- 2 Mar - Congratulatory telegram to King Hassan II of Morocco on its National Day
- 4 Mar - Congratulatory telegram to I. K. Acheampong, Chairman, National Redemption Council, Republic of Ghana, on the 15th anniversary of the Ghanaian independence
- 6 Mar - Congratulatory telegram to Ahmadou Ahidjo, President, United Republic of Cameroon, on the establishment of diplomatic relations with our country at the ambassadorial level
- 11 Mar - Congratulatory telegram to Prime Minister Seewoosagur Ramgoolam of Mauritius on the 4th anniversary of its independence
- 13 Mar - Congratulatory telegram to 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il on his reelection as General Secretary, Central Committee, the National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
- 19 Mar - Congratulatory telegram to President Habib Bourguiba, Republic of Tunisia, on the 16th anniversary of its independence
- 20 Mar - Telegram in reply to letter to the respected and beloved leader from Per Eggum Mausest, Chairman, Norwegian-Korean Solidarity Committee on its formation

- 21 Mar - Congratulatory telegram to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, President, Pakistan, on the occasion of the Pakistani Day
- 22 Mar - Congratulatory telegram to Prince Norodom Sihanouk on the formation of the Cambodian National Unification Front as well as on the second anniversary of the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces
- 31 Mar - Congratulatory telegram to Piotr Jaroszewicz on his reappointment as Chairman, Council of Ministers, Polish People's Republic
- 3 Apr - Congratulatory telegram (jointly with Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly) to Janos Kadar, First Secretary, Central Committee, Hungarian Socialist Workers Party; Pal Losonczi, President, Presidential Council, Hungarian People's Republic; and Jeno Fock, Premier, Premier, Hungarian Workers-Peasants Revolutionary Government, on the 27th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary
 - Congratulatory telegram to Leopold Sedar Senghor, President, Senegal, on the 12th anniversary of its independence
- 6 Apr - Congratulatory telegram to Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary, Central Committee, Vietnam Workers Party, on his 60th birthday
- 25 Apr - Congratulatory telegrams (jointly with Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly) respectively to the leaders of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, PRGRSV, Kingdom of Cambodia, NLHS, on the second anniversary of the Indochina Peoples Summit Conference
 - Congratulatory telegram to Julius K. Nyerere, President, United Republic of Tanzania, on the eighth anniversary of its founding
- 28 Apr - Congratulatory telegram to Gregoire Kayibanda, President, Republic of Rwanda, on the establishment of diplomatic relations with our country
- 1 May - Congratulatory telegram to Ahmed Sekou Toure on his reelection as General Secretary, Democratic Party, Guinea, at its 9th Congress,
- 5 May - Congratulatory telegram to Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Chief of State and Chairman, Cambodian National Unification Front, and Pen Nouth, Premier, United National Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, on the second anniversary of the formation of the United National Government of the Kingdom under the leadership of the Cambodian National Unification Front

- 6 May - Congratulatory telegram to Michel Micombero, President, Burundi, on the Brundian people's achievements in courageously smashing the anti-government plot of the imperialists and their lackeys
- 8 May - Congratulatory telegram (jointly with Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly) to Gustav Husak, General Secretary, Central Committee, Czechoslovak Communist Party; Ludvik Svoboda, President; and Lubomir Strougal, Premier, on the 27th anniversary of the liberation of Czchoslovakia
- 12 May - Congratulatory telegram to Justin Ahomadegbe on assuming the office of Chairman, Presidential Council, Republic of Dahomey
- 14 May - Congratulatory telegram to Yasir Arafat, Chairman, Executive Committee, Palestine Liberation Organization, on the "Week for Support of the Struggle of the Palestinian People"
- 24 May - Congratulatory telegram to Josip Broz Tito, President, Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia, on his 80th birthday
- 26 May - Congratulatory telegram to King Mohammad Zahir of Afghanistan on its Independence Day
 - Congratulatory telegram to Prime Minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike on continuing in the same office on proclamation of Ceylon as Republic of Sri Lanka
- 27 May - Congratulatory telegram to Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, General Secretary, Italian Communist Party, on his 50th birthday
- 5 Jun - Congratulatory telegram to Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman, Advisory Council, PRGRSV, and Huynh Tan Phat, Head of PRGRSV, on the third anniversary of the founding of the PRGRSV
- 9 Jun - Congratulatory telegrams, respectively, to President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria on nationalization of the imperialist petroleum monopolies, and to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr of Iraq, on nationalization of the imperialist monopoly "Iraq Petroleum Company"
- 10 Jun - Congratulatory telegram to the summit meeting of the member states of the Organization of African Unity
- 21 Jun - Congratulatory telegram to Salim Rubay'i 'Ali, Chairman, Presidential Council, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the third anniversary of the implementation of the administrative measures

- 29 Jun - Congratulatory telegram to Maj Gen Mohamed Siad Barre, President, Revolutionary Council, Somali Republic, on the 10th anniversary of the Somali independence
- 30 Jun - Congratulatory telegram to Michel Micombero, President, Brundi, on the 10th anniversary of its independence
- 3 Jul - Congratulatory telegram to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Chief of State, on achievements in his visits to the various countries of Europe and Africa
- 4 Jul - Congratulatory telegram to Houari Boumediene, President, Revolutionary Council, and Prime Minister, Algeria, on the 10th anniversary of the Algerian independence
- 10 Jul - Congratulatory telegram (jointly with Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly) to Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary, Central Committee, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and Chairman, Council of Ministers, and to S. Lubsan, First Deputy Chairman, Presidium, People's Great Hural, on the 51st anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution
- 16 Jul - Congratulatory telegram to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, of Iraq, on the fourth anniversary of the 17 July Iraqi revolution
- 21 Jul - Congratulatory telegram (jointly with Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly) to Edward Giereck, First Secretary, Central Committee, Polish United Workers Party, to Henryk Jablonski, Chairman, State Council, and to Piotr Jaroszewicz, Chairman, Council of Ministers, on the 28th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland
- Congratulatory telegram to Anwar al-Sadat, President, Arab Republic of Egypt, on its National Day, the 20th anniversary of the 23 July revolution
- 25 Jul - Congratulatory telegram (jointly with Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly) to Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary, Central Committee, Cuban Communist Party, and Prime Minister of the Republic of Cuba, and to Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President, Republic of Cuba, on the 19th anniversary of the 26 July armed uprising of the Cuban people
- Congratulatory telegram to President Ibrahim Nasir of the Maldives, on the 7th anniversary of the Maldivian independence
- Congratulatory telegram to William Richard Tolbert, President, Liberia, on the Liberian Independence Day

- 2 Aug - Congratulatory telegram to President Hamani Diori of Niger, on the 12th anniversary of the Nigerien independence
- 11 Aug - Congratulatory telegram to President Marien Ngouabi of Congo, on the ninth anniversary of the victory of the August revolution of the Congolese people
- 12 Aug - Congratulatory telegram to President Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan, on the 25th anniversary of the Pakistani independence
- 14 Aug - Congratulatory telegrams (jointly with Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly) on the 27th anniversary of the 15 August liberation of the Korean people from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism, to L. Brezhnev, General Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to N. Podgornyy, Chairman, Presidium, USSR Supreme Soviet, and to A. Kosygin, Chairman, USSR Council of Ministers
- 22 Aug - Congratulatory telegrams (jointly with Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly) to Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary, Romanian Communist Party, and President, State Council, Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman, Council of Ministers, on the 28th anniversary of the liberation of Romania
- 24 Aug - Congratulatory telegram to Erich Honecker, First Secretary, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany, on his 60th birthday
- 31 Aug - Congratulatory telegram to Mu'ammarr Qadhdhafi, Chairman, Revolutionary Council, on the third anniversary of the Libyan revolution
- 1 Sep - Congratulatory telegrams (jointly with Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly) to Ton Duc Thang, President, Democratic Republic of Vietnam; Le Duan, First Secretary, Central Committee, Vietnam Workers Party, Democratic Republic of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, Chairman, Standing Committee, National Assembly, Democratic Republic of Vietnam; and Premier Pham Van Dong, on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam
- 5 Sep - Congratulatory telegram to the summit conference of the state and government leaders of the Central and East Africa
- 7 Sep - Congratulatory telegram to Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister, Malta, on the National Day of Malta
- Congratulatory telegrams (jointly with Chairman, Standing

Committee, Supreme People's Assembly) to Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary, Central Committee, Cuban Communist Party, and Prime Minister, Republic of Cuba, and to Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President, Republic of Cuba, on the 19th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada army barracks

- 8 Sep - Congratulatory telegrams (jointly with Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly) to Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary, Central Committee, Bulgarian Communist Party, and Chairman, State Council, People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to STanko Todorov, Chairman, Council of Ministers, on the 28th anniversary of the Bulgarian socialist revolution
- 11 Sep - Congratulatory telegram to Tomomi Narita, Chairman, Central Executive Committee, Japan Socialist Party, on his 60th birthday
- 17 Sep - Congratulatory telegram to Salvador Allende Gossens, President, Republic of Chile, on its Independence Day
- 21 Sep - Congratulatory telegram to Moussa Traore, Chief of State and Prime Minister of Mali Republic on the 12th anniversary of the proclamation of Mali Republic
- 22 Sep - Congratulatory telegram to Comrade Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman, Council of Ministers, Socialist Republic of Romania, on his 70th birthday
- 24 Sep - Congratulatory telegram to Lee Kuan Yew on his reelection as Prime Minister, Singapore
 - Congratulatory telegrams to 'Abd al-Rahman al-Iryani, President, Republican Council, Yemen Arab Republic, and to Mohsin al-Aini, Prime Minister, on the 10th anniversary of the victory of the revolution of the Yemen Arab Republic
- 29 Sep - Congratulatory telegram to President Ahidjo Ahmadou of Cameroon on the 11th anniversary of the National Unity Day
 - Congratulatory telegram to Yakubu Gowon, Head of the Federal Military Government of Nigeria, and Supreme Commander of Nigeria, on the 11th anniversary of the Nigerian independence
- 30 Sep - Congratulatory telegrams (jointly with Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly) to Mao Tse-tung, Chairman, Central Committee, Chinese Communist Party; to Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman, People's Republic of China; to Chu Teh, Chairman, Standing Committee, National People's Congress,

People's Republic of China; and to Chou En-lai, Premier, State Council, People's Republic of China, on the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China

- Congratulatory telegram to Makarios, President Cyprus, on the 12th anniversary of the Cypriot independence
- Congratulatory telegram to Ahmed Sekou Toure, President, Republic of Guinea, on the 14th anniversary of the Guinean independence
- 6 Oct - Congratulatory telegrams (jointly with Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly) to Erich Honecker, First Secretary, Central Committee, German Socialist Unity Party; Walter Ulbricht, Chairman, State Council, German Democratic Republic; and to Willi Stoph, Chairman, Council of Ministers, on the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic
- 7 Oct - Congratulatory telegram to Idi Amin Dada, President, Uganda, on the 10th anniversary of the Ugandan independence
- 10 Oct - Congratulatory telegram to Francisco Macias Nguema, President, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, on the fourth anniversary of its independence
- 11 Oct - Congratulatory telegram to Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman, Central Committee, Lao Patriotic Front, on the 27th anniversary of the Lao independence
- 13 Oct - Congratulatory telegrams to Salim Rubay'i 'Ali, Chairman, Presidential Council, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and to Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [hasani] on the ninth anniversary of the start of the 14 October armed revolution of the Yemeni people
- 18 Oct - Congratulatory telegram to Gabriel Ramanantsoa on his election as President of Malagasy Republic
- 19 Oct - Congratulatory telegram to Maj Gen Mohamed Siad Barre, President, Revolutionary Council, Somali Republic, on the third anniversary of the victory of the 21 October revolution of Somalia
- 23 Oct - Congratulatory telegram to Kenneth David Kaunda, President, Republic of Zambia, on the 10th anniversary of the founding of the republic

- 25 Oct - Congratulatory telegram to Sangoule Lamizana, President, Republic of Upper Volta, on the occasion of the establishment of diplomatic relations with our country at the ambassadorial level
- 29 Oct - Congratulatory telegram to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Chief of State and Chairman, Cambodian National Unification Front, on his 50th birthday
- 31 Oct - Congratulatory telegram to Houari Boumediene, President, Revolutionary Council, and Prime Minister, Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, on the 18th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution
- 2 Nov - Congratulatory telegram to Salvador Allende Gossens, President, Republic of Chile, on the second anniversary of the formation of the Popular Unity government
- 6 Nov - Congratulatory telegrams (jointly with Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly) to L. Brezhnev, General Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union; to N. Podgornyy, Chairman, Presidium, USSR Supreme Soviet; and to A. Kosygin, Chairman, USSR Council of Ministers, on the 55th anniversary of the Socialist October Revolution
- 8 Nov - Congratulatory telegram to Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Chief of State and Chairman, Cambodian National Unification Front, on the 19th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- 10 Nov - Congratulatory telegram to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, President, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on the occasion of establishment of diplomatic relations with our country at the ambassadorial level
- 14 Nov - Congratulatory telegram to Comrade Khalid Bagdash, General Secretary, Syrian Communist Party, on his 60th birthday
- 15 Nov - Congratulatory telegrams to Salim Rubay'i 'Ali, Chairman, Presidential Council, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and to 'Abd al-Rahman al-Iryani, President, Republican Council, Yemen Arab Republic, on the conclusion of agreement of unity between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Yemen Arab Republic
- 27 Nov - Congratulatory telegrams (jointly with Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly to Enver Hoxha, First Secretary, Central Committee, Albanian Workers Party;

Haxhi Lleshi, Chairman, Presidium, People's Assembly, People's Republic of Albania; and to Mehmet Shehu, Chairman, Council of Ministers, on the 26th anniversary of the liberation of Albania, and on the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Albania

- Congratulatory telegram to Moktar Ould Daddah, President, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on the 12th anniversary of its independence
- Congratulatory telegram to Michel Micombero, President, Burundi, on the sixth anniversary of the Burundian revolution
- 28 Nov - Congratulatory telegram to Josip Broz Tito, Yugoslav President, on the Republic's Day, a national day of celebration for the Yugoslav people
- 29 Nov - Congratulatory telegram to Salim Rubay'i 'Ali, Chairman, Presidential Council, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the fifth anniversary of its independence
- Congratulatory telegram to Jean Bedel Bokassa, President, Central African Republic, on its National Day
- 1 Dec - Congratulatory telegram to Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, President of State, United Arab Emirates, on the first anniversary of the independence of the state
- 9 Dec - Congratulatory telegram to Sangoule Lamizana, President, Upper Volta, on the 14th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Upper Volta
- 11 Dec - Congratulatory telegram to Jomo Kenyatta, Republic of Kenya, on the Day of the Independence of Kenya and Proclamation of the Republic
- 15 Dec - Congratulatory telegram to 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifa, Amir, the State of Bahrain, on the National Day of the State of Bahrain
- 19 Dec - Congratulatory telegram (jointly with Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly) to Nguyen Houtho, Chairman, Standing Committee, Central Committee, National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, and Chairman, Advisory Council, PRGRSV, on the 12th anniversary of the founding of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam
- 20 Dec - Congratulatory telegrams (jointly with Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly) to the leaders of the party and government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on the 50th anniversary of the formation of the union

- 21 Dec - Congratulatory telegram to Comrade Georges Marchais on his election as General Secretary at the 20th French Communist Party Congress
- 22 Dec - Congratulatory telegram to Anwar al-Sadat, President, Arab Republic of Egypt, on the 16th anniversary of the Port Said "Victory Day"
- 25 Dec - Congratulatory telegram to the Organization of Solidarity of the Asian and African Peoples on the 15th anniversary of its founding
- 29 Dec - Congratulatory telegrams (jointly with Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly) to the leaders of the party and government of the People's Republic of Romania on the 25th anniversary of its proclamation
- 30 Dec - Congratulatory telegrams (jointly with Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly) to the leaders of the party and government of Cuba on the 14th anniversary of the victory of its revolution
- Congratulatory telegrams respectively to Maj Marien Ngouabi, Chairman, Central Committee, Congolese Workers Party, and President, People's Republic of Congo, on the third anniversary of the founding of the Congolese Workers Party and of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Congo; to Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, President, Sudan, on the 17th anniversary of the independence of Sudan; and to El Hadji (?) Ahmadou Ahidjo, President, Cameroon, on the 13th anniversary of the independence of Cameroon

Countries Which Have Established Diplomatic Relations With Our Country

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	12 Oct 48
Mongolian People's Republic	15 Oct 48
Polish People's Republic	16 Oct 48
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	16 Oct 48
Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	30 Oct 48
Socialist Republic of Romania	3 Nov 48
Hungarian People's Republic	11 Nov 48
People's Republic of Bulgaria	29 Nov 48
People's Republic of Albania	17 May 49
People's Republic of China	6 Oct 49
German Democratic Republic	7 Nov 49
Democratic Republic of Vietnam	31 Jan 50
Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria	25 Sep 58
Republic of Guinea	8 Oct 58
Mali Republic	31 Oct 60
Republic of Cuba	29 Aug 60
Yemen Arab Republic	9 Mar 63
Arab Republic of Egypt	24 Aug 63
Republic of Indonesia	16 Apr 64
Islamic Republic of Mauritania	12 Nov 64
Kingdom of Cambodia	20 Dec 64

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>
People's Republic of the Congo	24 Dec 64
Republic of Ghana	28 Dec 64
United Republic of Tanzania	13 Jan 65
Palestine Liberation Organization	13 Apr 66
Syrian Arab Republic	25 Jul 66
Republic of Burundi	11 Mar 67
Somali Democratic Republic	12 Apr 67
Republic of Iraq	30 Jan 68
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	7 Feb 68
Republic of Equatorial Guinea	30 Jan 69
Republic of Zambia	12 Apr 69
Republic of Chad	8 May 69
Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam	12 Jun 69
Democratic Republic of the Sudan	21 Jun 69
Central African Republic	5 Sep 69
Republic of Maldives	14 Jun 70
Sri Lanka	15 Jul 70
Sierra Leone	14 Oct 71
Malta	20 Dec 71
United Republic of Cameroon	3 Mar 72
Republic of Rwanda	22 Apr 72
Republic of Chile	1 Jun 72
Republic of Uganda	2 Aug 72
Republic of Senegal	8 Sep 72
Republic of Upper Volta	11 Oct 72
Islamic Republic of Pakistan	9 Nov 72
Malagasy Republic	16 Nov 72
Republic of Zaire	15 Dec 72
Republic of Togo	31 Jan 73
Republic of Dahomey	5 Feb 73
The Gambia	2 Mar 73
Mauritius	16 Mar 73
Kingdom of Swaziland	7 Apr 73
Iran	15 Apr 73
Argentine Republic	1 Jun 73
Republic of Finland	1 Jun 73
Kingdom of Norway	22 Jun 73
Malaysia	30 Jun 73
Kingdom of Denmark	17 Jul 73
Republic of Iceland	27 Jul 73

**Countries Which Have Established Relations With Our Country At the Consu-
lar Level**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>
Union of Burma	15 May 61
Republic of India	1 Mar 62
Nepal	10 Jul 69
Republic of Singapore	28 Nov 69

SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1973 in Korean 1973 pp 233-253

[Excerpts] Socialist Economy

In the year under review [1972] our people have made tremendous achievements in the struggle to carry out the majestic program for socialist construction and to advance the independence reunification of the fatherland in loyal response to the report of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song before the Fifth Party Congress, and to his instructions in the New Year's Message of 1972 and before the fourth and fifth plenary meetings of the Fifth Party Central Committee.

Particularly, with a profound sense of glory and jubilation in honor of the 60th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and of our people, and in looking up to him as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, new innovations have been accomplished in the realm of socialist economic construction amid rising flames of a great revolutionary upsurge.

The machine industry, the vinalon fiber industry, and the vinyl chloride industry, industries which have been personally conceived and nurtured by the fatherly leader, have overtaken in two years the production levels projected for attainment at the end of the Six-Year Plan; some 1,600 factories and enterprises have overfulfilled three years' quotas under the Six-Year Plan; and a number of industrial construction projects have been completed and put into operation.

Havir; explicitly elucidated the situations at home and abroad, and the struggle direction and ways and means, in keeping with the developing revolution, the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song has personally visited many factories and enterprises such as Huich'on Chollima Machine Tool Works, Kiyang Tractor Works, and the September Textile Mill, as well as many provinces such as Kangwon, Yanggang, North Pyongan, and South Hwanghae; and overseeing with affectionate fatherly concern the working and living conditions of the workers and peasants, the leader has forcefully inspired them to the execution of the new revolutionary tasks.

With correct perception of the position of their industrial branch and of their own duties in the prosecution of the Six-Year Plan and the three major tasks of the technical revolution, the machine tool fighters everywhere

have surpassed the production levels projected for attainment at the end of the Six-Year Plan, by demonstrating popular heroism to the hilt, following the torch personally ignited by the leader at Huich'on for technical innovations.

Among others, the working classes under the jurisdiction of the General Bureau of Popular Machines [ilban kigye ch'ongguk] by bending every effort to bring about automation and semi-automation of production processes, have succeeded in registering a growth in the total volume of industrial production of 134.4 percent, machine tools 123.6 percent, tractors 165.6 percent, and trucks 163.9 percent in the 11 months of the year under review [1972] compared to the corresponding period of 1971.

Also, [they have] made tremendous contributions to the prosecution of the three major tasks of the technical revolution by putting into operation 60 sub-plants for production of automation parts and electrical gauges and eight sub-plants for primary processing of raw materials.

Particularly, machine fighters in charge of production of plant facilities at such works as the Chollima Yongsong Machine Works and the 10 May Works, have rapidly enhanced their capacities by completing in the short span of little more than a month the production of plant facilities for vinalon and vinyl chloride, a production which normally would have taken 3 to 4 months.

Thus, in the 11 months of the year under review [1972], compared to the corresponding period of 1971, the chemical industry fighters have increased the production of vinyl chloride 1.4 fold, vinalon 1.3 fold, and staple fiber 1.2 fold; particularly, the synthetic fiber vinalon and vinyl chloride industries have overtaken the production levels envisaged at the end of the Six Year Plan.

The other major tasks in the area of socialist economic construction were consolidating the material and technical foundation for bumper crops through mechanization of agricultural production, enhancement of chemicalization level, and implementation of sprinkler irrigation.

First of all, overall mechanization of agricultural production has been advanced vigorously through the creation in the various provinces of solid, well organized bases for tractor repairs, for production of parts and accessories, and for production of coupling farm machinery.

Along with efforts to make more effective use of the sprinkler irrigation installations already in existence, areas under the sprinkler irrigation system in Pyongyang City, North Hwanghae and South Hamgyong provinces have been expanded widely, thus making it possible to put into effect the double-crop system in these areas.

Particularly during the year under review, the calcium superphosphate fertilizer production system at the Haeju Phosphate Fertilizer Plant, along with

systems at several places of production of eight different types of micro-element fertilizer production, and new herbicide production systems have been created and production regularized, for swiftly propelling the overall chemicalization of agricultural production.

The cooperative farms in Mundok County, which have been implementing general mechanization and overall chemicalization at a comparatively fast pace, have harvested this year, despite the extremely unfavorable climatic conditions, an average of additional 6.2 tons of food grain crops respectively from their fields of 16,000 chongbo; in Yonan County an additional 10,000 tons; in Paech'on County, an additional 7,000 tons, in excess of their normal production.

Also for the year under review, major tasks were laid down to improve by a wide margin on the overall standard of living of the working people by bringing about a new turnaround in the production of people's consumer goods such as textiles, clothes, knitted goods, footwear, and paper, as well as food production such as livestock, poultry, fish, vegetables, and fruits.

Above all, thanks to the consolidation of the material and technical foundation for the production of metal-based daily necessities, under the General Bureau of Electrical Appliances [chon'gi kigye ch'ongguk] the production of electric cookers has increased 5.7 fold, with growth registered also in the production of modern kitchenware such as household refrigerators and washing machines.

Also, through the struggle to build additional textile mills, garment factories, and knitted goods factories and regularize their production, the production of [native] Korean clothes has increased 10 fold, dress shifts 1.9 fold, and knitted outer garments 3.5 fold; and all the young students and pupils of the country have been clothed with high-quality cotton-quilted garments.

Thanks to the modernization and industrialization of the livestock, poultry, fishery and vegetable industries, compared to 1971, the production of pork has increased 127.5 percent, chicken and duck meat 110.4 percent, chicken and duck eggs 109.2 percent, milk 109.8 percent, spring vegetables 137.2 percent; also, thanks to the modernization of the processing of supplementary foodstuffs, landmark increases have been registered in the variety and production of processed meat and fish products.

Thanks to the vigorous efforts made to expand the networks of television, rural bus service and rural piped-water service, 85 percent of the nationwide areas are covered by the television network, 62 percent of the rural areas have bus service, and the rural piped-water service has increased three fold over 1971, thus significantly reducing the differences in the living conditions between urban and rural areas.

The Great Leader is Leading Us Along the Historic Shortcut Which He Has Illuminated To the Prosecution of the Three Major Tasks of the Technical Revolution

Immediately following the unique line he laid out to free our working people from arduous labor in the field of production and from the heavy burdens of household chores in the field of our daily life, the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song has illuminated the historic shortcut to the prosecution of the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

As a matter of fact, machine tools, designed to manufacture various types of machines, constitute the basic foundation for the development of the machine industry; and as such, these are charged with an enormous role to play not only in the prosecution of the vast tasks of the machine industry under the Six-Year Plan but also in pushing ahead on the three major tasks of the technical revolution in the next few years.

With the insight of a genius into the importance of the role that machine tools have to play in the prosecution of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, the great leader has been personally paving the historic shortcut to the prosecution of the three major tasks of the technical revolution from the days of the Seven-Year Plan when overall technical revolution was being pushed, with the socialist transformation of production relationships already accomplished.

Already on 7 May 1963, when he met the guidance functionaries of the Huich'on and Kusong Machine Tool Works, he explained that mechanization was the central task at that time but that in the not too distant future, automation would be the central task. So admonishing, he laid out the militant task to produce machine tools in quantity.

The working class of the Chollima Huich'on Machine Tool Works set up the automated 7 May Workshop, manufactured on its own automated duplicating hydraulic lathe (yuap mosa chadong sonban) and duplicating hydraulic milling cutter, and with the automated duplicating hydraulic lathe as the core, it boldly formed an automated line of processing shafts [ch'uk kagong chadong-son].

Once again visiting the working class of the Chollima Huich'on Machine Tool Works on 23 April 1964, the great leader witnessed one worker, taking on work which used to require four workers, yet with a 15-fold efficiency in manning the automated line of processing shafts. As he saw the operation, he gave programmatic instructions, calling for moving on to full-scale automation from partial automation.

Loyally taking to heart the great vision of the fatherly leader, the working class at Huich'on untied the knots in heavy-duty processing, the most difficult factor in realizing full-scale automation, by manufacturing automated processing bed conveyor and automated processing transmission conveyor; thus creating the vast potential for increasing the production of machine tools.

Again visiting the Chollima Huish'on Machine Tool Works on 20 February 1971, and holding the hands of the working class at Huich'on in guiding it along the historic shortcut personally paved by him, the great leader sent out a vigorous call to all the machine industry fighters of the country for production of 30,000 machine tools.

The working classes of our country occupied the 30,000 machine tools height before the day of the greatest national festivities, the 60th birthday of the fatherly leader; and in 1972, too, during the first 11 months, compared to the corresponding period of 1971, they have increased the production of machine tools in quantity 126.3 percent.

Moreover, the working classes of our country have laid solid foundations for our electronics and automation industries by establishing and regularizing production of an electronics plate plant, in addition to some 60 automation electrical gauges sub-plants and eight raw materials sub-plants throughout the country.

The machine tools and automation electrical gauges that cascaded forth in 1971 and 1972 have been supplied to the machine works at various places -- which directly serve in the prosecution of the three major tasks of the technical revolution -- for use in supplementing and perfecting the existing facilities toward strengthening their material and technical foundations; to newly established machine works for use as basic production facilities; and to the various engineering and repair bases for use in strengthening their facilities in serving the various branches of the people's economy.

In this manner, the differences between heavy labor and light labor, differences between the agricultural labor and industrial labor, have been reduced; and various types of modern means necessary in freeing the women from the heavy burdens of household chores have been produced on a large scale; and the three major tasks of the technical revolution have been pushed at a fast pace.

The Distinction Between Heavy Labor and Light Labor To Be Reduced; and Heat-Affected Labor and Harmful Labor To Be Done Away With Quickly

Thanks to the overall pushing of technical improvements in all the branches of the people's economy during the period of the Seven-Year Plan, the difficult, heavy labor of the working people was reduced in great measure; yet there still remain differences between heavy labor and light labor, differences between agricultural labor and industrial labor; and the women are yet to be liberated completely from the burdens of household chores.

During 1972, in accordance with the action program of the three major technical revolutions an extraordinary input was made for the mechanization and automation in those branches of the people's economy which are laden with more heavy labor than others, such as the test boring in the exploratory branch, pit operations in the extractive branch, fishing and culture

operations in the fishery branch, logging operations in the forestry branch, and loading and unloading operations in the construction, transportation and forestry branches.

Models were created for general mechanization of pit operations in anthracite and bituminous coal mines and mineral mines; and vigorous efforts were under way in mechanizing the gathering of timber in logging operations.

The loading and unloading operations of the forestry railroads, sidings, and exclusive tracks, as well as the net-setting and fish-hauling work in fishing operations reached the point of completion of overall mechanization; the general mechanization of anthracite test boring was completed. Nationwide, basic improvements were made in the kelp farming operations in seed crop and seeding.

At the meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee which he had called into session following the Fifth Party Congress, the great leader laid out militant tasks to thoroughly mechanize the loading and unloading operations at the sidings and reserved tracks; and he put into effect priority measures to supply large quantities of machinery and materials such as machine tools and steels.

In 1972 alone, the railroad branch and many other branches of the people's economy received and put into operation some 400 units of railroad cranes, truck cranes and grab cranes, with the result that in the case of the sidings, the percentage of mechanized loading and unloading operations increased 3.7 percent, and in the case of reserved tracks, 5.2 percent respectively over 1971.

In the fishery branch, modern farming tanks were erected at every refrigeration base for raising kelp from seeds in the summer; and the kelp crop yield per bunch was raised 115 percent for the first year of operations; in addition to completely freeing the cultivating workers throughout the country from the arduous labor of collecting seeds from the sea for raising kelp in the historically coldest month of the year, January.

Again, during 1972, in accordance with the action program of the three major technical revolutions, attention was directed to overall automation and remote control in a move to remove the harmful labor and heat-affected labor, the two factors which, because of the intrinsic characteristics of their production process, would still remain in the branches of the chemical industry, metallurgical industry, building materials industry, and extractive industry.

Again, during the year under review, the harmful labor adversely affecting the health of the workers and production was eliminated, thanks to the adoption of the continuous production method of ingots at the Songjin Steel Works, the adoption of a new baking method in the cement industry, the automation of the production processes of agricultural chemicals at the Pon'gung

Chemical Plant, the automation of the production processes of ammonium bicarbonate and loading and unloading operations at the Aoji Chemical Plant, and the automation of the production processes of brassware and glass at the Kangso Chemical Plant.

The cement plants at Ch'onnaeri, Komusan, Haeju and Sunghori, through the adoption of the new baking method and installation of various types of equipment, succeeded in raising the capacities of the baking ovens 1.2 to 1.8 fold while, at the same time, converting harmful labor into safe labor.

Strengthening the cooperation among the workers, technical personnel, and scientists, all of the branches of the people's economy adopted the tested achievements in scientific research, and effected semi-automation and automation of production processes. Automation of the rail track operations, adoption of the casting conveyor system in the metal industry, the semi-automated conveyor system of the chaju-ho [self-dependent] model primary engine [chajuho kigwan ponch'e], the remote control of the electric power transmission and substation operations, and the automatic trouble locator of high-tension wires are but a few of the technological innovations of high industrial value achieved in the year in the areas of automation and remote control.

The installation of rail track operations automated at nine major railroad stations, and the remote control equipment at some 30 electric power transmission and substations, not only have enhanced the reliability of the rail track operations and the power transmission and substations, but also have paved the way to doing away with many positions in the labor administrative system, such as the switchmen and other job classifications, thus making it possible to shift them to new construction projects.

The exemplary mechanization, integrated mechanization, automation and remote control effected in the year under review, along with similar achievements which reached the point of popularization, constitute the major resources with which to accomplish during the next few years a reduction in the differences between heavy labor and light labor, and swift elimination of harmful labor and heat-affected labor.

The Gap Between the Agricultural Labor and Industrial Labor Is Being Closed

Looking ahead with foresight to the day of the rural modernization with his genius wisdom, and on the basis of his experience gained during the period of peaceful days when he had dispatched some 100 party members to Chaeryong, Yongch'on, Chongju, Anju and Hamju for the formation and operation of the farm machinery rental stations, the first of their kind, the great leader has arranged at every stage of the postwar period for the formation in every county, farm machinery stations, strongholds for the rural technical revolution.

Moreover, by carrying out the socialist transformation of the rural economy prior to its technical transformation, he paved the highway to rapidly

developing the agricultural productivity and to forcefully pushing ahead the rural technical revolution.

In addition, by creating new tractor and truck industries, he raised the mechanization of the rural economy to a new high level. Thus, in the period 1961-1970 he increased the number of tractors serving the rural economy 3.5 fold and the number of trucks 7 fold, while expanding the mechanized work classifications from 11 to 47 in the same period.

Especially, in his move to free our peasants from heavy labor at the earliest possible date, to bestow on them still greater happiness, to effect integrated mechanization of agricultural production and overall chemicalization, not only did he lay out in a concrete manner the direction and tasks, but also did he provide models for communist farming methods, personally visiting Ch'ongsan-ri, Kangso County; Yongch'on-ri, Hamju County; and Samsong-ri, Chunghwa County.

In a move to institute the eight-hour work day gradually in the agricultural branch, too, the great leader presented before the Fifth Party Congress militant tasks to enhance the equipment necessary for mechanization and the level of chemicalization, as well as to sharply reduce the differences between the agricultural labor and industrial labor, so that in the near future, one agricultural worker may tend 5-6 chongbo of wet field or 8-10 chongbo of dry field.

Also, arranging to hold the National Tractor Drivers Congress in February 1971, he gave his programmatic instructions to the tractor drivers, outlining the militant duties and their roles as the forerunners of the rural technical revolution in the struggle for the integrated mechanization of the rural economy and, revolutionaries charged with the task to free the peasants from heavy labor.

In keeping with the integrated mechanization projected for the rural economy, machine fighters and builders throughout the country improved and expanded various truck and farm machinery works such as p'unngnyon-ho [bumper harvest], Ch'ollima-ho [Chollima], and chonjin-ho [Forward movement] model tractor works and chaju-ho [self-dependent], sungni-ho [victory] and kaengsaeng-ho [self-reliance] model truck works, and effected semi-automation and automation of production processes.

Thus, in the case of tractors, the production increased 1.7 fold in 1971 over 1970, again 1.7 fold in 1972 over 1971; in the case of trucks, the production registered a 1.6 fold increase, and the production of farm machinery also registered high increases; and the bases for the production of coupling farming machinery and trailers were consolidated solidly.

Meanwhile, each and every rural economy committee launched struggle to establish factories exclusively undertaking major overhaul work of tractors and trucks while each and every cooperative farm operations committees mounted a struggle to establish shops for major repair work.

As a result, major overhaul factories were established at Anak, T'aet'an, Sukch'on, Samch'on, and Ch'ongjin; some 167 major repair shops were established in 1971, centered in South Pyongan Province, South Hwanghae Province, and North Hwanghae Province. A still greater number of major repair shops were established in 1972. Thus was laid a firm foundation capable of ensuring at a high 85 percent the operational time factor of trucks and tractors, reducing their down time.

In the year under review the tractor drivers and farm members throughout the country exerted great efforts in effecting land readjustments, terraced fields, and sprinkler irrigation systems -- prerequisites of the integrated mechanization and overall chemicalization -- and thus greatly expanded fields of the modern standard and areas under sprinkler irrigation.

Inasmuch as the integrated mechanization of agricultural production is designed to carry out the production processes of not only agriculture but all the other related branches of agriculture by means of machine and power, it is imperative that intensification and modernization be effected of livestock, poultry, fruit orchard, and sericulture industries.

Speaking of the livestock branch, highly intensified modern piggeries have been established at Pyongyang, Sariwon, Kangso, Kosan, Wiyon, and Haeju, while erected at existing ranches are some 33 modern, industrialized pens for pigs, dairy cows, and sheep.

As to the fruit orchards, 60,000 li of truck roads in aggregate length have been constructed for the overall mechanization and chemicalization of fruit orchards in the plains areas as well as hillsides, coupled with the erection of reagent tanks and water tanks, along with upward suction waterways and drainages for watering and reagent spraying, thus completing the mechanization of all the work processes.

As regards vegetables, sprinkler irrigation systems have been erected for all the fields while at the same time increasing the floor areas of greenhouses 2.4 fold.

In this manner production of spring vegetables increased 137.2 percent, pork 127.5 percent, chicken and duck eggs 109.2 percent, duck and chicken meat 110.4 percent; and the percentage of fruits candied or preserved in honey exceeded 85 percent.

Women of Our Country Are Being Rapidly Liberated From Burdens of Housekeeping Including Kitchen Chores

Mothers enjoy a paid maternity leave for a period of 77 days before and after giving birth (84 days for twins, and 91 days for triplets); and from the third child upwards, is paid an 8-hour wage for 6-hour work.

Out of his profound understanding of the women shouldering double burdens of doing housekeeping work after completion of their daily work for which they

already enjoy such great social consideration, the fatherly leader laid out as a major task of the technical revolution to reduce their housekeeping burdens.

The priority task in liberating the women from their housekeeping burdens including kitchen chores is to bring about fresh innovations in the food processing industry by socially organizing, modernizing and industrializing the production of staple and supplementary foodstuffs.

During the year under review, some 170 meat and fish refrigeration plants were built in the food processing branch, and the meat and fish processing plants already existing at every city and in every county, laid foundation for production on a regular basis of such processed meat products as sausages, buns stuffed with meat, canned meat, meat boiled in soy, meats stuffed with rice wrapped in lettuce or seaweed, as well as such processed fish products as fish paste, fried fish, pickled fish, fish eggs, and fish powder.

Again, a pilot plant was established at the Pyongyang Soybean Processing Factory for the production of various kinds of soup ingredients with seasoning, and thanks to the struggle to popularize them, the production of such soup ingredients was being industrialized in major cities and laborers' settlements as the unit production basis, the same as the soybean paste and soy production had been industrialized.

Especially, along with effort to readjust and complement the factories in every residential district and every hamlet for the production of cooked rice, bread and noodles, some 200 factories were under construction for the manufacture of modernized, pre-cooked noodles (alpha noodles), pioneered by the Son'gyo General Food Factory of Pyongyang City.

In the garment and knitting branches, following the industrialization of the fabrication of men's and students' garments, some 30 factories for the manufacture of women's and children's garments by motorized processes and seven knitting shops were built during the year, thus reducing the burden of women in making garments.

In the commercial branch, along with modernization of the existing laundry shops, vigorous efforts were being made to set up on a broad scale new laundry shops and laundry shops utilizing chemical processes for reduction in women's washing burdens.

Also important to liberating the women from housekeeping burdens including kitchen chores is producing and supplying in quantity household appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, and electric rice cookers, which will help them do the essential housekeeping chores with minimal time.

The same as it had increased the production of electric rice cookers 5.7 fold, through the strengthening of the collective technical innovation movement, the electrical appliance branch also increased the production of household refrigerators and washing machines.

Again, in keeping with the daily improving cultural standard of living of our people, not only were the washing machines produced in two shapes, one circular and the other square but also the variety of products such as electric rice cookers, rice warmers, electric kettles, portable electric hot plates, and electric irons was broadened.

The Electric Power Industry

In 1972, the electric power industry, along with efforts to utilize the existing power output capacities to the maximum, waged the struggle to construct new power stations, and satisfactorily met the growing demand of the people's economy for electric power.

Having accumulated large quantities of water in 1971, the power industry branch operated the thermal plants only during the dry season; yet, operating the hydroelectric power plants at full capacity from the beginning of the year, the industry fulfilled 107.5 percent of the 1972 quota for power output.

Strengthening the collective technical innovation movement in accordance with the action program of the three major technical revolutions, the electric power industry branch successfully increased and supplied electric power through maximal utilization of the power generating and transmission capacities of the existing plant facilities.

With a view to utilization of the abundant water with maximal effect, the large-scale hydroelectric power stations installed new turbines, and on this account alone, were able to generate an additional 36 million kwh.

Courageously overcoming barrier after barrier, the workers and technical personnel of the Chollima Sup'ung Power Station manufactured on their own and installed 100,000 kva turbines, which they used to depend on the machine industry for manufacture, thus increasing the turbine efficiency an average of 4 percent to a maximum of 4.5 percent.

Benefiting from this experience, the other large-scale hydroelectric power stations increased the turbine efficiency 3.2 percent, and registered a record high of 119 percent in power output, the highest ever in the power industry.

Medium- and small-sized hydroelectric power stations, too, operating at full capacity, increased the power output 123.5 percent compared with 1971.

Stoking the fires of technical innovation, provincial power transmission and distributing branches opened a new era during the year for full-scale automation and remote control of the power transmission and distributing stations.

Taking after the model for the automation of a substation which requires only two workers to man, instead of 10 workers, each province adopted the method during the year of setting up a pilot for automation, then waging struggle

for popularization of the pilot for each region; and by this method, each province converted two to three substations respectively into automated and remote-controlled substations.

Furthermore, through the launching of electric power conservation struggle as an all-people movement, notable reductions were achieved in the loss of electric power in the course of transmission and distribution as well as in the power consumption standard for major products.

The power transmission and distributing branch of North Hamgyong Province succeeded in preventing the in-transmission loss of as much as 330 million kilowatt-hours of electricity by carrying out live-wire repairs in correcting trouble after trouble without stoppage in high-tension wire transmission. The power transmission and distributing branches of all the other provinces, too, after this model expanded their ranks of "high-tension wire eagles" [koapson surigae], and decisively cut their in-transmission losses of electricity.

Strengthening concentrated supervision and technical guidance of their workshops and workteams known for higher level of electricity consumed in manufacturing processes, factories and enterprises in the mining, metal, and chemical industries in North Hwanghae Province succeeded in lowering the power consumption standards for 51 categories of products. Learning lessons from this experience, and with the assistance of provincial power transmission and distributing branches, all the industries significantly lowered the power consumption standard for each category of product.

In 1972 the electric power industry put into operation the Sodusu Ch'ongnyon Power Station, and with the establishment of three new power transmission systems, began supplying electricity.

The Coal Industry

During 1972 the coal mining branch, holding aloft the banner of the three major technical revolutions, was positive in installing modern facilities and adopting advanced mining methods; and notably increased the tunneling speed and coal output.

Thanks to the great concern of the respected and beloved leader, with machine tools supplied in quantity, the Pyongyang Coal Mining Machine Works built a hydraulic prop shop and the Naynam Coal Mining Machine Works, a mining equipment shop. As a result, the maintenance and power shop of each and every coal mine was strengthened, and this doubled their maintenance and repair capacities. Thus was advanced vigorously the general mechanization of the mining operations.

First of all, under the top echelon's technical guidance and its securing of the necessities, coupled with the base level initiative and wisdom, a general excavator was set up at Anju Coal Mine as a pilot for tunneling, and drill rigs as a pilot for tunneling under various conditions were set up at Ch'onsong, Yongdae, Sinch'ang, and Kowon coal mines; and these pilots

were popularized among other coal mines in a manner consistent with the existing conditions of each mine.

By reliably advancing the mechanization of the tunneling operations through the use of general excavators, drill rigs, and waste rock reloaders, coal mines everywhere raised the tunneling speed of the anthracite mines and the relative tunneling speed of the bituminous coal mines by the use of general excavators.

Again, the coal mines everywhere on the one hand increased their coal output by launching the struggle to install modern facilities and adopt advanced mining methods on a still broader scale, and on the other, successfully pushed the sacred task to liberate the coal miners from heavy labor.

Through steadfast ideological struggle to further perfect the mining methods by means of coal cutting machines and wire nets, coal mines everywhere raised the ratio of mechanization in coal output.

Having received in bulk, facilities, equipment, materials, and supplies such as excavators and trucks, and utilizing them very effectively, the Choyang, Yongdae, Yongsu, and Hyongbong open pit coal mines raised to a record high the coal output from the open pits, open pits where it is easier to work and costs half as much to operate as the underground pits.

Carrying through the party line to give priority to exploration and pit construction, in the year under review the coal mine branch also creditably combined large-size coal mines and medium- and small-size coal mines, existing coal mines and new coal mines, and the underground mining and open pit mining.

Thus in the districts of Tokch'on, Kangdong, Kangso, and Kowon, promising large-size pits were discovered, and the original dates set for starting operations were advanced at Namsan Pit, Un'gok Coal Mine; Pit'al Pit, Sudong Coal Mine; Simjong Pit, Pongch'on Coal Mine; and Son'gul Pit, Kogonwon Coal Mine.

New promising medium- and small-size coal mines were discovered in the districts of Sudong, Kangdong, Kangso, and Tokch'on; at the same time, the existing coal mines at Ch'onnae, Changan, Yongun, and Sonmudok were expanded into large-size coal mines.

In this manner, the existing coal mines which have adopted new mining methods, along with the newly discovered large-, medium- and small-size coal mines which have been put into operation, give us the prospect of rapidly increasing the coal output once again from 1974, thus sufficiently satisfying the demand of the people's economy for fuel and raw materials.

The Mineral Mining Industry

Loyally upholding the programmatic instructions given by the leader in his New Year's Message [of 1972] and before the third plenary meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee, during 1972 the mineral mining branch successfully secured the production of metal materials vitally essential to the prosecution of the three major technical revolutions, by increasing the production of mineral ores by leaps and bounds.

Compared with 1971, significant increases were registered in the output of iron ores and copper ores. Notably, Musan Mine and Hyesan Ch'ongnyon Mine won resounding victories by increasing iron ore output 1 million tons and ore output several fold, respectively.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent congratulatory messages to the workers, technical personnel, and office workers of the Hyesan Ch'ongnyon Mine (11 December 1972) and Mannyon Mine (27 December 1972) for this outstanding contribution to the socialist economic construction and national defense by exemplary fulfillment of the 1972 people's economic plan.

Seeking the increased mineral output potential in technical innovation, and being positive in adopting self-propelled machines, general excavators, waste rock reloaders, rock loaders, and electric carts, the mineral mining branch positively pushed the integrated mechanization of operations such as drilling dynamite holes, and gathering, loading, and hauling waste rocks.

Miners of the Songch'on Mine, nationwide exemplars of integrated mechanization, not only converted arduous labor in enjoyable, safe labor but also increased labor productivity in excess of 1.4 fold, compared with others.

Solidly organizing parts production bases, tire retreading bases, heavy machinery repair bases, and utilizing to the maximum modern machinery such as drilling rigs, heavy-duty trucks, large-size excavators, and technologies, the iron mines supplied still more ores to the steel fighters.

At the Musan Mine, leading in the iron ore output, the functionaries and workers, working hand in hand in operating the excavators at every stop of the way, established new records, and overfulfilled their iron ore output quota 103 percent.

Again, during the year under review the mineral mine branch through the collective technical innovation movement raised the ore dressing capacities, ore dressing yields and the quality of concentrated ores 1.2 percent to 2.7 percent respectively.

Taking to heart the fatherly leader's programmatic instructions that copper is the heart of machine, the copper mines succeeded and consolidated their achievements in improving one step higher the quality of concentrated ore and the ore dressing yields.

Readjusting their crushing system, all the copper ore dressing plants took measures to devise ways best adapted to securing copper concentrates consistent with the properties of the ores, and at the same time, increased the revolutions of their grinding machines in general, thus contributing to the increase in copper output.

During the year, one smeltery in the mineral mining branch succeeded in perfecting the technical process of arsenious acid, an achievement of industrial value.

The Metal Industry

In loyal response to the militant tasks laid out by the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song before the Fifth Party Congress and in his New Year's Message of 1972, the metal industry branch brought about a great revolutionary upsurge.

Many factories and enterprises such as Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works, Chollima Kangson Steel Works, Songjin Fire-Resistant Materials Plant, Tanch'on Magnesia Clinker Plant, fulfilled their year's plans ahead of schedule; and many industrial construction plant facilities such as Number Three Coking Furnace and Number Five Blast Furnace of Kimch'aek Iron Works were put into operation.

Above all, through the struggle to improve preliminary processing and regularize sintering furnace, rotary furnace, blister steel furnace operations, this branch increased the sinter, pellet, sponge iron, pig iron and granulated iron output.

Technical production guidance was focused on various furnaces already installed, such as the continuous sintering furnace at Hwanghae Iron Works, the periodic smelting furnace at Kimch'aek Iron Works, the sponge iron furnace at Ch'ongjin Steel Works, and the smelting furnace at the 13 April Iron Works; and their operations were regularized. In this manner the percentage of the ores treated with preliminary processing was decisively raised in the ores loaded into the blast furnaces, and self-dependency of the metal industry was further strengthened.

Thus during the year under review the production of pig iron and granulated iron was increased at a rate higher than during any other year and, moreover, a material and technical foundation was firmly laid, coupled with a guidance system, for the conservation of the valuable, imported coke.

Also, rapidly developing the fire-resistant materials industry, the metal branch consolidated the technical provisions for the production of fire-resistant bricks; and extending the life span of the metallurgical furnace, as well as its regular maintenance period, the metal branch increased the steel output.

Fire-resistant materials production facilities were expanded at the Songjin Fire-Resistant Materials Plant, the Changsan Mine Fire-Resistant Materials Shop, and the Kangdong Fire-Resistant Materials Plant; and the Ch'ongjin Steel Works, Hwanghae Iron Works, and the Songjin Fire-Resistant Materials Plant improved the fire-resistant materials quality, adopting new baking methods and installing new presses.

During the year under review, the Hwanghae Iron Works increased the life span of the open-hearth furnace in excess of 300 cycles, and other iron and steel works, likewise, taking full advantage of the improved raw materials and improved fire-resistant materials, extended the life span of the metallurgical furnaces and their maintenance period, thus significantly increasing the steel output.

Again, during the year the metal branch put in efforts to satisfactorily secure the steels necessary for the prosecution of the three major technical revolutions with respect to qualities and specifications, by increasing the production of rolled steel and expanding their categories and range of specifications.

Along with vigorous efforts to advance projects for additional installation and expansion of the large-size thin plate shop and heat treatment shop of Songjin Steel Works, and the large-size bloom and rolling facilities at Kangson Steel Works, medium- or small-size rolling facilities were installed at every metal works.

Thus were produced in large quantities steel materials in a wide range of specifications of thinness and narrow gage necessary in the manufacture of household appliances such as refrigerators and washing machines, not to mention steels necessary for socialist expanded reproduction and national defense.

Especially, increasing the production of the second-stage metal processing goods, this branch satisfactorily met the mounting essential demands of the people's economy.

As a result of such developments, the phenomenon of leaning toward the production of only large, thick plates disappeared, and the production during the year under review of drawn steel plates increased 116 percent compared with 1971, and moreover, the production of electric welded steel plates and forge welded plates increased by leaps and bounds.

The Machine Industry

On the basis of having thoroughly established the unitary ideology system of the party, of having accomplished full-scale automation of production processes, and of having effected revolutionary revamping of the production organization, the machine works everywhere launched into the struggle for expansion of product categories and quality improvements, continually holding aloft the torch for technological innovations aimed at increasing the output of machine tools.

First of all, various new types of shops were built such as the shop for the manufacture of machine tools of a new type at the Chollima Huich'on Machine Tool Works, the gear cutting machine shop at the Chollima Kusong Machine Tool Works, the milling machine shop at the Chollima Man'gyongdae Machine Tool Works, and new shops at the Ch'ongjin Machine Tool Works and Hamhung Machine Tool Works. Thus the category of machine tools was expanded, and their quality improved.

On their part the general machine works too organized special machine tool shops or workteams, mobilizing their inner potential; and after completing plans and specifications and blueprints for new types of machine tools, they manufactured the necessary tools and jig as well as measuring instruments, thus securing the production on a regular basis of one or two new types of machine tools, respectively.

Especially in keeping with sharply increasing categories of machine tools under production, a base was established for the production of heavy-duty electric motors and phase wound rotor motors [kwonson hyong] at 5 October Electrical Works and a new base at Sariwon for the production of electric motors. Such production bases established, their demands were met satisfactorily.

Thus, during the 11 months of the year under review, compared with the corresponding period of 1971 in which the 30,000 machine tool height had been occupied, the machine tools production was raised 126.3 percent.

Furthermore, efforts were directed at semi-automation and automation of production processes for increasing the production of tractors and trucks, the basic means of reducing the distinction between agricultural labor and industrial labor.

Consciously holding it as their sacred class duty to liberate the peasants from heavy labor, the working classes at Kumsong Tractor Works increased production capacities by leaps and bounds through the creation of a dozen automated and semi-automated flow-lines such as the automated flow-line for the processing of "p'ungnyon-ho" [bumper-harvest year] bed and scores of stream-lines.

The working classes of the Sungni General Truck Works, through the creation of an automated flow-line for the "chaju" [self-dependence] model primary engines, as well as for the casting process, accomplished the flow-line for the processing of "Sungni 58" [Victory 58] engines and doubled its [production] capacities.

As a result, during the 11 months of the year under review, compared with the same period of 1971, the production of tractors was increased by 165.6 percent and trucks by 163.9 percent, respectively -- prideful achievements indeed.

Again, during the year under review, the machine industry branch successfully secured the production of plant facilities ahead of the construction projects of the various branches of the people's economy by consolidating factories producing plant facilities such as Yongsong Machine Works and Pukchung Machine Works.

By providing for the necessary plant facilities for varying plants such as a 50,000-ton-capacity vinalon plant, expansion of a vinyl chloride plant, and refrigeration and freezing plants at various points, the machine works everywhere made great contributions to the enhancement of the standards of living for the people.

Again, by successfully producing the necessary plant facilities for the Sodusu Ch'ongnyon Power Station, the sintering furnaces and coking furnaces of Kimch'aek and Hwanghae Iron Works, and phosphate fertilizer production facilities of Haeju Phosphate Fertilizer Plant, [the machine industry] improved and expanded the heavy industries with modern technologies and accelerated their many-sided developments.

The Shipbuilding Industry

In the year under review the shipbuilding industry launched 5,000-ton refrigerator ships "Pirobong" and "Moranbong" (27 January 1972), 1,350-ton refrigerator transport ship "Paegma-san" (18 March 1972), and built three 450-ton trawlers.

Among others the working classes at the shipyard to which comrade Pak Si-hyong belongs, grappling with the task to build 5,000-ton refrigerator ships by the assembly-line method in accordance with the action program of the three major technical revolutions, launched the "Moranbong," following it up with preparations to launch two more ships.

Departing, in a forward movement, from the past practice of focusing efforts on any one type of vessel, be it the processing mother-ship, refrigerator ships or catcher boats, the shipbuilding workers everywhere adopted the assembly-line method for the simultaneous building of the various types of vessels, thus making it possible to ever more vigorously push the pelagic and offshore fishing simultaneously while strengthening the gear for the pelagic fishing so as to ensure the supply of fresh fish to the people throughout the four seasons, overcoming the seasonal limitations in the catch of offshore migratory fish.

Again, in a move to meet the growing demand of the people's economy for inland water-borne freight and passenger transportation, the material and technical foundations were ceaselessly strengthened for waterway transportation by the construction of various types of passenger vessels and freighters (tugboats and barges).

Particularly, the working classes at the shipyard to which comrade Yi Hae-yong belongs, which used to build and repair small-size freighters exclusively, manufactured on their own a 32-ton gantry crane, a chwap'an(?)

[coordinate?] boring machine, a large-size automated penring(?) roller, and an oxygen generator in their first attempt at the building of a 1,000-ton freighter "Ch'ungsong [loyalty] Number 1" and an 800-horsepower tugboat, (launched 17 July 1972) the construction of which they completed in the short period of 45 days.

Again, by either newly establishing or strengthening the production bases for ship fittings for each shipyard, thus producing a variety of the fittings on their own, instead of relying on cooperative production the same as in the past, the shipyards consolidated the foundation capable of stepping up the shipbuilding pace.

The Chemical Industry

In 1972, the central task of the chemical industry was to expand capacities for increased production of chemical fibers, vinyl chloride, and fertilizer, and to minimize the harmful labor and heat-affected labor by thoroughly prosecuting the three major technical revolutions.

With the correct perception that increasing the production of fertilizer and agricultural chemicals represents an honorable task to increase agricultural production and reduce the distinction between the agricultural labor and industrial labor, the chemical industry branch made great efforts to improve the qualitative composition of chemical fertilizer and microelement fertilizer.

First of all, by creditable control of the ammonia production facilities through the gasification of anthracite and by further perfection of the technical processes, the production of nitrogenous fertilizer was regularized at still higher a level.

Also, in order to insure meeting the demand of phosphate fertilizer, one of the three major elements of fertilizer, and especially in great demand during the fruit-bearing or ripening period of the agricultural crops, a new production system for calcium superphosphate fertilizer was established and put into operation in the Haeju district.

Particularly during the year under review, through mass struggle to create capacities for the production of microelement fertilizer, foundations were laid for the production of several types of microelement fertilizer, as a result of which one of the knots was untied in increasing grain crops, and a further enhancement of the people's health was made possible by dietary regimen.

Thanks to the personal guidance and oversight of the fatherly leader, the production of vinalon and staple fibers was increased both quantitatively and qualitatively through struggle to further increase the production capacities for chemical fibers.

Personally sponsoring an expansion project for 50,000-ton production capacity of vinalon, the fatherly leader designated July as the month for production of plant facilities for vinalon, calling all the machine works to cooperative production.

Not only did the working classes at the machine works everywhere work the miracle of producing the expansion facilities in 1 month which would have required months normally, but also did they highly demonstrate their revolutionary sense of responsibility in working to insure their satisfactory performance per ratings. Thus they secured the regular production of vinalon at a high level.

By waging the struggle to establish a completely automated production system for staple fibers and rayon pulp, in accordance with the decision of the plenary meeting of the cabinet, called into session at the plant, the builders and textile fighters of the Ch'ongjin Chemical Fibers Plant moved forward laying the material and technical foundations capable of decisively raising the production of staple fibers and rayon yarns both qualitatively and quantitatively in the future.

Again, the chemical industry branch launched into the struggle to do away with the harmful labor and heat-affected labor, the kinds of labor present in this industry more than any other branch, and to accomplish full-scale automation and remote control of the production processes.

As a result, the production processes of agricultural chemicals and caustic soda at the Pon'gung Chemical Plant, and the production processes of ammonium bicarbonate and its loading into boxcars at the Aoji Chemical Plant were automated; and remote control was achieved for the production of brassware and glass at Kangso Chemical Plant.

Moreover, a pilot model was created at the Pon'gung Chemical Plant for the full-scale remote control of heat-affected operations, along with technical and material preparations for its popularization; thus were created the ways and means capable of basically eliminating heat-affected operations in the chemical industry branch by the end of 1974.

In this manner, while utilizing to the maximum the existing foundations for increasing the production of chemical fibers, vinyl chloride, and chemical fertilizer, the chemical industry branch pushed industrial construction at a fast pace to build new chemical bases, such as the Sungni Chemical Plant.

The Pharmaceutical and Medical Instruments Industry

During 1972 the pharmaceutical and medical instruments industry once again made great strides in the struggle to effect both quantitative and qualitative improvements in the production of pharmaceuticals and medical instruments to better serve the free medical care in general.

In 1972, compared with 1971, the pharmaceutical production increased 107.8 percent and medical instruments 107.9 percent, along with great qualitative improvements such as medicinal potency, packaging, and labeling.

Adding to the capabilities of the existing factories, the facilities and materials supplied by the state, along with its inner potential sought out and mobilized, the pharmaceutical and medical instruments industry strengthened ever more solidly the material and technical foundations for pharmaceutical production.

To mention the production capacities of popular medicines alone, such as PAS [p'asukk'u], sulfadiazole, and penicillin, they increased them in general 1.5 to 2 fold in 1972 over 1971; and the pharmaceutical production categories were balanced in a way to effectively serve the free medical care system.

Moreover, with the demands of the party policy to insure the multifaceted character of the pharmaceutical and medical instruments industry carried through creditably, a new foundation was laid for the production of the necessary pharmaceuticals and medical instruments to treat all diseases on our own.

"Khonttoru," a medicine hard to manufacture by average pharmaceutical technology; "Kkuchijong," a highly effective medicine for influenza; betaine chloride, known for its effectiveness in the treatment of stomach disorders of low acidity; "Alkobar," a highly effective medicine for elimination of hookworms; and "picillin 3" which lasts 28 times longer than penicillin in effectiveness -- these are but a few of the medicines which won acclaim among those that were produced in 1972 by the newly organized production processes.

Especially, this branch, by mechanizing or automating the packaging processes for pharmaceuticals and medical instruments in accordance with the action program of the three major technical revolutions, enhanced production in quantity and quality.

Among others, the Chollima Kaesong Disabled Veterans Medical Instruments Factory and the Hungnam Disabled Veterans Packaging Plastics Factory, by effecting mechanization and semi-automation of the production processes, made the outstanding achievement of raising the quality of the plastic packaging of syringes and pharmaceuticals to the international standard.

The pharmaceutical and medical instruments industry branch established the Yongbuk Herbal Farm and a station to conserve and replant potential medicinal plants and herbs in the Chunggang region.

The Building Materials Industry

Carrying through the party line to simultaneously develop the large-scale central building materials industry and the medium- and small-scale local building materials industry, by readjusting and strengthening existing factories and building new ones in correct coordination with the existing factories, the building materials industry branch increased the building materials production such as cement.

Compared with 1971, 1972 saw the brick production increase 112 percent, polished granite materials 135 percent, tiles 108 percent, fiberboards 136 percent, heat-resistant vinyl pipes 142 percent, and metal construction materials 129 percent, respectively.

In 1972, the building materials industry branch first of all intensified the popular technical innovation movement in accordance with the action program of the three major technical revolutions, and thereby decisively increased the production capacities of existing facilities.

The Ch'onnaeri Cement Plant increased 1.8 fold the per-hour production capacity of the kiln through the adoption of new baking methods. Making effective use of this experience, the Haeju, Komusan, and Sunghori cement plants raised the per-hour production capacities of the kilns by installing agitators in handling the raw materials and cooling dust precipitator devices in cement crushing; in addition, they converted the harmful labor into non-harmful labor in the process.

Turning the technical control into a task of the masses themselves, along with adoption of new baking methods, potteries everywhere increased the rate of net recovery in baking 113 percent for both interior wall tiles and bricks; in addition, they raised 1.8 fold the percentage of the first class interior wall tiles out of their interior wall tile production.

Quarries everywhere increased their building stone production capacities by making technical improvements on the existing taejol-ki [chain saw?]; they manufactured new taejol-ki through popular technical innovation movement.

Again, [the building materials industry] raised the overall production capacities by setting up new production systems for building materials by means of strengthening the existing factories; yet the industry secured its multifaceted developments.

Among others, the expansion project of the Hungsang Pottery for the annual production of 100 million bricks was advanced and put into operation, so were the sanitary ceramic ware shop of the Anbyon Pottery, and the exterior wall tiles shop of the Pakch'ung Pottery.

Also, the Kilchu Plywood Factory built a new production system for plywood with decorative painting on a site of 300,000 square meters and began operations during the year, so was the wallpaper production system of Kilchu Fiberboard Factory on a similar site.

The building materials industry branch made strides in the development of the local building materials industry, as well as in the large-scale central building materials industry.

By building some 20 new cement plants, such as Tanch'on and Manp'o, through the massive launching of a popular movement, in utilizing the abundant local resources of limestone and anthracite, [the industry] satisfactorily filled the local demands for cement.

Moreover, some 30 existing brick factories including the Kaech'on Brick Plant not only increased brick production by adopting the advanced tunnel-type kilns, but also liberated the workers from the arduous heat-affected labor.

Forestry

In the year under review, by bringing about a great new revolutionary upsurge in the production of logs, in loyal response to the programmatic tasks laid out by the Fifth Party Congress, the forestry branch satisfactorily filled the mounting demands of the people's economy for lumber.

First of all, giving priority to exploration of the river banks of Amnok and northern interior in a move to strengthen logging by rotation, the forestry branch discovered many perspective sites.

In the newly discovered timberlands, taking into consideration the frequency of the rotation, construction was pushed vigorously for laborers' settlements (residential quarters, schools, hospitals, movie theaters) and operations districts (forestry railroads, waterways, storage sheds, and roads).

Among the dozen districts which inaugurated logging operations in the year under review are the Songp'a district of Nangnim County and the Nunggu district of Pujon County; and the districts already in rotation operations further increased production.

Thus, not only was the regional balance maintained in the production of timber in 1972 but also its production registered a sharp increase over 1971.

Moreover, in 1972 the forestry branch significantly reduced the distinction between heavy labor and light labor by vigorously launching a popular technical innovation movement in accordance with the action program of the three major technical revolutions.

The forestry stations everywhere and forestry-related machine works, while completing the overall mechanization of the timber-sawing and timber-hauling

operations, made efforts to accomplish mechanization of the arduous work of gathering timber in the logging area, loading and unloading operations, and clearing of logging routes.

Particularly, mechanization of the logging operations was pushed vigorously by using in proper combination the various equipment provided by the machine industry in large quantities, such as trucks, hydraulic lifts with prongs, bulldozers, and cableways especially adapted to our country's logging operations.

Thanks to the popular technical innovation movement, in 1972, compared with 1971, the mechanization level of timber gathering increased 26.2 percent, truck loading and unloading of timber 8.2 percent.

Along with efforts to increase the production of timber, the forestry branch filled the mounting demands of the people's economy for lumber by increasing the production of standardized lumber; in addition, the branch waged struggle to accomplish comprehensive utilization of lumber.

The by-products obtained in the process of producing standardized lumber were utilized in the manufacture of daily necessities, chemically-treated wood products, and wood-based building materials; and their increased production contributed to further improving people's standards of living.

During the year under review, the forestry branch also put into operation the Wiyon Pressboard Plant as a new pressboard production base; and the lacquer production systems at the Wiyon Alcohol Plant and Yangdok Lumber Mill as a new chemically-treated wood production base.

The Textile Industry

Firmly relying on our country's resources of chemical fibers such as staple fibers, vinalon, and other fibers similar to the rred, as well as of natural fibers such as flax and cotton, the textile industry branch strove to improve fabric qualities, to better effect their processing, and to increase the production of quality Western-style suit materials in high demand by the workers.

Seeking the potential for increasing the production of quality Western-style suit materials in utilizing the existing facilities to the maximum in accordance with the programmatic instructions of the leader, the textile industry branch launched a popular technical innovation struggle with a view to increasing the utilization efficiency of the facilities in excess of 10 percent within a year or two.

The Pyongyang General Textile Mill increased the output of yarns enough to weave suit materials sufficient for 6,000 suits a day by increasing the revolution of the spinning frames in excess of 12,000 revolutions; and the Sinuiju Textile Mill produced additional yarns enough to weave Western-style suit materials 25 million meters long by speeding up the revolutions of the spindles of some 150 spinning frames by an average 2,000 revolutions.

Along with efforts to increase the production capacities of the existing mills, as well as to create new spinning and weaving capacities, attention was focused on further modernizing the textile industry.

With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song present at the inaugural ceremonies, another monumental creation of the Workers Party Era, the September Textile Mill and the integrated chemical fibers shop of the Pyongyang General Textile Mill were put into operation on 14 October 1972; and in rapid succession, new spinning and weaving and dyeing capacities were added at the Sariwon Textile Mill and other mills by 1,200 units respectively.

Utilizing to the maximum the newly enhanced spinning, weaving, and dyeing capacities, the textile industry improved the quality and variety of the suit materials by improving the after-process.

Better known textiles among them are the creations of the chuche industry: textiles manufactured from our country's chemical fibers such as vinalon, staple fibers, and natural fibers, such as the Western-style suit fabric weaved by the Sinuiju Textile Mill, woolen Western-style suit fabric weaved in lozenge shape by the Hamhung Woolen Textile Mill, vinalon weaved in inverted "L" shape and crackled inverted "L" shape by the Kaesong Textile Mill, luminous black (?) [kyongam] satin by Sariwon Silk Textile Mill, and multi-color-striped rayon satin by the Nyongbyon Silk Textile Mill.

The Garment Industry

Under the sagacious leadership and affectionate concern of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the garment industry designed to improve the clothing of the working people and liberate our women from the burden of needlework, has been developing rapidly as part of the independent, modern light industry.

The garment industry waged struggle as its central task for 1972 to consolidate the material and technical foundations for processing garments, and to improve the garment styles to fit the physical forms of our people.

Thanks to the prideful struggle, the 1972 annual production plan was fulfilled 101.6 percent as of the end of September, and 136 percent at the end of the year; particularly, compared with 1971, the production of men's ready-made suits increased 1.1 fold, white shirts 1.9 fold, and native Korean clothes 10 fold.

The garment industry branch, in conjunction with the provinces, first of all, set up garment factories in every city and county; and modernized the technical provisions of the existing garment factories.

Admonishing on 19 May 1970 that exclusive women's garment factories be set up for industrial production of women's garments, the fatherly leader arranged for the organization of the Pyongyang Women's Garment Factory as a pilot, and oversaw its initial products with great concern.

Thus were built some 30 women's garment factories destined to play an important role in making our women's garments stylish and ever more beautiful; and the honorable task to liberate the women from the burden of needlework was being carried out successfully.

Again, the garment industry branch improved the garment patterns in adaptation to the physical forms of the Korean people, the Korean climate, and the characteristics of the work conditions; and the industry decisively increased their production.

After research in the garment patterns, the Garment Research Institution and technical functionaries held a series of wide-scale competitive shows and exhibitions and in the process, improved the numbering system of the ready-made suits, native Korean garments, and student uniforms, thus enlarging the types of garments by some 400 additional varieties.

On 3 September 1972 the fatherly leader personally inspected the trial products in his desire to clothe all the children and students in cotton-quilted nylons, and calling the central and local functionaries concerned to report to him, he formulated for them the necessary measures for production and distribution of the garments.

In loyal response to the leader's instructions, the garment fighters everywhere in no more than a few weeks produced 6 million high-quality cotton-quilted nylon garments of many colors and designs, thus once again covering the country with 6 million flowers in bloom.

In a move to provide the working people with not only the garments of the four seasons but also holiday suits, street clothes, and household wear, with enough changes for the changing seasons, the garment industry branch was further consolidating the material and technical foundations for garment manufacture.

The Knitting Industry

In loyal response to the programmatic instructions set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song before the third plenary meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee, and to the decision of the plenary meeting "On the Production of People's Consumer Goods," the knitting industry branch which had been making rapid developments as part of the self-dependent, modern light industry under the Six-Year Plan, won a ringing victory in its bold struggle to occupy in 1972 the knitted goods height projected for occupation at the end of the Six-Year Plan.

The knitting factories everywhere sought the potential for increased production in consolidating the material and technical foundations, in improving the patterns of the knitted goods in adaptation to the physical constitution of our people, climatic conditions, and work conditions, and in decisively expanding the variety of the knitted goods.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song admonished that woolen sweaters and jackets be produced in quantity, particularly knitted goods for women and children.

Under the sagacious leadership and great concern of the fatherly leader, the knitting industry branch built the Aeguk Knitting Factory and other knitting factories at Sinuiju, Haeju, Wonsan, Hamhung, and Kaesong, all equipped with modern facilities, thus creating in 1 year production capacities for knitted outer garments 7 fold over the previous capacities.

In addition, the knitting factories created new production capacities for hosiery with three beautiful designs, and consolidated the ranks of technical personnel and skilled workers.

In this manner, in accordance with the far-reaching vision of the fatherly leader, production capacities for knitted outer garments were created at a faster pace than those for knitted underwear; and these opened up the prospect of bringing about forthwith the conversion of clothing into knitted garments projected in the Six-Year Plan.

Again, in keeping with the new conditions that the people's standards of living which were rapidly improving, in keeping with the demands of the socialist lifestyle, the knitting industry branch perfected the patterns of the knitted garments, and then went on to wage the struggle to increase their variety.

The fatherly leader personally visited the Kangso Knitting Plant and the Aeguk Knitting Plant on 30 September 1972; and inspecting the nylon jumpers for students produced by the workers inventive design, the leader gave instructions that all the students of the country be provided with the nylon jumpers within the year, pointing out the potential ways and means one by one to achieve this.

Loyally acting on the leader's instructions, the knitting plants everywhere in no more than a few weeks produced 8 million high-quality knitted garments, such as nylon jumpers and pure flannel sweaters, thus ensuring to clothe all the children and students of the country.

Thus, the knitting plants in the capital area alone added no less than 400 new categories to the 1971 range of knitted goods, such as various styles of elegant women's jackets and sweaters, men's sweaters, babushka; in addition, they increased, compared with 1971, the production of knitted underwear by 6 million, knitted outer garments by 5 million, and socks and stockings by 3.5 million pairs.

Moving in the direction of converting clothing into knitted garments to realize the far-reaching vision of the leader, the knitting industry branch was consolidating at a fast pace the material and technical preparations for the production of over 110 million units of knitted garments including 30 million sweaters and jackets, and 75 million pairs of socks and stockings, goals projected for attainment at the end of the Six-Year Plan.

The Footwear Industry

While making maximal utilization of the production capacities of the existing factories, the footwear industry branch in 1972 created new production capacities and filled the demands of the inhabitants.

During the year under review, first of all the footwear industry branch bent efforts to create production capacities capable of sharply increasing in footwear production the percentage of leather shoes and winter footwear consistent with our national feelings, contemporary aesthetic sense, and our country's climatic conditions.

The Pyongyang Shoe Factory created new production capacities for 500,000 pairs; and the Sunch'on, Hungnam, and Hoeryong shoe factories vigorously advanced projects envisioning the production of 1 million pairs of shoes respectively.

In keeping with the growing production of leather shoes, the construction project started in 1971 for the tannery with 1 million-square-meter tanning capacity, was pushed this year, advancing the date for operations.

In addition, the footwear industry branch waged struggle to further consolidate the production bases for shoe component parts and accessories, further perfect the shoe industry structure, and make maximal utilization of the production capacities of the existing shoe factories.

During the year under review, the industrial construction projects in the Pyongyang and Hamhung districts with production capacities of 120,000 pairs of shoemaker's lasts and 5 million pairs of soles were advanced, and those portions of the projects were put into operation as planned, thus ensuring the filling of the nationwide demands for new lasts and soles.

Effectively utilizing the expanded production capacities for shoes and accessories, and improving and strengthening production organization, the footwear industry branch increased leather shoe production 110 percent compared with 1971, vinyl shoes 108 percent, and cloth shoes 1.4 fold.

Footwear manufactories everywhere maintained production at a high level by waging struggle to fulfill without fail their annual production quotas by ensuring to fill their quotas monthly and quarterly for the production of leather shoes, vinyl shoes, and cloth shoes.

In particular, vinyl chloride shoe factories and cloth shoe factories, by making technical provisions for cloth shoes or vinyl shoes, whichever they had lacked, and by securing the necessary material supply system, each of them accomplished the innovation of producing both kinds of shoes.

The Paper Manufacturing Industry

During the year under review the paper manufacturing industry made great contributions to expediting the ideological revolution, technical revolution, and cultural revolution, and to the people's material and cultural standards of living, by increasing the paper production volume and variety.

Pursuant to the consistent policy of the party to simultaneously develop large-size central paper manufactories and medium- and small-size local paper manufactories, the paper manufacturing industry created during the year under review large-scale modern production capacities for pulp, newsprint, and special paper.

Number 3 paper machine at Kilchu Pulp Mill was put into operation (3 May 1972); the special paper shop at Hoeryong Paper Factory (7 December 1972); and other new plants were also put into operation. As a result, the pulp production capacity increased 1.2 fold over 1971, and the newsprint production capacity 1.4 fold.

Moreover, acting on the line of the party to secure own solid material bases, the struggle was waged as a mass movement to give priority to securing the raw materials for the paper manufactories.

Various branches such as procurement and food administration, agriculture, and railroad transportation, gave priority to supplying corncob coring machines, presses, and freight cars to paper manufactories and procurement offices which procure and process rice straw and corncobs in large quantities, so as to ensure the procurement and processing of raw materials for paper.

Among others, North Pyongan Province, after evaluating the existing presses and other machinery, took measures to improve their utilization in every possible way; at the same time, provided new machinery in quantity. As a result, the province processed and transported 16,000 tons of cornstalks and husks alone.

In a move to meet the demands for increasing varieties of paper as the technical revolution, cultural revolution, and ideological revolution deepened, the paper manufacturing branch increased the production categories of paper over 1971.

Paper manufactories at various places began in the year the production of book-cover cardboard, bond paper, and photographic paper, thus contributing to the elevation to a high level of the printing of the classics of the leader and various kinds of dictionaries.

Corrugated cardboard factories at various places not only increased 2.7 fold over 1971 the production of packing paper boxes such as porcelain packing boxes, apple packing boxes, and vegetable packing boxes, but also increased the variety 1.6 fold, thus contributing to better organizing and further improving the people's standard of living.

In addition, the paper manufacturing branch vigorously advanced construction projects for modern paper manufactories designed to increase the paper production volume 1.8 fold during the Six-Year Plan.

The Foodstuffs Industry

The central task of the foodstuffs industry in 1972 was to further develop the foodstuff processing so as to rapidly reduce women's burdens and further improve the inhabitants' food intake in keeping with the demands of the socialist and communist construction.

Pursuant to this task, the foodstuffs industry branch strengthened the production technical guidance in the direction of rapidly increasing overall foodstuffs production, while placing emphasis on the processing of supplementary as well as staple foodstuffs.

The foodstuffs industry branch first of all waged struggle to industrialize the processing of supplementary foodstuffs such as vegetables, meats, and fish, as well as the production of soup ingredients palatable to our people.

Cities and counties which already have in operation plants for processing vegetables, meats, and fish, advanced the new construction projects as a mass movement for refrigeration plants in consumer centers, recognizing them as the basic key to standard industrialization of supplementary foodstuff processing.

Among others, in the year under review some 170 refrigeration plants were put into operation in consumer centers. Thanks to this complement of the refrigeration system in consumer centers, an integrated, nationwide refrigeration system was perfected in conjunction with the refrigeration system in production centers comprising ten 10,000-ton refrigeration plants, the refrigeration system of the transportation network, and the refrigeration system of the commercial network.

Thus, processed meats such as sausages, meat dumplings, canned meats, soy-processed meats, tripe for wrapping rice, as well as processed fish products such as fish cakes, fried fish, pickled fish and intestines, and fish eggs, were produced during the year under review on a more regular basis than any year.

In addition, at the Pyongyang Soybean Products Factory a pilot plant for the production of soup ingredients was established, that is, blending of condiments; and along with training in the production and publication of technical manuals, vigorous efforts were made via the production establishments for plant facilities and packaging, to build soup ingredient production bases for each city and county.

During the year the foodstuff industry, while continuing efforts to organize the production of precooked rice, bread, and rice cake, erected at the

Son'gyo General Food Factory a model plant for the production of alpha noodle, the precooked noodle and popularized it throughout the country.

Particularly, arrangements were made at local machine manufactories of Yangdok, T'aech'on, and Kanggye, to produce plant facilities for the production of precooked noodles on such a large scale as to erect some 200 precooked noodle plants at a stretch in 1973.

Moreover, in the nine central districts of Pyongyang City each and every foodstuff factory built facilities for the production of buns for children, successfully securing the supply of buns for one meal high in nutrition for tens of thousands of children at the day nurseries.

Furthermore, the foodstuff industry branch arranged for the production of confectioneries, particularly nutritional confectioneries of still better qualities for the growing children.

In accordance with the on-the-spot instructions of the leader in Kangwon Province on 23 March 1972, a large-scale modern foodstuff plant was established in the port city of Wonsan during the year for the exclusive purpose of producing children's foodstuffs, and it produced various kinds of nutrients reflecting the requirements of dietetics for children in age groups ranging from babies in the weaning period, children at the day nurseries and kindergartens, and school pupils.

The foodstuff industry branch, acting on the action program of the three major revolutions, further accelerated the modernization of foodstuff plants during the year and laid a scientific, technological foundation on which it would be possible to make summertime production and consumption of industrialized kimchi.

The Daily Necessities

A revolutionary upsurge was generated in the production of daily necessities, thanks to the thorough carrying through of the party line to bring about a new turnaround in the production of daily necessities in the next few years through the positive mobilization of the local potential.

In 1972 modern kitchen utensils, metal-based daily necessities, cultural supplies, popular consumer goods, and souvenir items registered a great increase in production. To quote the production volume of the necessities of life under the General Bureau of Popular Machines, for which the metal-based daily necessities constitute the main line, it increased 147 percent compared to 1971; the production volume of the absolute necessities of life 120 percent.

The metal-based daily necessities branch, by strengthening its collective innovation movement, directed priority attention to further perfecting the material and technological foundations on which to convert the existing production processes into linear production processes.

The General Bureau of Electric Appliances alone, consolidated its foundation to such an extent in 1 year as to increase the production capacity five-fold for household refrigerators through improvements on evaporation, [insulated] packing and temperature controls, and electric cookers sixfold, and washing machines twofold.

As the newly laid material and technological foundations began showing their effects, under the General Bureau of Electric Appliances the production of electric cookers increased 5.7 fold, electric irons twofold; under the General Bureau of Popular Machines, the production of aluminum cookers eightfold, and kerosene cooking stoves 1.1 fold.

The daily necessities branch did not confine its efforts during the year under review to produce pilot products, but expanded its efforts to a struggle to make technical preparations and provide the necessary equipment for industrialization of the pilot products.

To quote only a few of the achievements made in such efforts are: facilities for the production of electric crushers and electric shavers under the General Bureau of Electric Appliances; new equipment for the production of electric cookers and aluminum utensils under the Pyongyang City General Bureau of Local Industries; and facilities for the production of plastic containers and plastic school supplies under the General Bureau of Local Industries.

The General Bureau of Local Industries built bases in the province for the production of a variety of plastic products such as milk bottles, cooked rice containers, soy containers, egg racks, and dishes.

The General Bureau of Popular Machines, through its struggle to build new [production] bases, increased the variety of products 124.5 percent compared with 1971.

Particularly, in keeping with the demands now that light industry factories have been modernized, the daily necessities branch waged the struggle to consolidate its own raw material bases ever more solidly and further strengthen the material and technical foundations.

The major task that faced the struggle to provide raw material bases during the year under review was to well organize industrial raw material bases--which are necessary for the production of people's consumer goods--such as chemicals, supplementary chemicals and metal materials.

During the year under review were built by the province and the region some 70 medium- and small-size chemical plants and shops for the production of dyestuff, varnish, and paints, cosmetics, glues, sodium carbonate, caustic soda, glass bottles, forge welded pipe, and pig iron.

In the regions of Aoji, Ch'ongsu, and Onch'on were built sodium carbonate plants; in the regions of Puryong and Hamhung, tanning plants; in the

regions of Hoeryong and Haeju, plate glass plants; and production begun on a regular basis.

Also, in loyal compliance with the leader's instructions of 27 February 1970 for heavy industry to help light industry, central industries, and local industries, aid was extended to local industries in laying material and technical foundations.

Daily necessities shops of the machine works under the General Bureau of Popular Machines helped factories under the General Bureau of Local Industries by producing bench lathes and drill, small-size rolling and elongation machines.

The General Bureau of Popular Machines increased the production of small-size machine tools 165 percent over 1971, their variety 128 percent, thus helping the local industries further consolidate their material and technical foundations.

Local Industries

Local industries have achieved rapid developments, thanks to the knowledgeable line of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song with respect to the rapid development of local industries through the waging of a partywide, mass movement having been carried through thoroughly.

At the plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee convened by him in June, 1957, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a unique line to create local industries by mobilizing and utilizing the local potential and possibilities, and provided his sagacious leadership in its execution; and as a result, in no more than three months, some 1,000 local industry factories were built.

He personally created model local industry factories in Ch'angsong County and Sagju County; subsequently, he called into session in August, 1962, a joint meeting of the local party and economic functionaries, and personally organized and guided the task of their nationwide popularization at every step of the way.

Thus, the material and technical foundations for our country's local industry factories were rapidly strengthened under the mass technical innovation movement, coupled with the effective aid of the central industries, and at the same time, the raw material bases of the local industry factories were expanded further.

At the nationwide congress of local industry functionaries held in February 1970, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave programmatic instructions to even more vigorously develop the local industries through a mass movement, so as to bring about new innovations in the production of people's consumer goods.

As a result, were built some 1,760 local industry factories, including some 500 factories as a dedication to the Fifth Korean Workers Party Congress; thus, the number of local industry factories averaged some 20 medium- and small-size factories for every city and county.

Following the new technical innovation torch held aloft by the working class of Huich'on in 1971, the local industries branch decisively strengthened the material and technical foundations for the local industries by solidly building new foodstuff processing machine works and local machine works.

In 1972, each and every pivotal region of local industry factories built or consolidated bases for rolling, elongation, and cutting, as well as production bases for sodium carbonate, caustic soda, and glass bottles, thus further modernizing and industrializing their raw material bases.

Particularly, those cities and counties which had in operation meat, fish, vegetable, and fruit processing plants, built refrigeration plants, thus laying the foundation capable of regularizing the production of foodstuffs in high demand.

The local industries branch created the General Bureau of Local Industries in 1972, and improved the guidance in production technology along with the task to secure increasing the varieties of light industry products and raising their qualities.

Fisheries

Thoroughly carrying through the consistent line of the party to combine the pelagic and offshore fishing, the fishery branch holdly overcame the wildly fluctuating fishing conditions, and satisfactorily filled the growing demands of the people for fish.

Thanks to the great concern of the fatherly leader, the fishery branch first of all solidly organized the material and technical foundations capable of strengthening the large-scale fishing along with medium- and small-scale fishing.

First, the pelagic fishing fleets further increased the capacities for fishing and transportation by utilizing refrigerator ships such as 5,000-ton "Morangbong" and "Pirobong," 1,350-ton "Paekmasan," 450-ton trawlers and large-size purse seiners.

In addition, the technical equipment of all the fishing fleet vessels were improved by far, with the installation of winches for purse seine and gill net, not to speak of trawling, so as to make their combined use possible, as well as scaling machine and vacuum pump.

And, in keeping with the fish resources along the coastline, submarine fishing stations, submarine fishing teams, medium- and small-size fishing stations and fishing teams (subteams) were organized on a broad scale, and modern fishing technology and fishing means were employed in conjunction

with idle fishing gear, thus ever more solidly consolidating the material and technical foundations for offshore fishing.

Again, in the year under review, holding aloft the banner of the three major technical revolutions, the fishery branch, widely adopting such advanced fishing methods as large-size nets, yet reduced in weight, well capable of coping with ever-changing fishing conditions, won a ringing victory, with each vessel laden with catch to capacity.

Strengthening the creative cooperation among the scientists, engineers, technicians, fishing workers, and net casters, the Sinuiju, Kwaksan, and Ch'olsan fishery stations enlarged the sizes, yet reducing the weight, of the dragnets for ships for pair trawling, purse seines, and angle(?) nets [an'gangmang], thus effecting a savings of over 30 percent in nylon yarns per net while increasing the catch 1.5 to 1.9 fold.

A complete turnaround was achieved in the composition of the catch on the western sea: the spotted sardine, a specialty of the western sea known in the folklore for the aroma generated by the fish when cooked, the aroma so irresistible that it beckons a departing person back, was increased in catch ratio to 15 to 40 percent of the total volume of catch, while the catch of the high-class fish such as herring and mackerel was raised to the levels of the primary fish such as sea bream and scabbard fish.

During the reporting year the fishery branch not only filled satisfactorily the daily growing demands of the people for sea slug, sea cucumber, and octopus, by strengthening the medium- and small-size fisheries, but also earned healthy sums in foreign currencies.

Fish-Farming

By carrying through the programmatic instructions given by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song before the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee (2-4 June 1971) and the decision of the Political Committee "On Further Developing the Fish-Farming as an All-People Movement," (10 November 1971) the fish-farming branch, too, made great achievements during 1972.

With a view to boldly carrying out fish-farming on tidelands, the General Bureau of Fish-Farming and the various provinces launched into the struggle as an all-out mass movement to build fish-farms on tidelands, rich in natural food, convenient for raising fingerlings, and important to raising the fertility of the tidelands.

Thus, the western seaboard provinces began setting up state-operated fishing ponds, two to three ponds for each province, while the eastern seaboard also set up fish ponds, one for each province; and these pilot ponds in their first year's operations demonstrated the advantages accruing to them.

The Namp'o Tideland Fish Farm, 50 chongbo in area, raised mullet as the primary fish, along with carp, silver carp, silver(?) and pink salmon; and

the tiny mullet fingerlings grew in the first year on the average to 110 grams or more in weight.

In the year under review, those fish farms that had been established earlier such as Kujang, Pukch'ang, Chiktong, and Ch'onnae, set up insect breeding rooms; and using the insects in correct combination with natural feed in the fish fattening ponds, they raised the rainbow trout output to 50 tons or more per chongbo on the average.

Using as a model the experience of the P'yongwon Cooperative Farm, P'yongwon County, which produced six tons of fish such as mullet, carp, silver carp, silver(?) and (pink?) salmon, per worker per chongbo of fish breeding pond, the fish farming branch of organs, enterprises, and cooperative farms made vigorous efforts to build pilot fish-farming ponds at the rate of one or two ponds for each city and county.

In this manner a large number of organs, enterprises, and cooperative farms, such as the cooperative farms of Kumch'on in the Man'gyongdae District, Yongdok in Sukch'on County, the General Farm of Unggi County, Yongdung Coal Mine, raised fish collectively and supplied them to their workers and farm members.

The fish-farming branch not only strengthened the state-operated fish farming and that of organs, enterprises, and cooperative farms, but also rationally utilized rivers, streams, lakes, and reservoirs for fish breeding, thus raising fish in large quantities.

Stocking rivers and streams such as Chuul-ch'on, Hoch'on-gang, Kup'yong-ch'on, Talsan-ch'on, and Unha-ch'on, with such fish high in food value as rainbow trout, squid, and san imyonsu [tasty, five-striped fish found in the Eastern sea] [the fish-farming branch] commendably solved the problem of supplying [the inhabitants] with supplementary foodstuffs in fish no less in variety and value than those enjoyed by the people in the coastal areas.

Moreover, after scientifically taking into account the composition of fish in variety and availability of natural feed for each area, the smelts farmed in the rivers and streams on the eastern seaboard were transferred to the rivers and streams on the western seaboard on a large scale, with the result that every watered area is teeming with a variety of fish.

Among others, the bulk transfer of the smelts was successful, and the smelt output increased twofold over 1971; and frozen smelts were also produced in quantity.

Marine Farming

Following the banner of the three major technical revolutions, the marine farming branch in 1972 boldly discarded the outdated farming methods in favor of new methods, with the result that the branch further increased the output of marine products such as brown seaweed and kelp.

Improving in the year under review the methods with respect to seeding and transplanting of the brown seaweed, the marine farming branch vigorously waged the struggle to increase brown seaweed output for 1972 while rapidly building resources for increasing the brown seaweed output for 1973.

Seeking the potential for increasing the brown seaweed output in extending the period of time for its maturity, the various shallow sea culture stations advanced the seeding and transplanting of the brown seaweed which used to be done in September.

Adopting as a model the experience of the Kyongp'o Shallow Sea Culture Station, marine culture workers at the various stations erected culture tanks in which to plant the seeds in May or June for transplanting in the fall, thus extending by 3 to 4 months the time in which the brown seaweed grows to maturity.

The Ch'olli farming station on the east coast harvested brown seaweed three times that of 1971, yet at the same time, building up resources for 1973 capable of doubling the 1972 harvest.

Moreover, taking into account the inherent characteristic of the kelp growing in cold water, the marine farming branch erected a marine culture tank at every fishery base equipped with refrigeration facilities, and utilizing the cold water from the refrigeration facilities, took in the kelp seeds during the summer for subsequent transplanting.

By securing in this manner the artificial habitation conditions and natural growing conditions for the kelp, the kelp output per bunch increased 115 percent in the first year; furthermore, harvesting was now possible before the rainy season riddled with frequent visitations of typhoon.

Especially, now that the seeding and transplanting, which used to be done during the coldest period of the year (December to February), was now being done during the summer, the marine farming workers have been completely liberated from the arduous labor affected by cold.

During the year under review, the marine farming branch achieved no small success in farming the "genuine" oysters in the eastern sea and "croaker"(?) variety of oysters in the western sea, as well as shell fish farming in eastern and western seas, including common varieties of oysters and clams.

Among others, with respect to the farming of the "genuine" variety of oysters in the eastern sea, the preventive measures against epidemics and the culture of a single variety of oysters were improved, and the oyster output per crate was further raised in weight; thus was laid the foundation capable of raising the oyster output by leaps and bounds from 1973 on.

Processing of Fishery Products

Thoroughly carrying through the line of our party to industrialize and modernize the processing of fish, the fishery branch produced and supplied frozen fish, canned and bottled fish to the working people in large quantities.

Thanks to the great concern of the fatherly leader, this branch focused effort, as an all-out mass movement, on building cold plate [p'ansik] refrigeration plants larger in scale and more modern than the existing forced draft [yolp'ungsik] plants, at each of the 10 major ports.

With the same spirit and vigor with which they had increased the fish refrigeration capacities 10 fold and bottled fish production capacities seven fold in the 1961-1969 period, the building workers advanced the construction projects, completing the Sinp'o, Hongwon, and Yugdae refrigeration plants ready for full-scale operation while securing the partial operation of the remainder of the plants, as projected.

Thanks to the achievements, the militant task under the Six-Year Plan to increase the fish refrigeration capacities 3.4 fold and bottled and canned fish 2.4 fold respectively is being fulfilled ahead of schedule; and being solidly laid are the material and technical foundations capable of supplying [the inhabitants with] 100 grams or more of fresh fish per capita per day throughout the four seasons without interruptions.

Again, the marine products processing branch increased the production of dried fish and cultured marine products of various kinds in 1972, by raising the technical equipment capacities of the existing processing plants or improving and expanding them.

First of all, with respect to the processing of Alaska pollack, which represents one-third of our country's fish catch, fish entrail extractors, head and tail cutters, and salting machines were widely adopted, thus decisively increasing the integrated mechanization level in the processing of Alaska pollack, as well as the output of salted pollack tripe and salted pollack caviar.

Moreover, the fishery branch on the western sea formed additional processing plants equipped with modern drying facilities, salting tanks, canning and bottling machinery, as well as processing work teams; and they produced in large quantities various kinds of dried fish, along with bottled and canned clams, shrimps, and prawns.

Especially, the marine products processing branch further strengthened and perfected the production systems for fish oil and fish cake, liver pills and fish meal; and by tirelessly improving their technical management, produced the marine eutropic and industrial raw materials, protein and mineral feed.

In this manner the marine products processing industry was further strengthened and developed during the year under review as the semi-finished marine product production base for our country's foodstuffs industry, an essential animal-based food production base for the poultry industry, and a base for earning foreign currencies.

Agriculture

The agricultural branch, a major branch occupying an important place in socialist construction, had a militant task before it to bring about a new leap forward in agriculture once again, taking advantage of the experience in achieving the bumper harvest of 1971.

Pursuant to the leader's programmatic instructions, the party and the government during the year under review supplied to the rural economy tractors, trucks, bulldozers, and coupling farm machinery 1.6 times more than during 1971.

The farm machinery stations and cooperative farms throughout the country, in their struggle to create the conditions necessary for integrated mechanization through maximum utilization of equipment already on hand and newly supplied machinery, increased the crop yields per chongbo through expansion of the farming processes to be placed under mechanization; yet they succeeded in achieving new innovations in the struggle to reduce the labor-consuming processes.

Taking advantage of the slack season, tractor operators and farm members throughout the country, waging an all-out mass movement, standardized the fields in the plains areas and terraced fields in the intermediate zones.

As a result, pursuant to the task as outlined at the Fifth Party Congress, standard fields and terraced fields adaptable to the various kinds of farm machinery reached 120,000 chongbo making it possible for one worker to tend 5-6 chongbo in the case of wet fields and 8-10 chongbo in the case of dry fields.

All the cooperative farm members and those who had come to the aid of the rural areas, on the one hand, readjusted and supplemented the sprinkler irrigation systems already in use for 30,000 chongbo, and on the other, expanded the areas to be placed under sprinkler irrigation during the year under review.

With the installation of sprinkler irrigation systems for all the wheat fields around South and North Hwanghae provinces, Kaesong and Pyongyang cities, as the pivotal areas, the technical provisions for double-crop fields were further enhanced.

Thanks to the integrated mechanization and full-scale chemicalization effected for all the double-crop fields placed under sprinkler irrigation following their standard modernization, record crops were harvested without exception in spite of the inclement weather conditions, as evidenced by the Samsong Cooperative Farm, Chunghwa County, Pyongyang City.

In preparation for the rapid increases anticipated during the next few years in the amounts of three-element fertilizer, microelement fertilizer, and herbicides to be supplied for wet and dry fields, all the cooperative farms throughout the country further strengthened and perfected the technical training and fertilizer administering systems.

Particularly, the chemicalized weeding task was advanced, along with efforts to further accelerate the completion of technical training preparations toward strengthening chemicalization in weeding, the most arduous, most labor-consuming work in the agrarian task.

During the year under review alone, some 1 million workers gave moral support and helping hands to the rural areas.

Vegetables

In his on-the-spot guidance in Kangwon Province, North Hamgyong Province, and Yanggang Province, the great leader gave his programmatic instructions to build solid vegetable bases in areas adjacent to cities and laborers' settlements and ensure the supply to the workers of fresh vegetables throughout the four seasons, overcoming seasonal limitations in vegetable raising.

Most outstanding in the achievements made by the vegetable branch acting on the leader's instructions was that the seasonal limitations in vegetable raising were surmounted and the production volumes of spring vegetables during March and April and summer vegetables during August and September were greatly increased.

The cooperative farms throughout the country, with the positive aid of industry to agriculture and urban areas to rural areas, compared with 1971, increased the greenhouse planting areas 2.3 fold and warm-bed (covered) planting areas 1.8 fold, planting the vegetables in rows after the pattern of staircase steps.

Thanks to painstaking efforts, not only were the spring vegetables supplied one month earlier than usual to the workers heralding the 60th birthday of the fatherly leader, the greatest national day of felicitation for our people, but also the production volume of the spring vegetables increased 137.2 percent compared with 1971.

Another part of the outstanding achievements made by the vegetable branch during the year under review was that demands for vegetables necessary for kimjang [vegetable pickling for the whole winter] were filled satisfactorily in the mountainous areas in the northern part of the country, traditionally deficient in vegetables because of the geographical features, thanks to the programmatic instructions carried through thoroughly to build solid vegetable bases in areas adjacent to cities and laborers' settlements.

Cooperative farms of the mountainous areas in the north, acting on the fatherly leader's instructions to industrialize vegetable production, built vegetable production bases with sprinkler irrigation systems the same as those in the plains areas, and planted high-yield vegetable seeds of stable strains, yet viable in high elevations.

In this manner, Yanggang Province at the foothills of Paektu-san became self-sufficient in autumn vegetables, thanks to a 138-percent increase in output; and on the same railroads on which it had been bringing vegetables from other regions year after year is now exporting vegetables to foreign countries.

During the year under review vegetable exports increased 114 percent.

Fruits

The pivotal task for the fruits branch for the year under review was to mechanize and chemicalize the work processes of the existing fruit orchards, industrialize fruit storage and processing, and continue to establish new fruit orchards.

First of all, the fruits branch vigorously carried through the three major technical revolutions and laid solid material and technical foundations for its industry.

Thanks to the attention directed by the fatherly leader to supplying the fruits branch with modern facilities in large quantities, the number of tractors increased 118 percent, and the sprayer units 180 percent.

The fruits branch made a great input for mechanization of the labor-consuming, arduous orchard operations such as materiel hauling, spraying of chemicals, pedologic control, and fruit picking.

Especially, in the light of the characteristic features of our country's fruit orchards, a large number of which are located on the slopes, masses were called in to do the terracing, building of grass belts, paving of roads, and digging of drainage ditches.

During the year under review, too, the various fruit orchards and cooperative farms paved an additional 430 li-long road in the mountainous areas, thus achieving the basic mechanization of material transportation for the fruit orchards in the mountainous areas, no less equal to that for the fruit orchards in the plains areas.

Moreover, the fruit orchard branch, utilizing to the maximum the chemicals and sprayers provided by the fatherly leader, disinfected the soils of the entire orchard sites, following which harmful insects were eliminated by an all-out mass movement.

Thus, the production ratio of perfect apples, not eaten by worms, apples (chonggwa) [ginger, lotus roots, ginseng preserved in sugar or candy] increased 15 percent over 1971; and the production ratio of chonggwa on the eastern seaboard reached 95 percent.

The fruit orchard branch, in keeping with the growing production of chonggwa, made decisive improvements for fruit storage and processing.

Expanding 1971 achievement of having increased apple storage capacities 1.5 fold, fruit orchards and cooperative farms at various places built different types of aboveground storage houses and refrigerated storage houses, in keeping with their respective production scales and geographical features; and thus raising once again apple storage capacities 1.4 fold, ensured supplying fruits to the people throughout the four seasons.

During the year under review the fruit orchard branch cleared hills and slopes, and reclaimed 1,200 chongbo as fruit orchards for apples as the main product, as well as for European cherries and apricots.

During the year the P'yonggang Fruit Orchard was newly established (20 July 1972).

Sericulture

Under the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sericulture branch once again made great achievements in 1972.

The Women's Union organizations and members -- following their 1971 achievement of having increased silkworm cocoon production by some 2,000 tons over 1970 -- once again accomplished the feat of increasing the silkworm cocoon production in 1972 by some 4,300 tons over 1971.

Acting on the party line to develop sericulture by raising various kinds of silkworms on oak leaves, castor-oil plant leaves, and other leaves, in combination with the silkworm raising on mulberry leaves as the core, Kyongsong County was raising silkworms on oak leaves as an all-out mass movement; and in this connection, in June 1972, the leader, laying out the task to increase the silkworm cocoon production by popularizing the experience of Kyongsong County, even sent trucks, named after "Women's Union," to each county Women's Union for use in raising silkworms.

Giving an in-depth explanation to numerous Women's Union organizations and women of the fatherly leader's programmatic instructions to the sericulture branch, respected Comrade Kim Song-ae vigorously organized and mobilized Women's Union organizations and union members in carrying through the instructions.

Following the respected Comrade Kim Song-ae, who has waged an energetic struggle to materialize the great leader's programmatic instructions as well

as the leader's far-sighted plan, our Women's Union organizations and women vigorously began waging the struggle at the beginning of the year to increase silkworm cocoon production.

In this struggle, outstanding results were achieved by Manp'o city Women's Union organization in Chagang Province, which increased the citywide silkworm cocoon production fourfold over the preceding year, and by the Woesong District Women's Union organization, Pyongyang City, which overfulfilled its 1972 silkworm cocoon production plan 4.8 fold.

During the year under review, too, the sericulture branch ever more solidly organized the feed bases capable of greatly increasing silkworm cocoon production.

As of the end of November [1972], our Women's Union members and women had 4,300 chongbo of mulberry fields under cultivation; in addition, a large number of oak tree fields; and picked several hundred tons of castor beans.

Livestock Industry

The year under review also witnessed great results achieved, thanks to the thorough carrying through of the party line to effect intensification and modernization of the livestock industry, in increasing the output of livestock industry products by launching an all-out mass movement.

To quote the General Bureau of Livestock alone, compared to 1971, meat production increased 117.5 percent, milk output 109 percent, and pork production 127.5 percent.

In his on-the-spot guidance 29 February 1972, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song indicated in detail the direction in which the Pyongyang Piggery and Processing Plant should be built, and personally solved the attendant problems.

Thus, in accordance with the decision of the Fifth Party Congress on piggery and processing plant construction, industrial projects got under way on a wide scale for the construction of a 10,000-ton-capacity piggery and processing plant in Pyongyang City, and piggery and processing plant ranging in capacity between 2,000 and 3,000 tons in other major cities.

During the year under review, thanks to rapid construction work, a number of large piggeries and processing plants were put into operation: the 10,000-ton-capacity Pyongyang piggery and processing plant, the largest in our country; the 5,000-ton-capacity piggery and processing plants in Sariwon, Kangso, and Kosan; and the 2,000-ton-capacity piggery and processing plants in Wiyon and Haeju.

Again, with a view to effecting complete intensification and modernization of the existing production bases for livestock products, the livestock

branch newly built 1,000-square-meter enclosures on the existing pasture-lands.

Ranches, stock farms and stock sheep farms at various places, mobilizing state-provided supplies and local potential, put into operation a large number of modern animal pens, completely mechanized from feeding to removing of droppings.

Amont others, stock farms at Sakchu and Pup'yong built 17 modern pig pens; ranches at Hyesan and Nongp'o, 11 modern dairy cow enclosures; and stock sheep farms at Nangnim and Kangjin, five modern enclosures.

The livestock branch, organizing domesticated stock bases all over the country, and strengthening the breeding of the swine, milch cows, and sheep of high-yield strains, satisfactorily filled the growing demands for domesticated stock.

First of all, thanks to well-conducted breeding of female animals and mating, the production of sows increased 108.7 percent over 1971, and dairy calves 120.2 percent.

Moreover, thanks to the increases in stock breeding, the supply during the year under review of sows to the cooperative farms, factories, and enterprises for their side-line ranches increased 112.1 percent over 1971; dairy calves 130.4 percent; and stock sheep 303 percent.

While increasing the supply of stock animals in this manner, the General Bureau of Livestock increased stock animals on hand, sows by 144.8 percent, and dairy calves 121.5 percent, thus laying a foundation capable of bringing about increases in livestock products by leaps and bounds once again for 1973.

Poultry

Thanks to maximum utilization of the existing production foundation for reduction in the time necessary for hatching and fattening, the poultry branch achieved great results in 1972.

Fanning the flames of the increase-production-struggle fires in a move to commemorate the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song with high political fervor and labor exploits, all the chicken and duck farms and stock farms, which represent 75 percent of all the factories and enterprises, accomplished the prideful result of fulfilling prior to 15 April 1972 their 2 years' quotas under the Six-Year Plan.

The state-operated poultry branch waging such rewarding struggle day after day, had increased in 1971 over the preceding year the production of eggs 1.5 fold and chicken meat 1.4 fold; but without allowing itself to be complacent, the branch kept moving forward, continuing to make innovations; and

thus, it once again increased egg production 109.2 percent and chicken meat 110.4 percent [in 1972].

The state-operated poultry branch, first of all, while stepping up efforts to complete the already started construction projects for blended or mixed feed factories, utilized to the maximum the floor areas of the plants already in operation, thus creating increased capacities for the production of blended or mixed feed.

During the year under review, put into operation upon completion of construction projects were the Chonch'on, Sinuiju, and Ch'ongjin feed plants, and with additional capacities created at existing plants, including the Sariwon plant, the feed production capacities increased 1.6 fold.

Again, the state-operated poultry branch, loyally acting on the [leader's] instructions of 21 May and 9 November 1971, improved on the chicken and duck raising procedures, thus increasing the egg yields while systematically lowering the feed consumption.

Poultry farms at various places, skillfully determining the quantity and quality of the feed, and adjusting the temperature and humidity, in keeping with the biological demands and the ages of the poultry, improved 102 percent respectively the laying of eggs per hen and the monthly growth of the chick, and 106 percent for hatching.

At the same time, compared to 1971, the feed consumption per egg was reduced 5 percent; for growth in weight per kilogram seven percent for chicken meat and 3 percent for duck meat; in other words, with the same amount of feed, more eggs and more meat were produced.

Acting on the instructions of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the state-operated poultry branch extended positive aid to those enterprises and cooperative farms, that is, county grain processing mills each raising 1,000 or more chickens, cooperative farm rice-cleaning mills each raising 200 or more chickens, cooperative farm threshing shops each raising 100 or more chickens, and each household in the rural areas raising five or more chickens.

During the year under review 10 million chicken eggs for hatching, some 513,000 chicks, and 135,000 breeding hens were supplied to the food administration and cooperative economy branches.

With the positive aid and technical guidance extended by the state-operated poultry branch, cooperative poultry farms and individual poultry enterprises made rapid developments and contributed in no small measure to the improvement of the people's dietaries.

Economic Forest

Carrying through the consistent party line to transform into forest of high economic value small groups of forest of little or no value, the economic forest branch recreated abundant groups of forest in this beautiful fatherland.

Thanks to the all-out mass movement launched to plant trees, woodlands increased some 9,100 chongbo over 1971, the 1972 tree-planting plan overfulfilled 103.9 percent.

In accordance with the plan formulated to transform Mother Nature, particularly that part of the plan which deals with the useless forest, this branch, first of all, directed priority attention to uprooting shrubbery and to planting fast-growing trees in their places.

Loyally responding to the high intent of the fatherly leader, who, on 6 April 1947, planted a tree atop Munsubong, laying out his far-reaching plan to turn the fields and mountains of the fatherland verdant, vigorous efforts were made to remove shrubbery and plant trees.

In order to protect the seedlings from harmful insects, people at various places made a thorough job of uprooting shrubbery, and planted Pyongyang poplar and white poplar in the moist soils of foothills, Korean larch in intermediate soils.

During the year under review, Pyongyang poplar alone -- a fast-growing tree, high in utilization value -- was planted on some 8,000 chongbo, and Korean larch in 10,000 chongbo.

Again, the economic forest branch planted large numbers of Chinese Walnut, Manchurian Walnut, and Japanese White Pine on some 26,000 chongbo, thus recreating rich, oil-bearing forest for posterity.

Thus, this beautiful land of ours was adorned with still more belts of oil bearing trees in keeping with the climatic conditions and elevations, such as groves of Chinese Walnut trees, highest in oil yields, in the plains areas in the south; groves of Japanese White Pine in mid-hills in the central region; and groves of the indigo plant and Manchurian Walnut trees in the north.

Especially, beginning with the year under review, grafting in a variety of oil-bearing trees such as the indigo plant into Manchurian Walnut was carried out on a broad scale, thus accelerating at a remarkable rate the growing of the oil-bearing trees planted in the past, as well as further increasing the unit yields in oil of the oil-bearing fruits.

In a move to satisfactorily fill the demands for raw materials of the projected large-scale modern paper mills, the economic forest branch completed

the geological surveys within a short period of time during the year under review for the planting of new species of trees; and as a matter of interest for the whole party and the entire people, forcefully pressed the raising of the seedlings.

Industrial Construction

Thoroughly carrying through the party line for concentration, industrialization, standardization, and regularization of capital construction, the industrial construction branch put into operation a large number of plants, thus contributing to maintaining the fast pace of socialist expanded reproduction.

During the year under review alone, on as many as 143 occasions the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song showed his great concern by elaborating on the ways and means which must be held in tight grip by the capital construction branch.

Before the expanded meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee convened 4-8 January 1972 [the leader] set forth the direction of concentration for the industrial construction of 15 projects such as Sodusu Ch'ongnyon Power Station, the September Textile Mill, and Kiyang Tractor Works.

Moreover, not only did [the leader] increase the state funding 113.3 percent compared with 1971 but also provided large quantities of equipment such as winding machines, truck-mounted cranes, and concrete-mixers.

Inspired by the personal guidance and great concern of the fatherly leader, the builders effected concentration, industrialization, standardization, and regularization for industrial construction, increasing in 1972 compared with 1971 the construction prefabrication volume 125.8 percent, and the total volume of industrial production 118.8 percent.

Amid such rewarding struggle were completed a large number of diversified plants such as Sodusu Ch'ongnyon Power Station, Haeju Phosphate Fertilizer Plant, the September Textile Mill, and Sinp'o Fish Refrigeration Plant.

Following the banner of the three major technical revolutions, the capital construction branch came up with some 3,100 items of new ideas or designs in the course of priority tackling, with concentrated might, in the fashion of an annihilation battle, the industrial construction of plants which had comparatively more of arduous work processes.

Among others, as a result of having adopted more than twice as many new technologies as in 1971, no less than 125,000 man-days were saved, thus making great savings for the state.

On the one hand, through popular technical innovation movements new construction equipment were adopted while on the other, the production of

spare parts and periodic preventive maintenance work were strengthened, with the result that the construction equipment on hand were better utilized.

Thus, compared with 1971, the construction equipment utilization rate improved 14.8 percent for bulldozers, 7 percent for excavators, 6.4 percent for truck-mounted cranes, and 2.4 percent for lower cranes.

As new equipment were received and the existing construction equipment utilization rate improved, the industrial construction branch increased the mechanization rate of earthwork 2.7 percent over 1971, rock drilling 2.4 percent, mortar mixing 14.2 percent, and plastering 2.1 percent.

Again, the industrial construction branch successfully secured industrial construction by solidly organizing the production base for certain building materials necessary for a wide-scale adoption of the prefabricated method and the sliding method, and by regularizing their production.

Particularly, production organized for industrial construction increased, compared to 1971, 213.7 percent in the case of bricks, 215.7 percent for roofing materials, and 111.3 percent for logs; and thanks to their commendable use in effective combination with the building materials secured by the state in large quantities, industrial construction was regularized more than during any other year.

With such priority production and supply of building materials, along with remarkable improvements in the mechanization level of building work processes, in 1972 the per capita prefabrication volume increased 116.2 percent and the per capita production volume in industrial production 118.5 percent.

Urban and Rural Construction

Pursuant to the basic construction line of the party to carry out productive construction with priority while simultaneously pushing nonproductive construction, many housing and cultural welfare facilities were built during 1972.

In accordance with this line, while investing 1.8 fold funds for housing projects over 1971, the government of the republic also advanced the construction of public health facilities, schools, day nurseries, and kindergartens, allocating large funds.

First of all, during the year 1972 priority attention was directed to the construction of cities of provincial seats such as Wonsan City, Hyesan City, Ch'ongjin City, and P'yongsong City, and modern port cities such as Namp'o, Sinp'o, and Najin; and modern rural industrial cities in counties such as Kangso, Huich'on, Aoji, and Kwail.

Acting in accordance with the on-the-spot instructions given by the leader in March of 1972, to transform it into a world-ranking port city with cultural and recreational facilities, builders of Wonsan City, a gateway to

Diamond Mountain and known for its Myongsasimni beach, built during the year a large number of tower-like dwellings, pastoral-style residences and foot-hill-style houses (pinnacled houses) in keeping with the coastal and mountain topography and locations along the streets radiating from the railroad station, coastal roads, streets along Sinp'ung Stadium, and the Susan [fishery?] streets.

Close on the heels of the completion within a short period of time of Kungang Kwan [Diamond Center] on the order of Ongnyu Kwan, a center with a 20,000-seat capacity stadium and a 1,000-seat capacity hall complete with a restaurant, a lounge, performing stage with dressing rooms and an orchestra pit, preparations were completed for the construction of large-scale buildings for modern recreational facilities, a children's palace, a gymnasium, and a training hall.

Builders of Najin, a port city in the north, having first organized local building materials bases through mobilization of its internal potential, such as six brick plants and two each of cement and tile plants, built some 2,000 family units of beautiful dwellings in and around the railroad station streets and central streets.

The same as in the past, during the year under review, too, an input was made for the construction of cultured rural villages and county seats, the base administrative level in direct contact with the peasants, and a point linking the urban and rural areas in all the political, economic, and cultural realms.

Among others, in the grain belts of South Hwanghae and South Pyongan provinces, and in the mountainous areas of Kangwon and Chagan provinces, construction of the county seats and cultured rural villages was stepped up, making great contributions to improving the standards of living for the peasants.

Profoundly concerned with the rural construction in South Hwanghae Province, the fatherly leader arranged during the year under review for the organization of exclusive construction enterprises and construction guidance organs; and at the same time, had large quantities of construction equipment and building materials sent to the province.

The construction guidance organs of the province, and the county-level rural construction brigades -- taking advantage of the experience of Ch'ongdan County in having organized its local building materials base, and of the experience of Yon'an County in having built model dwellings in cooperative farm villages -- completed during the year under review the construction of some 2,000 family housing units; and maintaining the momentum generated by the achievement, embarked on the building of some 30,000 family units of modern rural dwellings.

Kangwon Province, which completed some 6,000 family housing units, had accelerated the building speed and improved the building quality by adopting the

annihilation battle method in the construction of housing units in pivotal counties such as Kimhwa, Ch'angdo, Ch'orwon, Kungang, T'ongch'on, and Hoenyang.

In loyal response to the militant task set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song before the national teachers congress and in the New Year's Message of the year under review, the task to build schools, kindergartens, and day nurseries was also launched on a massive scale in urban and rural areas.

During the year under review, by completing the construction projects for some 10,000 classrooms, laboratories, and practice rooms, the school builders laid the foundation capable of implementing the compulsory universal 10-year middle and high school education and the compulsory universal 1-year preschool education based on the achievements of the compulsory universal 9-year technical education.

Moreover, by building kindergartens as a mass movement for 1,076 tong, not only did they make it possible for a still greater number of children to receive education at state expense but also successfully ensured the implementation of the compulsory 1-year preschool education.

Pyongyang City Construction

During the year under review, too, the builders of Pyongyang City made tremendous achievements in the struggle to materialize the far-sighted plan of the fatherly leader to build the capital of the revolution into a city majestic and splendid.

The builders of Pyongyang City and the helpers from every corner of the country marked 15 April 1972, the greatest day of our national festivity, by completing the construction projects for the Korean Museum of the Revolution and the presidential seat on the Kim Il-song Plaza -- monumental artifacts of creativity for the Workers Party Era typified by the bronze statue of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song.

The construction of the Korean Museum of the Revolution reverently housing the bronze statue of the fatherly leader provides an outstanding model not only in indoctrinating our people in the revolutionary ideology of the great leader but also in building in the future at every old battlefield and historic site, bases for indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition.

Following the completion in 1971 of the complex of buildings (15 stories) on Chollima Street, during the year under review were completed central administrative and economic organs such as the General Bureau of Land and Sea Transportation and the Central Statistical Bureau Calculation Office, as well as the press and publication buildings such as the NODONG SINMUN office and the Pictorial Press Agency.

Moreover, with the blessing of the fatherly leader, builders of Pyongyang City and the citizens of the capital city built a large number of dwellings along Pip'a Street and the Sangwon Line (Taedong Bridge to the Songsin-tong terminal) as the pivotal area of construction, as well as in the vicinity of Ch'ongnyon Street, the street fronting the Machinery College, Munsu Street, Sop'o Street, P'yongch'on Street, Nagwon Street, Ponghwa Street, and Red Street.

They face-lifted the capital city further, by building modern dwellings of various types in combination, such as tower-like dwellings, outside corridor style dwellings, and Ansan style (P'yongch'on style) dwellings, in keeping with the urban zoning, street features, and the characteristics of nature.

In addition, with the basic heating system and secondary heating system projects pushed vigorously, heating systems were installed in several thousand dwellings including those in Number 35 Zone [kuhoek] and Number 42 Zone; and central heating systems in many educational institutions including Number 2 Building of the Kim Il-song University and Somun Middle School, the press and publication buildings such as NODONG SINMUN office and the Pictorial Press Agency, and the central administrative and economic organs such as the General Bureau of Land and Sea Transportation.

In the suburban areas of Pyongyang, Chunghwa and Ansan, roads were repaved, and for the entire distance from the Taedong River banks in the direction of Taesong-san to the Hapchang Bridge, trolley bus service was instituted, thus further modernizing passenger transportation in the capital city.

During the year under review, builders of Pyongyang City, completed the construction projects -- projects formulated in response to the great concern of the fatherly leader for our country's children, college and university students, and athletes -- for the modern 15 September Day Nursery, Number 2 Building of Kim Il-song University (22 stories), the Pyongyang Gymnasium with 20,000 seating capacity, and the Man'gyongdae Restaurant with 1,000 seating capacity.

The 15 September Day Nursery is the largest of its kind in our country -- with a nursery mother for every eight children and a supervisor for every four children and is equipped with facilities such as dining rooms, bathing rooms, bedrooms, barbershops, a gymnasium, swimming pool, indoor game rooms, dispensary, an ultraviolet treatment room, and music rooms.

The construction project was completed for the Patriotic Knitting Plant, dedicated by the fellow countrymen residing in Japan to the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song on the occasion of the Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers Party.

Located at the scenic foothills of Ch'anggwang-san personally selected by the fatherly leader, who also oversaw the plant design, the Patriotic Knitting Plant produces high-class knitted goods, having facilities such as the

Room of Honor in which photographs of the compatriots in Japan who had made monetary contributions, offices, the knitting shop, processing shop, dye shop, auxiliary shop and in addition, a day nursery.

During the year under review the builders of Pyongyang City built the Taedong-gang Hall, symbolic of the unanimous desires of our people for the fatherland reunification at the earliest possible date; thus successfully securing the facilities for the Red Cross talks of the North and South.

Moreover, buildings for various foreign embassies, Pot'ong-gang Hotel (Ansan Hotel), and the International Post Office were rebuilt.

Rail-Borne Transportation

In order to satisfactorily meet the growing demands of the people's economy for freight transportation, the railroad transportation branch focused its utmost efforts during 1972 on strengthening the material and technical foundations for railroads.

First of all, along with laying new rail tracks, this branch made improvements on the existing railroads, thus basically meeting the growing transportation demands of the newly created industrial and agricultural regions.

Under the Six-Year Plan to link up the eastern and western seaboard of the country by laying new rail tracks between Ich'on and Sep'o, and between Kanggye, Hyesan, and Musan, the Ch'ongnyon Ich'on line, 220-li long, was laid; in accordance with the line to electrify the [rail] lines between Kilchu and Hyesan, between Huich'on and Koin, between Ch'ongjin and Najin, and between Ch'ongjin and Musan, the electrification of the rail line between Ch'ongjin and Najin, 210-li long, was all but completed; and in implementation of the line to replace the narrow gage with broad gage tracks in South Hwanghae Province, the track between Haeju and Paech'on was replaced by broad gage track.

Among others, the 220-li long Ch'ongnyon Ich'on line, which was put into operation on 10 October 1972, had been completed in the short period of just over 1 year; and this successfully ensured the freight circulation between the east and west, eliminating the main factor responsible for the tight freight transportation situation arising out of the fact that there was only one rail line linking the east and west.

Again, during the year under review the railroad transportation branch, thoroughly carrying through the programmatic instructions of the respected and beloved leader, that the branch must become the national spearhead in adopting advanced technologies, energetically pressed on the automation of the railroad operations and full-scale mechanization of loading and unloading operations.

Having created in 1971 a model for automation of railroad operations at the Chung'i Station, and doing away with the use of switchmen through

reorganization of a couple of stations for every management bureau (Opok, Sinsang, T'ongwon-ri, Koup, P'yongsong, and Ponghak [stations]) the branch still successfully ensured operational safety and enriched its experience in automation.

With the revolutionary slogan "Let the factory help the railroad, let the railroad help the factory," those factories and enterprises with exclusive railroads and sidings, mechanized their loading and unloading operations by producing some 400 units of mobile cranes, climbing(?) cranes, and rail-mounted cranes.

Also, major station sidings and exclusive railroads handling bulk freight such as coal, iron ore, and aggregate, backed by a mass movement, built inclined lines and pier-style facilities capable of effecting loading and unloading operations in one sweep.

As a result, compared with 1971, the mechanization level of loading and unloading operations increased 3.7 percent at station sidings and 5.2 percent at exclusive railroads; and a large number of workers were liberated from the arduous work of freight loading and unloading and the stopping time of freight cars reduced significantly.

As it energetically pressed on laying new rail tracks, automation of train operations, and full-scale mechanization of loading and unloading operations, the rail-borne transportation branch further expanded the yard tracks at major stations and replaced lightweight rails with heavyweight rails, thus further enhancing the train passage capacity and transportation capacity.

First, all the electrified sections of the Pyongyang-Sinuiju line and the Pyongyang-Ch'ongjin line, utilizing to the maximum the short intervals between the express trains bearing increasing volumes of freight, further improved the rigidity of the rail tracks by replacing lightweight rails with heavyweight rails.

Also, in keeping with the yearly increasing volume of material straining the passage capacities in recent years, 16 major stations further expanded yard tracks, successfully ensuring yard operations such as switching cars.

Motor Vehicle Transportation

Improving the technical management and operational organization with respect to motor vehicles during 1972, the motor vehicles transportation branch expanded passenger transportation by streetcar and bus, and satisfactorily met the overall nationwide transportation demands.

With perceptive insight into secondary transportation and long-distance transportation, and the technical and economic features of truck transportation with the advantage of high mobility in transportation, the great leader gave priority to providing the branch with transportation material including

Chaju-ho model trucks, in order that long-distance transportation and nonstop transportation might be expanded further.

The truck transportation branch, on the one hand, further increased the long-distance transportation capacities, with new trucks added, of the existing lines between Pyongyang and Kanggye, Pyongyang and Haeju, Pyongyang and Sinch'on, and Pyongyang and Hamhung, and on the other, newly organized truck fleets for long distance transportation between Pyongyang and Sinuiju, Pyongyang and Wonsan, and Wonsan and Hamhung, establishing stations for non-stop transportation services for coal, ore, etc., between production and consumption points.

With the routing to the [truck] long-distance and nonstop transportation services of the priority freight and small-package freight, which used to be carried by train, on-time freight transportation was ensured and the strained train schedules were eased, with the result that the overall economic construction was accelerated even more energetically.

Again, during the year under review the branch expanded passenger transportation by streetcar and bus, providing dependable transportation services for workers.

In the cities of Pyongyang, Ch'ongjin, and Wonsan the trolley bus and buses were increased in number and their operations were scheduled at intervals of 3 minutes in Pyongyang City, 5 minutes in Ch'ongjin City, and 10 minutes in Wonsan.

Especially, pursuant to the line set forth by the KWP Fifth Congress, roads were well paved, linking ri with county seats for putting a sharply increased number of buses into service; and as at the end of 1972, 62 percent of the rural ri nationwide had bus service.

Thus, strides were made in transportation for rural workers; and in all the political, economic, and cultural realms the urban and rural areas were brought still closer.

In keeping with the ceaseless developments being made by the economy; in keeping with the growing aid of industry to agriculture; and in keeping with the demands of the workers for passenger transportation, the automobile transportation branch was further strengthening the material and technical foundations for automobile transportation, greatly increasing transportation capacities.

Water-Borne Transportation

In 1972, too, the water-borne transportation branch achieved tremendous results in the struggle to realize integrated development of communications and transportation and rational division of transportation through an input for river transportation, coastal and foreign trade shipping.

In the light of the numerous rivers of our country which are potential transportation waterways, during the year under review, too, the leader provided a new hydrographic survey fleet (1.3 fold over 1971), for charting navigational routes on rivers such as the Amnok-kang, Taedong-gang, and Chaeryong-gang.

Correctly recognizing that water-borne transportation not only is capable of carrying bulk cargoes in one sweep, construction of waterways and transportation cost less, but also is the type of transportation with the highest labor productivity, the hydrographic survey fleets demonstrated creative wisdom and utmost positivity in their task.

Thus in the year under review the river transportation and coastal transportation achieved the highest levels ever in the volume of rough timber, ores, coal, grain, and bricks transported; and by strengthening relay transportation with railroads, brought still closer the production ties between branches of the people's economy and between regions.

In addition, during the year under review the water-borne transportation branch decisively increased the foreign trade transportation by ships flying flags of our country.

As our country's economic foundation was strengthened and our international prestige was enhanced, the leader showed great concern for foreign trade, by laying out a sagacious line to build modern trade ports on the east and west coasts in keeping with the daily growing demands of foreign trade and to increase sea-borne transportation capacities.

During the year under review the modern trade ports of Ch'ongjin, Hungnam, and Namp'o had the lengths of their wharves greatly extended; and as the mechanization level of wharf operations rose, the volume of cargo passage registered a sharp rise.

Again, compared with 1971, the number of large ships such as the "Man'gyong-pong" increased four fold, and the transportation demands of large-scale trade with the various countries of Asia, Africa, and Europe were met satisfactorily by vessels of our country.

Setting the goal to increase the cargo shipping volume 1.7 fold or more under the Six-Year Plan, the water-borne transportation branch was further increasing port and landing facilities, as well as charting new navigational routes and increasing the number of vessels.

Communications

The communications branch, the branch in charge of the communications nerve center of the nation, successfully fulfilled its task in 1972, readjusting, strengthening, and expanding the communications, broadcasting, television, and postal networks.

The communications branch achieved great results in its struggle to materialize the far-sighted plan of the fatherly leader to bring the entire country within the reach of the television network in the near future.

During the year under review, too, the leader directed keen attention to television broadcasting, regarding it as a major means of prosecuting the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions of our country.

The output of television broadcasting stations and relay stations was further boosted, along with the inauguration of twin-relay networks, thus widening the effective ranges of television broadcasting over the inhabited areas which were increased from 64 percent in 1971 to 85 percent in 1972.

In addition, during the year under review the communications branch further consolidated the success of the wire broadcasting achieved (in October 1971).

Wire broadcast receiver facilities were extended to hundreds of thousands of modern family housing units, multi-storied dwellings, newly built during the year under review, as well as to a large number of communal workshops and large- and medium-size assembly halls; and the fidelity of the broadcasting was improved by increasing the impact voltage(?) on every loudspeaker.

Moreover, through firm establishment, coupled with reinforced maintenance and repair work, of a management system and operational procedures for telegraph and telephone facilities and wire installations, communications quality was further enhanced.

Especially, through the energetic pushing of the task to establish ultra-shortwave communications between the capital and provinces and multichannel two-way circuits(?) [pansong hoejon e uihan tajunghwa] between provincial [seats] and counties, speed and accuracy were ensured for command communications, industrial communications, and public service communications.

Among others, by forcefully advancing the building of ultrashortwave relay stations while giving priority with foresight to making technical preparations for the establishment of ultrashortwave communications networks, it was made possible to look forward to a threefold increase in the ultrashort wave communications network between the capital and provinces within the period of the Six-Year Plan.

During the year under review the postal branch, by further deepening the development of the existing system for home deliveries of newspapers and magazines, in keeping with the developing realities, ensured accurate, on-time home deliveries of newspapers and magazines to every household.

Thanks to the efforts focused on achieving mechanization, semi-automation, and automation, of all the operational processes of the postal branch, the delivery speed increased 1.2 fold over 1971 while the work was performed with ease.

Particularly, on 17 August 1972, the 27th year since the North and South had been split by U.S. imperialism, 20-circuit direct telephone lines were hooked up at Panmunjom, linking Pyongyang and Seoul for the first time.

Finances

As the socialist economic construction was pushed at a fast pace, the state budget, too, was prosecuted successfully for the year under review.

Thanks to the vigorous struggle waged in all the branches of the people's economy for increased production and conservation, production grew rapidly while the inner stockpiles of the socialist economy increased sharply.

The revenues under the state budget amounted to 7,430,300,000 won, or a remarkable 100.8 percent of the projected figure.

Compared with 1971, this represented a 116.9 percent growth.

Of the total revenues under the state budget for the reporting year those from the socialist economy represented 98 percent.

Thanks to the rapid growth in the revenues under the state budget, not only was it possible to successfully meet the vast funding requirements necessary for the socialist economic construction and improvements in the standards of living of the people, but also to grant to every worker enormous additional benefits including extra bonuses, and after all that, it was still possible to build up no small financial reserves.

This shows that our state budget is a truly people-minded budget dedicated to enhancing the well-being of all the people, a sound budget relying on the inner stockpiles of the socialist economy.

The expenditures under the state budget amounted to 7,388,610,000 won or 100.1 percent of the projected figure or an increase of 117.2 percent compared with 1971.

In the compilation of the state budget, first of all, 1.4 fold construction funds compared with 1971 were channeled for the development of the people's economy, particularly for the prosecution of the three major technical revolutions and the strengthening of the material and technical foundations of socialism.

As a result, the production volume of machine tools and production capacities for vinalon and vinyl chloride surpassed the levels projected to be reached at the end of the Six-Year Plan; and the output of tractors and trucks increased 1.8 fold and 1.4 fold respectively.

The state budget also allocated large funds for national defense construction capable of solidly defending the fatherland and the people against imperialist aggression.

Particularly, the national defense outlay which used to take 30 percent of the total expenditures of the state budget, was reached on our own initiative and judgment to only 17 percent for the year under review.

Pursuant to the line for the state to assume total responsibility in securing the material and cultural life for the workers, the state budget increased the public service expenditures 1.3 fold.

Thus, during the reporting year were newly built the Korean Museum of the Revolution, Pyongyang Gymnasium, Number 2 Building of the Kim Il-song University, and some 10,000 classrooms; all the pupils and students from day nurseries to colleges and the university were provided with low-priced clothes, cotton-quilted clothes, and sweaters; piped water service was added to hundreds of ri, and bus service to some 2,400 ri.

In addition, the state budget too, paid out 1.5 fold public health expenses compared with 1971. As a result, 1,241 rural dispensaries were converted into hospitals.

All these prideful achievements made in the course of the execution of the state budget are the immortal *chuche* ideology of the great leader and his consummate leadership brought to brilliant fruition.

Labor Administration

In keeping with the realities of the growing number of new modern direct productive branches in 1972, the labor administration branch satisfactorily solved the tight labor supply situation by ever more concentrating work force on the new branches and the direct [productive] branches.

Pursuant to Cabinet Decision Number 111 of 25 November 1971 and Decision Number 78 of 2 August 1972, the task was pushed energetically to consolidate small factories and enterprises as well as small farms and establish comprehensive labor standardization.

In spite of the fact that through consolidation of small factories, enterprises, and farms, technical guidance in production and coordinated control of raw materials were strengthened, savings of some 30,000-man management work force were made during the year under review; and through labor standardization, the ratio of management and service work force was lowered by far.

In addition, thanks to the revamping of production and labor organization in the various branches of light industry such as textiles, clothes, knitted goods, footwear, foodstuffs, and daily necessities, a 20,000-man work force consisting of youth and others in their prime of life was saved and placed in new plants.

In a move to ease the tight labor situation, every branch and unit of the people's economy waged a revolutionary struggle to seek and mobilize the labor potential of the country along with intensified labor conservation struggle in every possible way.

By paring to the bones the management work force, indirect work force, and nonproductive work force at factories and enterprises, still more workers were placed, after taking into account the necessary coordination, in the vital branches of the people's economy such as mineral and coal mines.

At the same time, positive efforts were made to put the right worker in the right place, by reshuffling the youth and others in their prime of life from the branch of light industry to more vital, arduous work areas, with due consideration of the requirements of technical work processes and the physical aptitude of each individual worker.

The responsible functionaries of factories and enterprises, with direct grip on the labor administrative task, along with a correct grasp of the day-to-day placement and utilization of the work force, took the necessary measures on time, thus seeing to it that not a single worker's labor was wasted, that the total available work force was utilized effectively for still greater production and construction.

Moreover, by establishing an orderly labor administrative system during the year under review, the labor administration branch energetically waged a new labor quota movement and achieved correct utilization of the existing work force, doing away with wastes in labor.

Gaining a perceptive insight into the operation of some 100 factories and enterprises, the labor administration branch established an orderly labor administrative system under which the concerned central administrative branches and provinces grasped the day-to-day state of labor utilization at the factories and enterprises, a system encompassing the central administrative branches down to the enterprises; and motivated the production guidance functionaries to take the same interest in labor administration as in production.

As a result of energetic efforts made to develop a communist attitude toward labor, secure raw materials, and support the service work in the rear, the workers vigorously waged a new labor quota movement during the year under review, under the slogan: "What the party demands, what the revolution demands are our standards, our labor quotas."

In step with this, the organs charged with setting labor quotas for all the branches of the people's economy revolutionarily grappled with the task under the unified guidance of the labor administration and raised the labor quota 107.6 percent compared with 1971, particularly in the industrial branch, 109 percent.

Again, [they] ever more firmly established the communist attitude toward labor among the workers through the deepening of the political task and the work with people, and motivated them to highly demonstrate their revolutionary zeal and creative positivity.

Thus, [they] saw to it that all the workers, regarding labor as the most honorable thing, positively participate in the communal work in the interest of the society and the collective and revolutionarily perform their work, devoting the 480-minute work time in full measure to production.

Widely carrying out the mechanization, semi-automation, and automation of production processes, energetically advancing the three major technical revolutions elucidated by the leader, all the branches of the people's economy raised labor productivity while effecting large savings in labor and positively accelerating the task to liberate the workers from arduous labor.

During the year under review, moreover, the labor administration branch ensured that the recipients of the social security benefits among the chestnut tree management teams and small fishing teams, work teams formed earlier thanks to the familial concern of the fatherly leader, received the food, social security annuities, as well as medical care, on time the same as the workers including office workers.

Having made rapid recoveries thanks to sufficient medicinal and nutritional treatment and proper physical therapy, the social security recipients once again joined the ranks of the grand march toward the rewarding socialist construction.

During the year under review, pursuant to the instructions of the great leader to extend positive aid to the rural areas, and to those of 4 August 1972, workers, office workers, students, and military personnel totaling 1 million participated in the 60-day battle of aid to the rural areas; and a large number of office workers helped coal and mineral mines.

SOCIALIST CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1973 in Korean 1973 pp 254-278

[Excerpts] Education

The educational task of our country, as a major part of the work with people, is dedicated to bringing up people as social beings with traits of intelligence, virtue, and physical fitness.

Before the fourth plenary meeting of the Fifth Party Congress convened July 1972, the leader set forth a line on the basis of his scientific insight into the ripened demands of our revolution and construction, a line to implement the compulsory universal 10-year higher middle school education, effective 1972.

Pursuant to the line laid out by him, the plenary meeting adopted a decision "On the Implementation of the Compulsory Universal 10-year Higher Middle School Education."

Thus, effective 1972-1973 school year, our country embarked on implementing the compulsory universal 10-year higher middle school education. On 1 September 1972, the significant day marking the beginning of implementation of the compulsory universal 10-year higher middle school education, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally visited the Taedongmun People's School in order to oversee the first day's academic activities.

In connection with the implementation of the compulsory universal 10-year higher middle school education, dealing with the questions in educating and indoctrinating the young students and the militant task of bringing them up, with thorough application of the principles of socialist pedagogy in teaching and indoctrination, as veritable Korean revolutionaries, communist fighters, accomplished in firmly holding the unitary ideology system of the party and the correct revolutionary world outlook, the leader gave lucid programmatic instructions elucidating the means of realizing the objectives.

Energetically waging the struggle to thoroughly carry through the instructions given by the leader before the Fifth Party Congress, the nationwide teachers' congress held in December of 1971, as well as his on-the-spot

instructions at the Taedongmun People's School, the educational branch positively pushed the task to make the number of engineers, technicians, and specialists placed in the various branches of the people's economy exceed 1 million.

During 1972 with enormous state funds some 10 thousand classrooms were built anew; the imposing Number 2 Building of the Kim Il-song University was completed; and additional school dormitories, laboratories, and practice rooms were built in large numbers.

During the 1972-1973 school year, in the branch of common education alone 17 new normal and teachers colleges were inaugurated, and higher physical training schools were built everywhere.

In this manner the material foundation was further consolidated for the implementation of the compulsory universal 10-year higher middle school education and the compulsory 1 year preschool education, educational systems provided for by the fatherly leader, and for bringing up masses of intellectuals.

All the students of our country not only are studying completely at state expense but also are provided with different school uniforms by the season, including overcoats, not to mention textbooks and stationery and other school supplies; and in the case of university, college and professional school students, they are enjoying a variety of scholarships in large sums. And children of the late patriots and revolutionaries, orphans, and students without families, are provided with food, clothing, and shelter, in addition to what is necessary for studying, by the state as outright grants.

Truly, the benefits granted today by the state to the students from the day nursery to the college are equivalent for each student to the average wages earned by a worker for 10 years. Thus, in terms of population ours has become the country with the highest educational expenditure per capita in the world.

Thanks to the brilliant materialization of the far-reaching plan of the leader for the education of the new generation and the training of national cadres, the socialist educational system is being developed and consolidated more than ever in our country today; as of 1972, there were some 700 higher educational institutions for the training of national cadres and nearly 140 colleges and university; and as a result, comprehensive cadre training bases by the regions were organized, with large contingents of national cadres being formed.

Thanks to the original ideas conceived by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the first of their kinds in history, with respect to socialist pedagogy, and to his leadership in their full-scale materialization, great changes took place in the contents and methods of education.

Taking up the history of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il-song, and the operation of the research rooms for the revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song and the revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il-song

as part of their curricula, schools at all levels turned their entire curricula into an embodiment of party policies; and in the course of teaching according to the curricula, they are thoroughly arming the new generation with the great revolutionary ideology of the leader, and its embodiment, the party line and policies.

Closely linking together education and productive labor, theories and practice, teaching and indoctrination, be they natural sciences or social sciences, the students are taught knowledge, knowledge that could be put to practical use in our revolution while on the other hand, in a move to bring them up as live social, political activists instead of being "kuldwiju" [an erudite scholar who does not know how to put his knowledge to practical use], they are being made to participate in the various kinds of social services such as the explanation of the party policies and propaganda of hygiene.

Our educational task, thoroughly embodying the principles of socialist pedagogy, has been turned into genuinely revolutionary education, socialist education, dedicated to bringing up the new generation as revolutionary fighters forever loyal to the leader and capable builders of a new society, holding firmly established unitary ideology system of the party and clearly defined front of the working class, based on the great chuche ideology.

For achievements made in the Chollima movement positively waged by the educational branch in 1972 with the communistic motto "one for all, all for one," the title of Chollima college was awarded to the Kimch'aek Institute of Technology (16 June) and Pyongyang Number 1 Normal College (20 July).

As regards middle and high schools, 11 won the honor of Twice Chollima and 128 won the title of Chollima school. Moreover, 35 Twice Chollima collective classrooms, 1,014 Twice Model Chapters [of the Pioneers], 2,934 Chollima collective classrooms, and 6,953 model chapters newly joined the ranks of Chollima.

Thus, nationwide, higher middle schools today have among themselves 20 Twice Chollima schools, 287 Chollima schools, 143 Twice Chollima collective classrooms, 4,613 Twice Model Chapters, 5,562 Chollima collective classrooms, and 49,452 model chapters.

The Political Committee of the Party Central Committee convened in April 1972 adopted the decision to rename the KWP Central Committee School as the "Kim Il-song Institute of the Party for Higher Learning" ["Kim Il-song ko'gup tang hakkyo"]; and the Party Central Committee Secretariat resolved at its meeting to change the name of Nampo Institute of the Revolution to "Kang Pan-sok Institute of the Revolution."

The youthful students of our country observed as a memorable day the 10th anniversary of the Students Day on 1 October 1972, a day designated by the fatherly leader.

On the occasion the fatherly leader awarded citations to students who had set examples in scholastic achievements and organizational life.

Chollima Schools, Collective Classrooms, Model Chapters, at the Higher Middle School Level - 1972

Province	Twice Chollima School	Chollima School	Twice Chollima Collective Classrooms	Twice Model Chapters	Chollima Collective Classrooms	Model Chapters
Pyongyang City	3	13	3	70	241	664
South Pyongan	3	14	4	134	394	1,024
North Pyongan	-	9	7	122	345	873
South Hwanghae	1	13	2	77	190	570
North Hwanghae	-	9	3	109	266	619
Kangwon	-	14	1	74	250	526
South Hamgyong	1	14	1	149	507	902
North Hamgyong	1	19	6	136	320	806
Chagang	1	11	4	84	242	525
Yanggang	-	8	2	48	122	277
Kaesong City	1	3	2	7	42	148
Other	-	1	-	4	15	19

A central report meeting was held at the open-air theater of the Moranbong Youth Park in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Students Day. The meeting adopted a letter of pledge to be handed up to the fatherly leader; in addition, a letter addressed to the students of the southern half.

In 1972, the Kim Il-song School of Higher Physics observed the 20th anniversary of its founding (15 July); and the Red Banner Man'gyongdae Institute of the Revolution, upon which the honorable "Order of Kim Il-song" had been conferred, the 25th anniversary of its founding (12 October).

Established by the fatherly leader on 12 October 1947, the Man'gyongdae Institute of the Revolution had received the leader's personal instructions on no less than 350 occasions in the preceding 25 years; and carrying through the unique, chuche-oriented line of educating the bereaved children [of the revolutionaries] as set forth by the leader, the institute has brought up a large number of revolutionary cadre reserves. Thanks to the concern of the leader, the highest decoration "Order of Kim Il-song" and the Order of National Flag First Class, had been conferred upon the institute, which also won the honor of being a Red Banner Institute.

Also, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly conferred the Order of National Flag First Class, on the Kim Il-song School of Higher Physics on the 20th anniversary of its founding.

Compulsory Universal 10-Year Higher Middle School Education

Pursuant to the line set forth by the Fifth Party Congress for the educational branch, the historic task of converting from the compulsory 9-year technical education to the compulsory 10-year higher middle school education began to be carried out brilliantly in 1972.

On the basis of his scientific insight into the ripened demands of our revolution and construction, the fatherly leader laid out the line of the compulsory universal 10-year higher middle school education; and toward its implementation, he personally began in 1971 organizing and guiding the experimentation aimed at setting the people's school entrance age at full six years of age, solving one by one the various problems ranging from the establishment of a new school system, contents and methods of schooling, construction of schools, and securing of textbooks.

In his speech on 25 December 1972 before the first meeting of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly, the leader emphasized that the compulsory universal 10-year higher middle school education -- compulsory education that includes compulsory 1 one preschool education and 10-year school education -- was, in fact, compulsory 11-year education, and went on to point out that our country was implementing compulsory education of the highest standard in the world.

In 1972, the branch of common education revised the preschool educational system along with part of the curriculums, and rationally revamped the

networks of schools, in keeping with the demands of the new school system of the compulsory universal 10-year higher middle school education comprising 4-year people's school and six-year higher middle school; and strove, with emphasis, to have all school-age students and pupils receive the compulsory 10-year higher middle school education and the compulsory one-year preschool education.

Thanks to the compulsory 10-year higher middle school education, the nationwide enrollment at people's schools for the new school year 1972-1973 increased some 80,000 in number over the preceding school year 1971-1972.

In connection with the implementation of the compulsory 10-year higher middle school education, newly put into effect was the higher middle school system consisting of a 4-year middle school education and a 2-year high school education as the core of the people's educational system of our country; and the task of rationally laying out the networks of people's schools and higher middle schools was also successfully accomplished, in order to satisfactorily ensure the children's enrollment and their schooling and indoctrination while expanding the scope of the college preparatory courses in place of the abolished high school system.

The State of the Compulsory Education Implemented in Our Country

Year	Measures Taken by the Party and the Government
1956	Compulsory Universal Elementary School Education
1958	Compulsory Universal Middle School Education
1967	Compulsory Universal 9-Year Technical Education
1972	Compulsory Universal 10-Year Higher Middle School Education

The New School System Under the Compulsory 10-Year Higher Middle School Education

Teachers Colleges 2 years	Colleges and University 4-6 years	Higher Professional Schools 3 years
	Higher Middle Schools 6 years	Compulsory education (11 years)
	People's Schools 4 years	
	-Kindergartens (Upper) 1 year	
	Kindergartens (Lower)	

Administrative organs at all levels, conducting frequently field inspection trips, gained a grasp in their study of the students' commuting distances, their conditions, the number of students, and the conditions of school buildings; and based on their knowledge thus gained, all the necessary new people's schools and higher middle schools were added where needed.

Thanks to such efforts, school networks were further expanded and the one way distances of commuting for people's school pupils were reduced to 2 kilometers or under. To cite Ch'ongdan County, South Hwanghae Province, alone, people's schools with 105 classrooms and higher middle schools were added.

In North Hamgyong Province a 1,600-classroom school was built in 1972; and in Yanggang Province, which in the preliberation days had had no more elementary schools than could be counted on the five fingers of one hand, 243 new schools were built in the 5 years between 1968 and 1972, with the result that today the province has a total of 520 schools.

In keeping with the demands of the compulsory 10-year higher middle school education, school facilities, equipment, experimental and practice materials and supplies were procured satisfactorily; and textbooks as well as reference books and materials were also printed and supplied on time to the schools at various levels.

Also, in keeping with the demands of the new school system of the compulsory 10-year higher middle school education, a series of tasks were carried out to correctly compile the contents of the courses for the schools at various levels.

Pursuant to the decision of the fourth plenary meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee, a curriculum plan was drawn up with a view to compiling educational contents in the direction of decisively improving the ideological and political education courses throughout the compulsory education period as well as strengthening the basic courses in natural [sciences].

Acting in accordance with the objectives and principles of the socialist pedagogics elucidated by the leader, especially his programmatic instructions before the nationwide teachers congress, functionaries of the educational and scientific research branches with a tight grip on the general direction of firmly establishing the revolutionary world outlook among the young pupils and students during the period of compulsory education, concentrated efforts on scientific research designed to further perfect the educational contents and teaching methods at the various levels of schools in keeping with the demands of the new school system.

While keeping up experimental and research work in education, proposed plans for new curriculums and teaching manuals by the course and by the academic year, including courses for the transitional period, were drawn up and textbooks written; and efforts were made to preserve their scientific and

ideological character through consultations on numerous occasions with professional functionaries with expertise in their respective special fields, as well as mass discussions.

With the implementation of the compulsory 10-year higher middle school education as a turning point, schools at the various levels were able to have their young pupils and students thoroughly armed with the Marxist-Leninist chuche ideology, to have them master the basic knowledge in width and depth of the modern sciences and technologies, and to still better prepare them as the leader's veritable fighters, comprehensively developed builders of socialism and communism, possessing skills in one or more technical areas.

Education of Teachers

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song formalized the classical designation of the educational institutions for teachers such as normal colleges and teachers colleges as the primary seed stations for training the reserve communists.

In 1972 the educational institutions for teachers commendably played their roles as dependable bases for raising the "primary seed" of teachers.

Utmost efforts were made to greatly expand the scope of training teachers and decisively raise the education-related political qualifications of the teachers, in keeping with the demands of the compulsory 10-year higher middle school education, one grade higher in compulsory education as decided by the fourth plenary meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee.

In a move to bring up our younger generation as fully developed builders of socialism and communism, our party, along with the task of reeducating the teachers, newly built or expanded on a greatly broadened scale educational institutions for teachers, thus establishing an orderly educational system for teachers in every province.

The teachers college founded in 1946 at the personal initiation of the leader had two schools, one a 4-year school training teachers for middle schools, the other a 3-year school training teachers for people's schools; but in 1967, the school training teachers for middle schools was transferred to the normal college while the teachers college concentrated on training teachers for people's schools. In 1972, this [teachers] college was reorganized as a 2-year college to train people's school teachers and kindergarten instructors under the compulsory 10-year higher middle school education in its respective province.

The normal college, founded in 1948, was reorganized in 1953 as a 4-year college; and again reorganized in 1967, as a college with 4-year and 5-year schools. Teachers for higher middle schools are trained by the normal colleges; teachers in technical courses at higher professional schools are trained systematically by the technical normal colleges and other colleges teaching technologies.

In order to further raise the qualitative standards of normal school education in keeping with the demands of the compulsory universal 10-year higher middle school education implemented in our country in 1972, the original instructors college was reorganized as a teachers college, the former teachers college as Number 2 normal college, and the [former] normal college as Number 1 normal college.

As of 1972, the curricula for teachers education consisted of courses in political ideology, general and major courses, as well as courses for practice in teaching.

Such educational system for teachers established in every province is playing a great role not only in meeting the growing quantitative demands for teachers but also in bringing up capable teachers who have mastered our party line and methods for education.

Already at the time of transition into the compulsory 9-year technical education the state had established bases by the province for the education of teachers; these bases trained educators in large numbers year after year; and during the 1972-1973 school year under the compulsory 10-year higher middle school education, teachers training institutions such as normal colleges and teachers colleges placed some 17,000 graduates in people's schools and higher middle schools at various places.

Today, our ranks of teachers--numbering some 100,000--are doing their utmost with total concentration of energy and creative wisdom to bring up the pupils and students as builders of socialism and communism forever loyal to the leader.

Higher Education

In order to thoroughly carry through the instructions of the leader to raise the numerical strength of technical personnel and experts in the composition of work force of all the factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms to 10 percent or more of the total work force, to increase the ranks of technical personnel and experts to 1 million or more in the near future, the higher education branch in 1972 established a great many new colleges while the existing colleges added departments and classes.

Thanks to the leader's far-reaching plan and great concern, the university and colleges of our country rapidly increased in number.

Growth in University and Colleges of Various Departments Dedicated to Training National Cadres (Other higher educational institutions excepted)

Year	Number of University and Colleges
Before liberation	0
1949	15
1967	98
1969	100
1971	130
1972	Nearly 140

All the colleges throughout the country including the Chollima-laureate Kim Il-song University, first of all, taught at a high level ideological and political courses such as the works of Comrade Kim Il-song, the leader's personal history in revolutionary activities, and annals of the KWP policies. Meanwhile, along with efforts to further raise the standards of the scientific theories relative to technical disciplines essential in the development of the people's economy, such as mechanical engineering, technologies in electronics and automation which, in turn, are vital in the prosecution of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, an input was made in the education of the basics of the natural [sciences] such as mathematics, physics, and chemistry.

By thoroughly carrying through the party line to closely link theories to application, education to productive labor, the university and colleges also made great achievements in 1972 in extending substantive aid to the development of the people's economy.

Visiting the Chollima-laureate Kimch'aek College of Technology, the leader had given instructions to the college to train technical personnel capable of taking charge and prosecuting a one-stage higher technical revolution; and acting on the instructions the college faculty did the utmost with total devotion for 2 years up to 1972 to bring up the college students as guards steeped in chuche. The college designed and manufactured a new type of lathe, a "preprogrammed automated lathe"; and this paved a dependable way of transition to an integrated automation in the metal cutting process. Moreover, by manufacturing a 20-high rolling mill, the first of its kind, capable of rolling an 8-micron thin plate, [the college] made it possible to produce on our own metal materials essential in the electronics industry; and in addition, by producing "automated processing line for the pistons 'Victory 58 model' trucks" [the college] made it possible to bring about a great leap forward in the production of trucks.

Also, Chollima-laureate Wonsan College of Agriculture made contributions to agricultural production by its researches in the adaptation of the sprinkler irrigation method to the establishment of a double-crop system as well as in the locating of crops with a view to prevention of damage by wind; and aided in accelerating the chemicalization of the rural economy by compiling a handbook of technical guidance with respect to land improvements and scientific fertilizer administering system.

By intensifying the struggle to establish chuche in teaching, indoctrination, and scientific researches, the faculty of the Chollima-laureate Hamhung Medical College published textbooks and dissertations on some 70 subjects such as "Anatomical Charts," "Management Study of Public Health [treatment, prevention, and other methods of medical protection of human health and life]" and "Study of Day Nursery Children [poyukhak]" and thus rendered positive aid to the students in enhancing their academic knowledge.

Education While Working and Learning

Our party has established a consistent line of education to develop educational systems of various types, types not divorced from production, along with the educational system exclusively dedicated to academic pursuit.

This is the most superior educational system which simultaneously satisfies the present and anticipated demands of the revolution and construction.

In our country all the workers are enrolled in workers middle schools, factory higher technical schools, and factory colleges, with night school and correspondence departments, colleges representing the communist educational type, where they work and learn at the same time to their hearts content, according to their wishes and qualifications.

In 1972 the educational branch expanded on a grand scale the number of schools of various types and further improved and strengthened the correspondence and night school departments where working and learning go hand in hand.

Thanks to the scientific technical knowledge constantly being enhanced through enrollment in the regular educational system as well as in the educational system comprising various types of educational institutions where working and learning go hand in hand and the qualifications test system for engineers and technicians, to cite the case of Kapsan County, Yanggang Province, alone, where there had been only a few middle school graduates before the liberation, there now are some 1,330 engineers, technicians, and experts; and at the 8 May Forestry Machine Works, graduates of middle schools or higher educational institutions represent 87 percent of its total employees.

The educational branch made an input in correctly compiling and systematizing each course of the curriculums for the schools where the students work and learn at the same time in such a way as to impart live knowledge which the students could put to substantive use in carrying through the party policies; and taking into account the fact that the students are taking direct, personal part in production, the educational branch allocated more hours for scientific, theoretical lectures than those for practice, in order that they might master more in depth the theories acquired in the course of practice.

The actual experience gained in the operation of the factory colleges where working and learning go hand in hand eloquently attests to the superiority of the factory colleges, colleges capable of successfully surmounting the distinction between the mental labor and the physical labor, of substantively combining education with productive labor, theories with application.

All the educational activities of factory colleges, closely linked to production activities, are being brought to fruition in application to production.

To cite the case of the Sunch'on College of Technology alone, the college came up with some 520 technical innovations ready for adoption in production, such as the industrialization of the production of antibiotics, technical matters in further increasing the production of "Chonjin-ho" [Forward Movement Model] tractors and chemical fertilizer.

Indeed, our country's factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms not only are production bases but also are becoming dependable bases for training technical personnel, creditable strongholds for scientific and technological developments.

Raising and Indoctrinating Children

Visiting the day nursery of the Hyesan Textile Mill in June 1972, the fatherly leader solved the pending problems, teaching item by item the ways and means of still better organizing the nursery in raising and indoctrinating the children.

Describing the children as the "king" of the country, he showed great concern by arranging for scores of types of stylish, durable sweaters, quilted nylon jackets, and ejection-type [sach'ulsik] boots to be supplied to all the children of day nurseries and kindergartens in 1972.

Affectionately concerned with our children at all times, the fatherly leader arranged for the establishment of supply stores for the day nurseries and kindergartens; and on 24 November 1972, furnished the Pyongyang City day nursery and kindergarten supply stores with a truck to transport still more speedily foodstuffs high in nutritional value such as buns and warm milk to the children.

Thanks to the sagacious leadership of the leader and his great concern, in our country the state and the society assume full responsibility for the expenses in raising workers' children, regardless of the number of children of any one worker, which are communist measures brilliantly materialized.

Facilities for Raising and Indoctrinating Children

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave instructions that the enrollment capacities of the day nurseries and kindergartens be further expanded, that still more modern day nurseries and kindergartens be established, so that excellent educational facilities be provided for all the children.

In 1972 the party and the government carried out grand construction projects to build facilities for raising and indoctrinating children near women's work places, complete with educational equipment and recreational facilities.

Especially along with the implementation in 1972 of the compulsory universal 10-year higher middle school education, in a move to thoroughly carry through the party line to provide children full five years of age or above

with compulsory 1-year preschool education, in 1972 alone kindergarten buildings with a total floor area of 156,695 square meters were newly built at 1,076 tong; and new teaching materials for kindergartens including "The Childhood of Marshal Kim Il-song" and some 30 reference books were printed.

Thanks to the rapid expansion of the facilities for raising and indoctrinating children, the kindergarten enrollments as of the end of 1972, compared with 1 September 1971, increased by 50,000 to 1,170,000.

During the aid day nurseries and kindergartens month, August-September, the task to build or refurbish day nurseries and kindergartens was carried out energetically as an all-out mass movement.

During this period the weekday and monthly day nurseries and kindergartens in major cities had their facilities refurbished while still more pediatric wards were added to factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms.

The nurseries through positive efforts installed for use in general bunk beds, a modern hygienic type of beds well suited to accommodating children; and equipped themselves with adequate facilities for raising and indoctrinating the children such as enclosed bed(?) [ch'angsang], milk carts [suyuch'a], rocking horses, "wall charts on nutrition" [yongyang kwaedo], and "wall charts on hygiene" [wisaeng kwaedo].

Supply stores for the day nurseries and kindergartens in the Provinces (directly administered city), exclusive shops and stores for the day nurseries and kindergartens in the city and county seats, and designated sales counters for the day nurseries and kindergartens, regularly supplied in ample quantities cloths, blankets, utensils, toys, as well as foodstuffs earmarked for the day nurseries and kindergartens.

In terms of the number, and raising and indoctrinational qualities of the day nurseries and kindergartens, our country is becoming the most advanced in the world.

Education for Development of Children's Mental Faculty and Emotion

In a number of instructions including those of 31 May and 22 June 1972, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song laid out a new line to give compulsory 1-year preschool education to all children full 5 years of age.

In the light of the fact that the compulsory universal 10-year higher middle school education, implemented effective 1972, advanced the school entrance age by 1 year, this represented a knowledgeable line to make it possible to ensure the successful implementation of the compulsory 10-year higher middle school education by means of strengthening the preschool education at the kindergarten level.

The fourth plenary meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee convened in September 1972 adopted a decision designed to thoroughly carry through the line of the compulsory 1-year preschool education as laid out by the leader.

In keeping with the demands of the socialist pedagogics, and taking into account the characteristics and faculty of the age group, the decision set the contents and standards of the compulsory preschool education in the direction of guiding the children a full 5 years of age to learn after the childhood days of the leader, to speak precisely, to learn the vocabulary sufficient enough to enable them to understand the teachings of the people's school, how to hold the pencil, how to write, to write the [Korean] alphabet both vowels and consonants as well as their names, to count up to a certain number, and to learn to write simple numerals.

Acting on the decision of the plenary meeting, the educational branch of kindergartens reorganized the elementary, intermediate, and high classes of the kindergarten into the lower and upper classes effective 1972, and carried out the task of setting the educational contents in accordance with the new school system. That is, the curriculum of the upper class under the compulsory 1-year preschool education covered various courses such as "The Childhood of Marshal Kim Il-song," "Moralties of Communism," "Our Language," "Counting Numbers," "Songs," and "Drawing," aggregating 1,360 hours; and field trips, observations, hygiene, and games, were to be organized as extra-curriculum activities, according to the manual.

In the education of the preschool children: first, with a view to indoctrinating the children in loyalty to the leader, the children are told of the childhood days of Marshal Kim Il-song by varying methods to which the psychology of the children is responsive; second, the children are taught to acquire a vocabulary of 2,000-3,000 words by the final term of the kindergarten; third, the method of counting numbers and drawing are taught, as well as the children's knowledge and ideas necessary in learning are enhanced; and fourth, the children's attention span, thinking power, and observing power are developed.

By means of such courses [the children] are being given sufficient preparatory education for entrance to [people's] school.

Improving Children's Health

Thanks to the great concern and affectionate oversight of the fatherly leader, excellent pediatric wards with modern facilities have been established throughout the country, and they are in service, improving the children's health.

Assigned to the day nurseries and kindergartens, specialists in pediatrics are responsible for the children's health.

Taking thorough measures, indoctrinators and instructors are raising the nutrition in children's diets to a still higher scientific standard while preventing the outbreak of any disease among the children.

With enclosed beds [cribs?] placed in service as instructed by the leader, it was possible to prevent the children from suffering stomach ache and

creditably perform hygienic control; and to hygienically and scientifically utilize sun-bathing, bathing, and wading-pool facilities: in this manner systematically enhanced the health of the children.

Taking into account the characteristics of each class, the sexes, and their individual physical conditions, the kindergartens are energetically conducting various kinds of physical exercises, thus bringing up healthy children with balanced physical development.

The Training of Indoctrinators and Instructors

In our country, the teachers college in every province, training institutions for indoctrinators and instructors in every city, county, and region, and kindergarten cadre training teams have trained more than 140,000 indoctrinators possessing adequate knowledge of indoctrinating children and a large number of instructors; and they are dedicating themselves to the task of bringing up the children as commendable communists.

With a view to training instructors well prepared to effectively conduct the compulsory 1-year preschool education for the children, the 185 instructors training institutions throughout the country revamped their curricula designed to provide them with scientific knowledge; and by such means as the reeducation system for indoctrinators and instructors, on-the-job training, demonstrations in model teaching, researches in teaching methods, and seminars, efforts were made to raise their political and business qualifications.

In 1972, the courses and on-the-job training organized for instructors by Kwangch'on and Myongch'on counties, South Hamgyong Province, provided them with a variety of knowledge related to the compulsory 1-year preschool education for the upper class of the kindergarten, thus thoroughly equipping them to adequately prepare the children with preschool education for school entrance.

Sciences

With a view to successfully prosecuting the task assigned to the scientific branch by the party strictly from the chuche standpoint as instructed by the leader, a nationwide social scientists' congress was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall, Pyongyang, 3-10 April 1972; and also held in Pyongyang were a nationwide meeting 14 April 1972 for presentation of researches in the natural science branch, as well as a nationwide meeting of scientists in the animal breeding branch 8-9 March 1972.

The nationwide social scientists' congress, held as the 60th birthday of the fatherly leader approached, discussed the greatness, creativity, and invincible vitality of the chuche ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song in the course of debate "On the Duties of the Social Sciences With Respect to Thoroughly Defending and Widely Explaining and Propagandizing the Revolutionary Ideology of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song."

The nationwide meeting of scientists of the animal breeding branch discussed matters relative to measures designed to positively contribute to further increasing agricultural production by strengthening biological research work in keeping with the realistic demands of the developing rural economy.

In 1972 the following anniversaries were observed: the 20th anniversary (1 December) of the founding of the Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Social Sciences; the 10th anniversary (10 February) of the founding of the Academy of Sciences Research Institute of Mechanical Engineering; and the 10th anniversary (3 September) of the founding of the Pyongyang Scientific Research Institute of Vegetables.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspected the Science Exhibition Hall opened in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Academy of Sciences, 1 December 1972.

On display in the hall were items demonstrating the results achieved by our scientists in the area of scientific researches, loyally upholding the unique ideas and lines laid out by the leader with respect to developing sciences from the chuche standpoint.

As he inspected the exhibition hall, the leader congratulated with high praises our scientists on their commendable achievements in their scientific research work; and he gave instructions that the Academy of Sciences, first of all, establish pilot plants everywhere for experimental production, that on perfection through trial production within certain specified periods of time, such valuable achievements be applied boldly and comprehensively to regular production.

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Social Sciences, a commemorative presentation meeting was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall, Pyongyang, 4 December.

Pridefully reviewing the achievements made in scientific developments in the 20 years since the founding of the Academy of Sciences on 1 December 1952 sponsored and guided by the leader, the scientists reaffirmed their pledges to thoroughly carry out the task facing the scientific branch.

The Supreme Peoples Assembly Standing Committee on 30 December conferred the Order of National Flag First Class on the Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Social Sciences for their brilliant achievements in carrying through the leader's chuche-oriented scientific ideas and his instructions to the scientific technological branch.

Natural Sciences

Loyally acting on the leader's instructions, in 1972 the natural sciences branch, first of all, focused scientific and technological efforts on solving the scientific and technological problems encountered in the prosecution

of the three major tasks of the technological revolution as well as on achieving the maximum utilization of the economic foundation already laid. Scientists and technicians in the electronics and automation branches succeeded in experimental production of seven new programmed-devices such as programmed pallet drill press; and successfully paved the way for transition to linear production through the perfection of programmed lathe "Kusong Number 1." Moreover, thanks to the perfection of a new programmed operational system consistent with our country's conditions, it became possible to increase the production capacities three to four times more than before.

Successfully achieving automation of the coke charging system for blast furnaces, which was adopted in production, the scientists contributed to liberating the smelting workers of the iron and steel branches from heat-affected and arduous labor, as well as to increasing production capacities.

Many achievements were made in the scientific research work designed to accomplish semi-automation and automation of the production processes in coal mine, iron, steel, machine, chemical, railroad transportation, and food-stuffs branches, such as the problems relative to automated remote control systems for belt conveyor lines in coal mines, to automation of continuous ingot pouring processes, to automatic differential control [chadong kyokcha cheo] of the mercury arc rectifier, and to the establishment of high frequency communications system inside the pits.

It is held that solution to the problems with respect to modern equipment and automation of various production processes such as the production process for vinyl chloride constitutes enhancement of the productive economic efficiency.

In order to convert into harmless labor the harmful labor involved in production processes in the various branches of the people's economy, the scientists succeeded, using the raw materials available in our country, in producing a new chemical reactant, then a precision reactant vat [pan'ung t'ap]; thus, the scientists achieved the conversion into harmless labor the harmful labor attendant upon production processes for sulfuric acid, synthesis, and nitrogen.

The scientists successfully carried out a number of scientific and technological research projects designed to liberate the women from kitchen and other household chores: the research project for completion of the piped water service in the rural areas, along with the research project for the successful prosecution of the task of the rural technical revolution; the research project for developing the food processing industry consistent with the realistic demands; and the research project for the production of light sillimanite(?) [ssillumina] for use in the manufacture of kitchen utensils such as lightweight rice cookers.

The natural sciences branch made big achievements, too, in the research project designed to survey the natural resources within the country and strengthen our industrial self-dependence through their rational utilization.

The achievements made in the research work with respect to the manufacturing process of reduced ball ore greatly contributed to strengthening the self-dependence of the iron manufacturing industry; and the results obtained in the research work concerning the automated processing line for the "Sungni 58" model truck engine pistons are being positively adopted in production.

The natural sciences branch continued to make an input in the development of the technological engineering, especially the mechanical engineering and electronics engineering.

By their success in research to bring about integrated mechanization of the manufacture of cast products, the scientists and technicians increased more than fivefold the output volume of cast products per unit floor area; and raised the labor productivity more than sevenfold while working with ease, having done away with the heat-affected labor and harmful labor.

Strengthening creative cooperation with the workers, and using our country's raw materials and technology, the scientists and technicians made new strides, too, in the manufacture of electronics materials, elements, and apparatus, as well as in radio and television broadcasting, ultrashort wave engineering and electric communications and their applications.

Achievements made in the scientific research work in the microelectronics discipline(?) [yag|on konghak] -- such as the research in electronic materials, adoption of planned experimentation in production, manufacture by new methods of high impact(?) [kot'uja] low-leak ferrites, and adoption of printed circuits(?) [tojangbop] by means of high-voltage field [koap madang]-- proved of great help in the development of the people's economy.

The discipline of biology achieved a theoretical foundation capable of advancing the time for paddy ripening in our country; and the discipline also succeeded in obtaining high-yield wheat seeds, seeds which moreover make it possible to advance their harvest.

In addition, [the discipline] also succeeded in increasing the unit output of sugar beets, spring cabbages, and autumn cabbages for pickling for the winter. Moreover, improving the reed strains along with research in their raising methods, it achieved a several-fold increase in the harvest, compared with the average reeds.

In 1972, the natural sciences branch held a series of nationwide meetings: nationwide presentation meeting of dissertations of research in the disciplines of natural sciences (14 April); nationwide scientific and technological discussion meeting of the fishery branch (24 September); nationwide presentation meeting of academic essays in chemistry and analytical chemistry (26-28 September); nationwide scientific and technological discussion meeting of the electric industry (4 October); nationwide presentation meeting of scientific and technological treatises in electronic communications and electronics (22 November); and nationwide presentation meeting of academic theses in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Academy of Sciences (26-28 November).

Social Sciences

In 1972, the social sciences branch concentrated efforts on the research project designed to explain and propagandize in depth the greatness and creativity of the revolutionary ideology, the chuche ideology, of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, as well as popularize with cogency the achievements and precious experience gained in thoroughly materializing the great chuche ideology in the revolution and construction under the sagacious leadership of the leader.

At a series of discussion meetings of social sciences -- such as the nationwide discussion meeting of social sciences devoted to the study of the classical works of Comrade Kim Il-song "On Several Questions With Respect to the Chuche Ideology of Our Party and the Internal and External Policies of the Government of the Republic"; the nationwide discussion meeting of social sciences with respect to the three major tasks of the technical revolution elucidated by the leader; the nationwide discussion meeting of pedagogics devoted to in-depth study and mastering of the leader's chuche-oriented educational ideas; and the nationwide scientific discussion meeting of the training institutions of party cadres -- scholars of social sciences contributed to thoroughly arming the workers with the unitary ideology system of the party by demonstrating in depth, with scientific logic, the great revolutionary ideology of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the sagacity of his leadership.

In a large number of dissertations introduced at the discussion meetings -- such as "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-Song Is the Founder of the Unique Marxist-Leninist Philosophy Based on the Chuche Ideology" and "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Originator of the New Discipline of the Socialist Political Economy Based on Mass Line" introduced for discussion at the nationwide scientific discussion meeting of the training institutions of party cadres; "The Ideas Elucidated by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song With Respect to an Independent Stand, a Creative Stand, Are Creative Ideas Clarifying the Basic Stand and Fundamental Methods Arising Out of Materializing the Chuche Ideology" and "The Ideas Elucidated by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song With Respect to the Education and Indoctrination of the Younger Generation Based on the Chuche Ideology Represent Great Ideas Giving Expression to the Basic Demands of the Chuche Ideology in the Education and Indoctrination of the Upcoming Young Generation After Generation in the Revolution" -- scholars of the social sciences demonstrated in depth the greatness of the leader's revolutionary ideology and the originality of his revolutionary theories.

Scholars of social sciences directed great efforts at research and explanation of all the theoretical and practical questions with respect to our country's revolution and construction elucidated, with originality, by the leader. Especially, [they] profoundly researched and explained the scientific theoretical questions arising out of efforts to successfully prosecute

the three major tasks of the technical revolution, the ideological and cultural revolutions, to thoroughly establish a socialist lifestyle in all spheres of politics, economy, culture, and moralities, and to occupy the material fortress and the ideological fortress of socialism and communism.

In the sphere of philosophy efforts were deepened in the research work on the chuche ideology, the great revolutionary ideology of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as well as on a new systematization of dialectic materialism and historical materialism with the chuche ideology as the methodology compass; and in the economic field the research work was pushed positively with a view to perfecting the discipline of the socialist political economy based on mass line and the discipline of departmental management based on the work with people.

In the area of the party and state construction the task was carried out to popularize, from the theoretical standpoint, the precious experience gained by our party and people in the struggle under the sagacious leadership of the leader to strengthen the leadership of the working class party and enhance the functions and role of the socialist state.

In the area of history as a discipline of study, the criminal acts of aggression by U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism against our country were exposed and condemned with a chronological bill of particulars; thus the cause was served to thoroughly arm the people with anti-imperialist revolutionary ideology.

In the field of archeology our scientists, taking part in the scientific examination of the painted walls of the Takamatsuzuka Tombs discovered in Nara Prefecture, Japan, conducted a field inspection of the tumuli at Asuka village in the suburb of Nara City 3-4 October 1972. Taking an overview of everything analyzed and put together in perspective, it was the opinion of our scientists that the painted walls of the Takamatsuzuka tumuli were on the order of the painted walls of [the Kingdom of] Koguryo tumuli; and this view of ours was presented at a meeting held at the Nara National Museum. In view of the fact that the painted walls of the Takamatsuzuka tumuli are almost identical with those of Koguryo, that the culture of Koguryo exerted tremendous influence on Japan's ancient culture, our archeologists have little doubt that the tumuli must have been built by the people of Koguryo.

The social sciences in their respective disciplines held for 7 years up to and including 1972 "refining our language" discussion meetings as a major means of preserving to the utmost and developing our native language in keeping with the contemporary demands. The task to put the vocabularies in order was undertaken as a major part of the struggle to preserve our national language, crushing the policy U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in South Korea were pursuing in a scheme to do away with our national language.

Chinese ideographs and foreign words were converted and refined into our native language, and considerable amounts of technical and popular terms were

compiled into "Manuscripts of Standard Words" [p'yojunmal ch'ogo] which played the standardization role in refining the language, as the manuscripts were preferentially made available for various organs, school textbooks, the press, and broadcasts to begin using them.

In a move to demonstrate in depth the leader's great chuche ideology and the validity of its embodiment, our party line and policies, scholars of social sciences took the opportunity of nationwide scientific discussion meetings in commemoration of the publication of his works to present their study results in synthesized form.

Literature and Arts

In order to turn our literature and arts into effective means of indoctrination designed to enable the masses of people to hold the revolutionary world outlook, the leader admonished that with the party spirit, the working class character, and the people-mindedness held fast, the ideological spirit and artistic character must be blended correctly, that methods of creative works of socialist realism must be materialized thoroughly.

Thanks to the brilliant materialization of Comrade Kim Il-song's concepts about chuche-oriented literary arts, in all the areas of motion pictures, revolutionary operas, dramas, fiction, music, dancing, and fine arts, ours have become the most revolutionary and militant literary arts, and effective means of arming the workers with the unitary ideology of our party as well as effecting their revolutionization and working classization.

Commenting in his "New Year's Message" for 1973 that our writers and artists greatly contributed to bringing about the revolutionization and working classization of the workers by their numerous revolutionary and militant creative works of literature and arts in 1972, the leader highly appraised their prideful achievements in demonstrating before the whole world the vitality of our country's socialist literary arts lustrously flowering under the party leadership.

As birthday gifts of loyalty dedicated to the leader who turned 60 in 1972, our writers and artists produced full-length novels "1932" (part of the series of "An Immortal History"), "A Path in History at Dawn" [yogsa ui saeb-yok kil] (the first volume), and "The 1,000-li Road to Learning" [paeum ui cholligil] depicting the revolutionary family tree of the leader and its history in revolution; and the immortal classic "Flower Girl" was adapted as revolutionary opera "Flower Girl" for stage performance.

Revolutionary opera "Flower Girl," along the immortal classic "Sea of Blood" adapted as revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood," opened a completely new phase of development in the 300-year history of opera.

Moreover, along with the movies faithfully adapted from the immortal classics "Sea of Blood" and "The Fate of a Self-Defense Unit Member" the wide-screen, technicolor movie "Flower Girl" adapted from the immortal classic "Flower Girl" shook world filmdom.

At the 18th International Film Festival held at Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, in July 1972, the movie "Flower Girl" was so immeasurably acclaimed for its profound ideological spirit and high artistry that an extraordinary prize and an extraordinary medal were conferred on the film.

The audience at the International Film Festival spared no praises, acclaiming the movie "Flower Girl" as "an astounding production," "a world renowned movie," "a truly artistic work," "the first ever of its kind in the world," "a movie that completely captured the hearts of the people," and "a completely successful production."

Also, at the International Film Festival held at Kishinev, the capital of Moldavia, a constituent republic of the USSR, 20-28 September 1972, some 80 documentaries and science films were presented; and our country's entries, wide-screen, technicolor documentary "A Country of Fruits" [kwasu ui nara] and science film "A New Method of Raising Silkworms" [nue ch'igieso ui saeroun pangbop] won special prizes respectively.

At the Ninth World Magic Festival held in Czechoslovakia in April 1972, at which were represented 60 organizations from 13 countries, the six entries by the magicians of our country won the first place in overall achievements.

In 1972 the Sea of Blood Opera Company of Pyongyang toured Algeria, Romania, and the Soviet Union, performing the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood" while the Pyongyang Mansudae Performing Art Troupe and the Pyongyang Performing Art Troupe toured France and Switzerland in Europe, Pakistan in southeast Asia, and Egypt in Africa, and the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe visited Mongolia.

Meanwhile, in Sweden, Finland, and Norway, our country's movie week was held while in the capitals of the Soviet Union and Poland were held exhibitions of our country's fine arts amid unprecedented sensations.

In 1972 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Judging Committee for People's Prize and Degree and hakchik [titles of professor and deputy professor] in the branch of social sciences conferred People's Prizes on the revolutionary dramas "Green Pine Tree" (23 March) and "The Dawn of a New Revolution" [hyongmyong ui sae ach'im] (23 April) produced by the Chollima National Theater, the revolutionary drama "Our Mother" (2 May) produced by the Red Banner Theatrical Troupe of the Ministry of Public Security, the revolutionary opera "True Daughter of the Party" (9 March) produced by the Koean People's Army Military Band, drama "Yonp'ung-ho" produced by the Chollima Nampo Theatrical Troupe, the multi-act drama in verse "An Epic of the Pot'ong-gang" produced by the Pyongyang College of Drama and Motion Picture, and the feature film "Working Family" produced by the Korean Feature Film Studio.

In 1972 the Korean Feature Film Studio (6 February), Korean People's Army Military Band (9 March) marking their 25th anniversary, respectively, and the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe (11 July), and the Central Broadcasting

Artists Group (20 August) their 20 anniversary, respectively, received joint congratulatory messages from the Party Central Committee and the cabinet of the republic, as well as Order of National Flag First Class.

Also, the artists organization of the Ministry of Public Security observed its 25th anniversary on 2 May.

On that occasion the Red Banner Theatrical Troupe of the Ministry of Public Security received the "Order of Kim Il-song" and the Red Banner Military Band and Artists Group the Order of National Flag First Class.

On 5 July 1972 the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song attended the 20th anniversary performance of the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe at the National Acrobatic Theater and had photographs taken of himself with the performing artists.

In the performance were demonstrated the brilliant accomplishments in our country's acrobatics that blossomed forth from the firm chuche-oriented stand based on the leader's concepts about the literary arts, accomplishments demonstrated by colorful acts such as "Machine Fitter," "Swimming Games", "Whip-Handling Art," "Wire-Riding," "Forming the Globe," "Flying", and "Seesawing."

Well reflected in all the acts of performance were the revolutionary and optimistic life and intrepid, intelligent profiles of our people.

In the 20 years since its founding, thanks to the great concern of the leader, the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe created and performed some 640 acrobatic acts, making great contributions to indoctrinating our people in boundless loyalty to the party and the revolution as well as in passionate love of the socialist fatherland, and in the process, it won the affection of the people.

The Press

The chuche-oriented, revolutionary concepts about the press as clarified by the leader, and their embodiment, our party policy governing the press, have been the immutable guiding compass for our party-oriented press.

Clearly setting the direction of the strengthening and developing of our party press, and lucidly laying out the duties and task facing the press at every stage of the development of the revolution, the leader indicated one by one the ways and means of their prosecution.

Out of his concern he also designated 14 October every year as the Broadcasting Day and 1 November as the Press Day as well as establishing "1 March Prize for Monthlies" and the high titles of "People's Reporter" and "Meritorious Reporter" to be awarded to reporters and other workers of the press for outstanding achievements in reporting, editing, and publishing.

Thanks to the sagacious leadership and familial concern of the leader, great strides were made in the party task of the press.

Our party-based publications achieved rapid growth, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

The genius works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song synthesizing his great revolutionary ideology, the chuche ideology, and materials about his revolutionary career were printed in large quantities and distributed widely.

In the period since 1967 the publication of his works such as "Kim Il-song Selected Works" increased tenfold in quantity, and the study materials about his revolutionary career 8.4 fold. In 1972 alone, the leader's classical works and study materials about his revolutionary career were printed by the millions.

In addition, in response to the demand of the world revolutionary peoples, the leader's works and materials about his revolutionary career have been published in many foreign languages such as the English language, the French language, the Russian language, the Chinese language, the Japanese language, the Spanish language, and the Arabic.

As at the end of 1972 the printed matter published in our country numbered no less than several thousands in kinds.

With the newspapers, magazines, and books printed by the tens of thousands, by the hundreds of thousands, the per capita number of printed matter published in our country is at a considerably high level worldwide.

Thus, in our country scores of newspaper including NODONG SINMUN and magazines are distributed to every household. In addition, the nationwide wire broadcasting network was inaugurated; and in a period of a little over 1 year after the Fifth Party Congress in November 1971, the nationwide television network brought within its range 76 percent of the inhabited areas.

Today, our party-based press -- by systematically and in depth explaining and propagandizing the great revolutionary ideology, the chuche ideology, of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the validity and creativity of its embodiment, our party line and policy -- is firmly establishing the unitary ideology system of the party among the party members and workers; and by energetically organizing and mobilizing them in carrying through the party line and policy, it is playing a big role in advancing the socialist construction, accelerating the fatherland reunification, and strengthening the international solidarity in the revolution.

Newspapers

In our country there are published NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the KWP Central Committee, MINJU CHOSON, as well as organs of the workers organizations, provincial newspapers, and newspapers of the various branches of the people's economy.

In addition, there are the English and French editions of the PYONGYANG TIMES.

Radio and Television Broadcasting

Korean Central Broadcasting Committee

As a broadcasting organ under the direct control of the DPRK Administration Council, the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee is charged with organizing and carrying out the first radio broadcasting, the second radio broadcasting, and the television broadcasting.

In addition, the Kaesong Television Station was installed.

The Korean Central Broadcasting Station marked the beginning of its activities with live broadcast of the historic speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his triumphal return to the fatherland on 14 October 1945.

The Korean Central Broadcasting Committee joined the International Radio and Television Broadcasting Organization 26 November 1964.

Local Broadcasting

In addition to the Korean Central Broadcasting [Committee], broadcasting committees have been organized at provincial, city, and county levels; and even factories and enterprises have been equipped with broadcasting facilities.

In 1972, organized by the province, the mobile propaganda units of broadcasting artists began their operations.

News Agency

Korean Central News Agency

Founded 5 December 1946, the KCNA is the sole news agency of our country under the direct control of the DPRK Administration Council, and is engaged in editing and publishing "Korean Central News," "Photo News," "News in the English Language," "News in the Russian Language," "News in the French Language," "News in the Spanish Language," and "The Korean Central Yearbook."

The KCNA is charged with organizing and carrying out transmissions of news to external areas in the Russian, English, French, and Spanish languages in the directions of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe.

Magazines

There are published in our country numerous periodicals such as political and theoretical magazines including the party organ KULLOJA, magazines by the strata including CHOSON YOSONG [Korean Women] (1 December 1972 marking the 10th anniversary of its first issue) and CH'ONGNYON SAENGHWAL [Life of Youth], literary arts magazines including CHOSON YESUL [Korean Arts], CHOSON MUNHAK [Korean Literature], and YONGHWA MUNHAK [Movie Literature], all-around magazines including CHOLLIMA, magazines for students and juveniles including SAE SEDAE [New Generation], SAE HUIMANG [New Hope], KKOTPONG'ORI [Budding Flower], and URI TONGMU [Our Comrades], and magazines for external propaganda including ONUL UI CHOSON [Today in Korea].

Also published are various magazines in six languages as well as pictorials such as CHOSON [Korea].

IMPROVING STANDARDS OF LIVING FOR THE PEOPLE

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1973 in Korean 1973 pp 279-288

[Excerpts]

In our country under the socialist system the party and the state assume full responsibility for securing the life of the working people including the workers and peasants.

Not only liberated forever from exploitation and oppression but also knowing no threat of unemployment and hunger or problems about food, clothing, and housing, our people are today enjoying an affluent, civilized life, thanks to such great benefits as free education, free medical care, and paid leave.

Despite the rapid growth in population, the per capita income of our country in 1970 alone rose more than 9.4 fold compared with 1946; and although a large part of the national income was earmarked as reserve for expanded production, consumption was increased, with the result that the standards of living for the people were raised systematically.

By 1972 the national income increased still more.

The growth in our national income has been faster than any other country; and thanks to its correct distribution, the real income has been increased systematically and rapidly.

The party and the government have secured positions for all the people, positions compatible with their capabilities and qualifications; and effecting distribution in proportion to labor, they have been raising the workers wages systematically.

As of 1971, the per capita average monthly wage of the workers and office workers had increased 11 fold compared with 1946.

Especially in 1972 the fatherly leader benevolently granted extra bonuses to all the workers, technicians, office workers, and peasants.

Along with increasing the share in distribution for work performed by the workers, our party directed keen attention to enhancing the benefits at the state and public expense.

By setting price levels on a planned basis, and by improving the pricing structure, the party and the state ceaselessly enhanced the workers real income.

In the postwar period alone the retail prices of consumer goods were lowered on 15 different occasions with downward emphasis on popular consumer goods, especially children-oriented merchandise almost at cost, thus the real wages of workers and office workers rose systematically and rapidly.

In 1972 the students uniforms such as quilted nylon clothes, sweaters, and jackets were distributed at prices 20 percent lower than before, and the quilted nylon clothes for kindergarten children at half the price.

Additional benefits at the state and public expense have been directly aimed at solving the food, clothing, and housing problems.

The party and the state are supplying the workers, office workers, and their families with rice at nominal prices while providing them with state-financed dwellings for rents amounting to no more than 0.3 percent of the cost of living.

Additional benefits granted by the state in connection with the use of dwellings amount to an annual average of 600 to 700 won per household.

Indeed, our workers today are fully guaranteed food and housing for less than 10 percent of the cost of living.

Our country's workers and office workers, according to their work classifications, are provided by the state, free of charge, labor protection materials such as working clothes and eutrophy; and the peasants, too, are supplied with working clothes at low prices.

In addition, the prices of clothes supplied for each season to all the students and preschool children have been set at progressively low prices according to the number of students of each household.

Large part of the additional benefits enjoyed by the workers at the state and public expense is directed at developments in the educational, cultural, and public health branches.

Today, our students, pupils, and workers receive education, free of charge, or with scholarships from the state; and all the workers enjoy free medical care.

The benefits provided by the state from the day nursery up to graduation from college or university amount to the incredible figures, per capita, of from 6,000 to 10,000 won in terms of money; and the average benefits enjoyed

by the workers under the state-financed free medical care system exceed 122 won per household.

All our women are taking part in work on an equal footing with men with equal rights; moreover, a woman worker with three or more children is receiving 8-hour's work wages for 6-hours of work.

In addition, pregnant women workers enjoy a paid maternity leave for 77 days; and their children are being reared at day nurseries and kindergartens well equipped and operated at state and public expense.

In our country, not only the workers and office workers but also the peasants are enjoying the benefits of paid vacations as well as rest and recuperation at state expense.

Mass cultural halls, clubs, movie theaters, numerous legitimate theaters, and various types of libraries, established throughout the country, are being operated at state expense to serve broad circles of the workers.

Indeed, in our country, the workers are receiving from the state in the form of additional benefits incomes which are by far greater than their wage earnings in currency.

Comprehensively and evenly improving the living standards of all the workers constitutes a major part of our party line to systematically improving the standards of living of the people.

Making it its major policy requisite to evenly improve the living standards of all the workers, our party has been waging positive struggle to materialize it.

In a move to evenly improve the standards of living of the people, the party and the state rationally adjusted the differentials between the branches and classifications in effecting overall upward revisions of the wage scales; and in the 1970 overall upward revisions of the wage scales, too, the low grade wage scales were set at rates far above those for the high grade wage scales, thus narrowing the gap in the wage coefficient.

In conjunction with this, keen attention was directed to narrow down the differences in the living standards of the peasants in the different zones toward rapidly improving their living standards, so as to ensure balanced improvements in the living standards of the workers and peasants.

In the period of 1961-1970 alone, vast funds equivalent to 57.9 percent of the state capital construction investment were channeled to productive construction and housing projects in the rural areas; abolition of the tax-in-kind system; systematic increases in purchase prices for agricultural products; sharp reductions in irrigation fees and farm machinery rentals; outright cancellation of state loans amounting to large sums; and supplying of

farm machinery and farming materials and supplies at low prices: in this manner tremendous material aid was extended to the peasants.

The benefits, which the party and the state arranged in the recent 10-year period of 1961-1970 alone in a move to increase the incomes of the peasants total no less than 1,830 million won: 740 million won for capital construction and other state investments; 310 million won by abolition of the tax-in-kind as well as of crop deliveries; 90 million won by reduction in prices for materials and supplies; 187 million won by cancellation of bank loans; 150 million won by increases in purchase prices for agricultural products; 20 million won in the form of various monetary awards; 3 million won for peasants rest and recuperation; and 330 million won for others.

This works out at 17 million won in state benefits per rural household.

In addition, such epoch-making measures were taken by the state to build modern rural housing units by the hundreds of thousands as well as day nurseries, kindergartens, and service facilities, and turn them over to cooperative farms, free of charge.

By 1972 the state benefits for the peasants grew still greater.

In a move to evenly improve the living standards of the peasants in different areas and zones the party and the state took measures designed to develop the rural economy in keeping with the natural, geographical features of the mountainous areas and the intermediate zones, thus rapidly improving the living standards of the peasants as a whole.

As the state aid to the rural areas was strengthened and agricultural production grew rapidly, peasants' incomes in kind and cash increased further and the living conditions of the rural inhabitants improved by far.

Today, thanks to the introduction of bus service in the rural areas pushed vigorously according to the far-reaching plan of the leader, the distinction in the living conditions between the urban and rural inhabitants is being further narrowed down.

As the introduction of piped water service in the rural areas as envisioned in the Six-Year Plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule in many rural areas, the rural households enjoying the piped water service in 1972 increased threefold compared with the preceding year.

Moreover, by the end of 1972 the bus service was introduced in some 2,400 ri.

The rural areas currently enjoying the bus and piped water services did away with transportation difficulties and inconveniences as did the urban areas, and the women were liberated forever from the water hauling chore, a chore practiced for thousands of years for hauling water in jars on their heads; and they are in a position to modernize their lifestyle more than ever before.

Again, in order to solve even better the people's food, clothing, and housing problems and evenly improve the living standards of the inhabitants in the urban and rural areas, our party directed its efforts in great measure at improving the distribution of merchandise consistent with the increased production of people's consumer goods.

Taking into account the characteristics of the strata and the regions in a move to satisfy the increasing demands of the workers for consumer goods, the party and the state restructured the distribution system, further expanded the commercial facilities, and improved sales activities, so as to ensure the distribution of the consumer goods produced to the people evenly.

With the commercial network evenly established throughout the urban and rural areas, the necessities of life were supplied to the rural areas at the same prices set by the state as in the urban areas.

The single price list system adopted in our country in the distribution of merchandise is making great contributions to evenly improving the standard of living for the people and doing away with the differences in the living standard between the urban and rural inhabitants.

Today, everywhere in our country our workers are able to purchase the necessities of life at low prices, thus enjoying their material and cultural benefits to their hearts content.

Indeed, all these transformations brought about in the material and cultural life of our people bear eloquent testimonial to the incomparable superiority of the socialist system of our country and the great vitality of our party policy.

On returning home after having been in the northern half of the republic because of shipwreck, the South Korean fishermen, commenting on the socialist system in the northern half of the republic where the people are living a happy life, attending the leader, said unanimously in one voice: "The northern half of the republic is prospering and developing -- this is due entirely to the benevolence of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. Under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il-song the people in the northern half of the republic are all living a happy life, free of any worries, be it food, clothing, education of children, or medical care. The northern half of the republic where the workers and peasants are the masters, is a paradise on earth of which the peoples of the whole world are envious."

Wages and Living Costs

The sovereignty and means of production of our country are held in the hands of the working masses; and because of this, the fruits of labor are completely applied to the enhancement of the well-being of the workers.

The fundamental stand to which our party is holding fast in the wage structure is making distributions according to the quality and quantity of labor on the basis of placing in the foremost place the political and moral incentives toward labor and strengthening them.

The workers of our country are all of them working with total concentration of their intelligence and enthusiasm for the country and people; as a result, production is increasing and so is the national income year after year.

As the national income increased, the government of the republic repeatedly took measures designed to systematically raise the wages of the workers and office workers.

In 1970 alone, the wages of the workers and office workers rose 31.5 percent on the average.

In this manner the cash wages of the workers and office workers were evenly raised on the whole; and as of 1972, their average monthly [cash] wage reached 70 won. It is projected to reach 90 won in the near future.

Inasmuch as the socialist distribution principle applies in our country, there exist certain prescribed differentials in the workers wages according to the quality and quantity of their labor.

In effect as of 1972 were the following types of wages in our country: contract wages (outright contract wages, progressive-scale contract wages, and indirect contract wages) and fixed wages.

The various types of contract wages are employed only in those work branches where it is possible to mathematically calculate the results of labor and make their qualitative evaluation; and in such cases, individual wage contracts are used, sometimes semi-contract wages.

So there exist certain prescribed differentials in wages; however, in accordance with the party line to evenly improve the standards of living for the people, steps are being taken to raise still more greatly the low grade wages; and as a result, wage differentials continue to be narrowed.

Such being the case, in our country differences in wages between management functionaries and workers in factories and enterprises are almost nonexistent; especially in the case of workers in such branches as the extractive and metal industries where the labor cost outlay is comparatively higher than other branches, their wages are higher than those of the management functionaries.

In our country there are no differences in the wages between men and women workers. The Labor Law provides for equal pay for equal work, regardless of the sexes.

Therefore, in our country our women receive exactly the same wages as men for equal work performed, regardless of the branches in which they work.

What is more, the women enjoy additional benefits from the state.

Living Costs

In our country the amount of money the workers and office workers spend for living out of their earned wages is virtually insignificant.

Thanks to the people-minded measures instituted by our party and the government of the republic, not only are our working people free of any worries about food, clothing, and other spending essential in living, but also are they enjoying an affluent, civilized, socialist cultured life.

The state is assuming the major part of the living costs of the workers and office workers; and as production increases, it is granting still greater benefits to our working people.

In our country, the state purchases from the peasants rice at 62 chon per kilogram and supplies it to workers and office workers at 8 chon; food grain other than rice, at 40 chon and 8 chon, respectively.

This benefit in terms of monetary compensation by the state amounts to some 500 won per five-member family of a worker or an office worker.

Inasmuch as the state assumes all but in entirety house rent, use fees for electricity, heating, and piped water service, our working people pay very little for them.'

Moreover, our working people send their children to school ton hanp'un turi-ji an'kko [without a red cent], and in addition, they are provided with student uniforms at low prices for each season.

The compensation the state makes year after year and season by season for uniforms for students and children amounts to some 30 million won annually.

In addition, the state provides scholarships for students of colleges, university, and higher professional schools; for homeless students the state provides, free of charge, from school supplies to school uniforms; so, the benefits in terms of money provided by the state for the education of our working people amount to considerable sums.

In our country the state fully guarantees dwellings for the workers and office workers; and the peasants, too, are living in dwellings built for them by the state.

Therefore, our working people spend nothing out of their wages for housing.

Along with this, all the working people in our country are provided with such popular consumer goods as cloths, footwear, mosquito nets, threads for needlework, matches, and school supplies, at prices below what they are worth; and the state benefits in such form alone represent considerable amounts of money.

Under such circumstances, the actual amount of money the working people spend out of their [cash] wages is very negligible.

With the state assuming all but in entirety the living costs such as food, clothing, and other spending essential in living, as well as the education of their children, while their wages were raised, the standards of living of our working people were ever more improved in 1972.

This eloquently demonstrates the superiority of the people-minded measures of our party and government materializing the high intent of the leader.

Real Incomes

Benefits in Addition to Wages

Stressing [the task] to significantly raise the real income of the working people by means of completely eliminating the taxation system, the leader admonished that this was a thing that could only be accomplished by a working class party which holds the enhancement of the working people's well-being as its highest principle guiding its activities, that this was a thing which could only be brought about under socialism in which the working people became the masters of the country.

In a move to ceaselessly raise the real incomes of the working people, our party and the government of the republic keep raising the shares of distribution according to labor while arranging tremendous additional benefits for them.

In our country, the cash wages the working people receive are but part of their incomes. Greater than the cash wages are the additional benefits granted by the state.

The additional benefits granted by the state are directed in large part toward solving food, clothing, and housing problems.

Our working people are provided by the state with food at nominal prices, which are next to nothing; and their house rents, fuel costs, use fees for piped water and electricity as well as other welfare facilities are all but assumed by the state.

In our country, for a two-room dwelling the user pays no more than 58 chon in rent per month, the state assuming the balance of 4.50 won. As to fuels, coal costs 13 won per ton and the user pays only half of it, and the state the other half; as to heating, the user pays only a monthly average of 25 chon per square meter of heating area and the state the balance of 1.14 won.

Thus, the additional benefits provided by the state in the use of dwellings average 600-700 won per household per year.

In 1972 the benefits extended by the state toward solving the food, clothing, and housing problems of the working people were even greater.

Besides the state benefits received by the general workers and office workers, the additional benefits enjoyed by the workers in the mining branch alone amounted to some 280 won per capita per year.

In our country, to cite the food, clothing, and housing of the working people alone, the additional benefits enjoyed by them per household per year amount to 1,300-1,500 won; to put it another way, in terms of money they are receiving the incredible sum of money amounting to a monthly average of 100-125 won, from the state, over and above their wages.

As the wages are raised while prices are systematically lowered, the real incomes of our working people are growing ever higher.

Again in 1972, prices were lowered for a series of daily necessities in great demand, such as some of the foodstuffs, general fiber products, and merchandise for children.

In our country, the real incomes of the workers and office workers rose 27.5 percent in 1970, compared with 1956; and in 1972, they grew even higher.

All these considerable benefits extended to our people are unthinkable apart from the high benevolence of the fatherly leader.

Real Incomes of the Peasants

In our country, following the path illuminated by "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" introduced by the leader, the party and the state have been extending tremendous benefits to the peasants, assuming direct responsibility for them, the same as for the working class.

The party and the government strengthened the state aid to the rural areas and, with state funds, built all the production facilities and modern dwellings in the rural areas; and took measures to do away with the agricultural tax-in-kind completely, effective 1966.

With the effective aid of the state were continuously carried out widely projects for the transformation of nature such as dry field irrigation, land reclamation, and riverine projects; stables, drying sheds, warehouses, and threshing mills numbering some 11,000 were built with state funds; and farming machinery, materials, and supplies were provided, free of charge, or at low prices.

In addition, the state sharply reduced the irrigation use fees and farm machinery rentals for the peasants while raising by far the purchase prices

of agricultural products and providing them with various equipment and farming materials and supplies.

Thanks to such state measures, agricultural production increased year after year, and distributions in grain and cash per peasant household rose.

Our party took measures designed to still better organize the counties striving to the utmost to improve the standards of living of the rural inhabitants; and invested large state funds for the introduction of piped water and bus services in the rural areas toward elimination of the differences in the living standards between the urban and rural inhabitants.

Shares of distribution to the peasants are increasing year after year.

Thus our peasants, setting aside enough food grain for their use for 1 year out of their shares of distribution, are selling the balance to the state.

The state is purchasing the surplus food grain from the peasants at prices seven times higher than those at which it is supplying the food grain to the workers and office workers.

This being the case, in addition to the cash incomes they earn at the cooperative farms, the peasants are earning extra cash from sales of their surplus food grain to the tune of several hundred, or even several thousand won.

Thus, in our country the real incomes of the peasants grew 214 percent in 1970, compared with 1956.

Today, thanks to the leader's familial concern, ours have become the happiest peasants, liberated from all burdens of tax of every description for the first time ever in the world. Without exception ours have been transformed into affluent, civilized, modern socialist rural areas, replete with all kinds of cultured welfare facilities such as elegant modern dwellings, day nurseries, kindergartens, and hospitals; and our peasants do farming by means of machinery and chemicals as they live a happy life without any worries whatsoever about flood, clothing, and housing, or their children's education and medical care.

Said a foreign friend, who witnessed the rapidly improving standards of living for the peasants of our country, thanks to the sagacious leadership and concern of the leader: "I am moved by such development and affluent life of the mountainous rural areas of Korea. Without the rich-poor differences between the urban and rural areas, everyone is leading a good life in Korea. Such accomplishments of Korea are due to the remarkable sagacity of the leadership of Marshal Kim Il-song, who is illuminating the path ahead of Korea."

Social and Cultural Measures

Thanks to the immense concern of the leader, in our country the benefits extended to the working people are rapidly increasing through such social and cultural measures as free education, free medical care, paid leave, rest and recuperation at state expense, and operation of day nurseries and kindergartens at state expense.

Thanks to the universal free education, today the students and pupils of our country do not know even such words as school entrance fees or tuitions, and they are receiving free education at schools at various levels without any worries about school expenses; and in the case of students of colleges and university and higher professional schools, they are even receiving scholarships. Moreover, wherever there are children, there are established day nurseries and kindergartens, replete with modern facilities, where they are being raised as state and social responsibility.

In our country the state benefits enjoyed by the working people by enrolling their children in the day nurseries and kindergartens amount to some 1,500 won per child; and the expenses which the state assumes for the free education from the people's school to college or university amount to some 4,400 won per student.

The state subsidies for the clothes for students and children amount to some 30 million won per year; and this works out at more than 100 won in terms of money for each household with three students.

The state-financed kindergartens and day nurseries are established wherever women are working, be it a rural or fishing village or deep in the hinterland, not to mention the urban areas. To cite the case of ri in the rural areas, there were some 45,000 day nurseries and kindergartens by the end of 1971. This means there were 12 kindergartens and day nurseries for each ri on the average.

The implementation in 1972 of the compulsory universal 10-year higher middle school education accompanied by the compulsory 1-year preschool education in the kindergarten upper class, necessitates an even more input of social and cultural measures.

Furthermore, thanks to the comprehensive free medical care system, our working people are enjoying everything, completely free of charge, even the meals while hospitalized, not to mention preventive treatment, diagnosis, medication, hospitalization, and maternity aid.

With the task pushed successfully in 1972 to convert ri dispensaries in the rural areas into hospitals, rural women were able to receive in-hospital maternity aid; and this increased the state benefits in this area still more.

Our working people enjoy a 14-28 day paid leave a year and, in addition, rest and recuperation at state expense.

So, the state benefits enjoyed by the working people in this respect alone represent considerable sums in terms of money.

Appropriations for social and cultural measures in our country such as the free education, free medical care, paid leave, operation of day nurseries and kindergartens at state expense, and rest and recuperation at state expense to cite the case of 1970 alone, rose 405 times, compared with 1946, and 10 times compared with 1956; and the appropriations exceed 20 percent of the state budget.

In 1972 the party and the government paid out funds, funds 1.3 times more than 1971, for social and cultural measures toward socialist national cultural construction and enhancement of people's well-being; and in addition, large funds were channeled to improve the standards of living for the people.

Thus, today the additional benefits our working people receive from the state are equal to the gross wages they earn.

All these [benefits] designed to improve the material and cultural standards of living for the working people eloquently demonstrate that ours is the most superior socialist system truly dedicated to the entire people including the workers and peasants.

All these social and cultural measures such as the free education, free medical care, and paid leave, it may be said, are an unmistakable expression of the immense concern of our party and state about the well-being of the working people and the buds of communism being made to happen and flower in our country.

State and Social Insurance

State Insurance

Pursuant to the leader's instructions, our country instituted a state insurance system effective February 1946, forming a centralized currency reserve fund, for purposes of material compensation in the event of damage and death, and disability because of natural calamity or accident.

As of 1972, in our country the state carries two types of insurance: personal insurance and property insurance.

The state insurance reserves are built up by the premiums paid by the insured; and the reserve fund not only meets the insurance coverage payments but also is utilized for measures to prevent potential accidents.

The property insurance is designed to prevent property damage resulting from natural calamity and disastrous accident, or in the event of damage, to compensate therefor.

Taking out property insurance on the properties of organs, enterprises, and cooperative organizations is mandatory; and that on the properties of political parties and social organizations as well as private properties of the citizenry (aliens' properties included) is voluntary.

Social Insurance

As early as 1930 the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song laid out in the 10-point program of the Fatherland Liberation Society the task to implement various types of insurance laws; after the liberation, detailing the program into a 20-point platform, he proclaimed it along with the labor ordinance, thus providing our working people with the most advanced insurance system.

With a view to ensuring health and civilized rest periods for the working people, as well as to stabilizing their livelihood and medical treatment in the event of temporary disability, our party and the government of the republic are providing enormous benefits to them through the vehicle of the social insurance.

Having further increased the 1972 social insurance appropriations in the budget, the state arranged for still greater benefits for the working people.

In the event of temporary disability because of illness, injury, pregnancy, and delivery, our working people receive from the state appropriate grants-in-aid under the most advanced social insurance system, thus being enabled to carry on their normal life without feeling a pinch or bottleneck in living [expenses]; and without any worries about medical expenses, secure in the knowledge that these are taken care of, they are receiving sufficient treatment in the hospital and sanitarium.

What is more, everyone without exception is enjoying the benefits of rest under the social insurance system.

In the event of complete disability or prolonged disability because of illness or injury, our party and the government of the republic as a form of material compensation pay grants-in-aid for life or until such time as recovery; and pay temporary grants-in-aid to those with temporary disability.

In the event of incapacitation because of job-related illness, the worker is paid, effective the day after the incapacitation, annuity at 40-80 percent of the worker's average monthly wage, regardless of the length of service; and in the event of incapacities through non-job-related cause, the worker is paid an annuity at 35-65 percent of the average monthly wage.

In our country, over and above the annuities the incapacitated working people receive free medical care from the state; and they are guaranteed the same food, housing, fuel benefits as the working people.

In this manner the social insurance in our country is totally dedicated to serving the people. Therefore, the larger the state expenditures for social insurance, the greater the real incomes of our working people by that much.

Social Security

In our country under the socialist system every consideration is also given persons compelled to stop working because of advanced age or poor health.

In our country, thanks to the utmost concern of the fatherly leader, working people in advanced ages (men a full 60 years of age, women a full 55 years of age) are given old-age grants-in-aid; and the working people unable to work because of poor health are also granted monthly subsidies in living expense.

Even recipients of social security benefits, when they are engaged in work of their choosing which they are capable of performing, receive equal wages for equal work performed as other workers.

Homeless disabled persons and the aged persons are living in state-financed old-age homes; bereaved families which have lost their main providers, and military dependents in the rear are receiving high material benefits from the state as well as social aid.

Such social security can only be made a reality under the socialist system, a system which regards people as the most precious and spares nothing for people's life and health.

Supplying Merchandise

Starting from the intrinsic requisites of the socialist commerce, speaking before the nationwide commercial functionaries congress convened in September 1971, the leader once again gave his programmatic instructions to improve and strengthen merchandise supplying and service facilities to the working people by ever more highly promoting the superiority of the socialist commerce.

Concerned about the development of the socialist commerce and [merchandise] supplying to the people, he had given instructions on some 1,800 occasions along with some 450 on-the-spot guidances at our stores.

Thanks to the sagacious leadership and utmost concern of the leader, the distinction between the urban and rural areas had already been done away with in the field of merchandise distribution, and the commercial organs are commendably playing the role as service media by evenly distributing the merchandise.

Expansion of the Commercial Network

In a move to thoroughly carry through the instructions of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song before the nationwide commercial

functionaries congress in September 1971, the commercial branch undertook in 1972 to reexamine the existing commercial network on the principle of bringing it closer to the inhabited areas, and expanded the commercial network on a grand scale in major cities such as Pyongyang while placing emphasis especially on rationally establishing the store network in the rural areas.

County seats and general laborers' settlements set up separate general foodstuffs stores, vegetable stores, fruit stores, and fish stores; and cities and large laborers' settlements established general food stores by the district, organizing substores under them by the tong or the residential block for general foodstuffs, vegetables, fruits, and fish, in order that all the working people might obtain the necessary goods conveniently in their neighborhood.

Along with these measures also organized widely in the cities and laborers' settlements were direct sales outlets of the state-managed ranches, cooperative farms, and fishery cooperatives; and during the vegetable and fruit seasons temporary sales stalls were set up in the inhabited areas while supplementing the sales outlets by expanding consignment sales stores.

With a view to strengthening the train catering business, 1-2 food processing factories or workshops (workteams) were newly organized in the provincial seats and transportation hubs for exclusively catering to the trains; and a new direct supply system was established by setting up separate bases for meats, eggs, and seasoning ingredients for the purpose.

Moreover, in 1972 food stores were provided with numerous refrigeration equipment; and along with making industrial products, stores specialize in industrial products by the category, the task was pushed energetically to modernize the display, storage, and illumination.

At the same time, the task was also pushed successfully to build powerful refrigeration bases everywhere throughout the country at the earliest possible date, by advancing the projects for the large-scale refrigeration plants currently under construction at production and consumption centers as well as construction of general refrigeration plants in every city and county.

To cite the case of Songnim City alone, a large-size refrigeration plant was built in 1972, with a capacity to store in one sweep some 400 tons of meats and fish; in addition, a supplementary foodstuff processing plant was built, a plant equipped with 52 varieties of modern machinery capable of processing some 10 tons a day of a hundred and score kinds of supplementary foodstuffs for distribution to the workers. Furthermore, through readjustment of the industrial products stores, it was possible to expand the network of foodstuffs stores by 1,060 square meters in floor area.

Pursuant to Cabinet Decision Number 18 designed to thoroughly carry through the leader's instructions, the commercial branch took measures to build

warehouses in cities and counties, warehouses essential in massively distributing in the period from October to March of the following year merchandise equivalent to 70 percent in volume of the total merchandise intended for the rural areas for the year, as well as steps to store by the groups the merchandise earmarked for distribution to the rural areas.

Also, the commercial branch actively pushed the task under the Six-Year Plan to effect comprehensive installation of refrigeration storage facilities including refrigerated counters at all fish stores from cities, laborers' settlements to rural areas; to decisively raise the percentage of foodstuffs transported by refrigerated cars; to synthesize refrigeration of foodstuffs at every step of the way from transportation, storage, custody, to sale; thus moving toward perfection of the refrigeration system.

Establishment of a Firm Order System

With the leader's unique firm order system thoroughly carried through, it was possible to accurately gear the demands of the working people to production and organize the production on a planned basis; and it was possible to distribute the ordered products to the inhabitants by the regions, by the strata, and by the seasons, on a planned basis.

With the main emphasis on various kinds of foodstuffs, greater percentage [of the firm orders] represented household appliances, appliances designed to lighten the women's burdens in household chores, such as household refrigerators, washing machines, electric rice cookers, and portable electric hot plates.

As to the placement and processing of firm orders, an accurate system has been established correctly delineating those consumer goods which are to be handled by central [authorities] for planning their production and distribution, and other consumer goods which are to be handled locally for planning.

In this connection, all the commercial organs, in close coordination with state planning organs as well as industrial and agricultural production organs, established a firm order system in an orderly fashion designed to gear supply realistically to the demand of the inhabitants.

In establishing the system to match production with supply on a planned basis under firm orders, special attention was directed at supplementing to the utmost the necessary resources on the principle of expanding the local production and consumption of supplementary foodstuffs and the daily necessities.

In this manner it was possible to see to it that the foodstuffs stores in urban areas and laborer's settlements regularly carry more than 300 varieties of foodstuffs and those stores in county seats, more than 200 varieties of foodstuffs.

By arranging on a planned basis mutual exchanges between areas, areas with early vegetable and fruit crops and those with late or little crops, the commercial distribution branch ensured even distribution of vegetables and fruits to the working people, regardless of regional differences.

Also, by decisively improving and strengthening the management and operations of the sales counters aboard trains and stores at railroad stations, local specialties such as fruits including chestnuts, crab, cider, and beer, were made available to travelers without exception.

In 1972 the commercial branch newly established a merchandise distribution system for revolutionary battlefields, historic sites, rest and recuperation centers, schools, hospitals, and kindergartens; and in this connection, it took positive measures to ensure the necessary foodstuffs and souvenirs.

Along with these measures, [the commercial branch] decisively raised and satisfactorily supplied the children of the day nurseries and kindergartens with such health foodstuffs as milk, powdered milk, condensed milk, various kinds of powdered fish, powdered fruit, powdered rice, powdered chestnut, not to mention candies and cookies.

Public Food Supply and Service

By thoroughly carrying through the instructions of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song to further expand the network of various types of restaurants and service facilities, particularly the service facilities for women, along with qualitative improvement and strengthening, this branch greatly contributed in 1972 to lightening the heavy burdens of women in kitchen and other household chores.

In commemoration of the 60th birthday of the leader, the public food supply branch built a new modern restaurant at Man'gyongdae while Pyongyang City built various types of restaurants with emphasis on general restaurants coupled with high-class restaurants in correct proportion and expanded on a grand scale parlors specializing in soft drinks.

In 1972, after the example of Pyongyang City in the construction of the public food supply network, still more restaurants of various types were established in urban areas and laborers' settlements throughout the country, restaurants specializing in buns, noodles, meat soups, and family-oriented restaurants.

Part of the major achievements made by this branch during the year are the further expansion, modernization, and specialization of the public food supply network and its higher standards in sanitation.

Along with the improvement and strengthening of the operation of railroad dining cars, the soft drink stands at historic revolutionary sites and battlefields and recreational parks were further expanded; thus the task of service work for the working people was actively pushed also.

Taking advantage of the experience gained in doubling in number the laundries, public bathhouses, barbershops, beauty salons, and tailor shops under the Seven-Year Plan, cities, counties and laborers' settlements expanded the network of the service facilities on a grand scale, with emphasis on its qualitative improvements further.

Especially, with a view to promoting convenience in the daily life of the rural inhabitants, the existing sanitation facility networks in counties and ri were rearranged with the local potential mobilized, after taking into account the number of inhabitants and the composite characteristics of the inhabitants.

Pursuant to Cabinet Decision Number 18 of 20 March 1972, local government organs carried out beautification work on children's barbershops in cities and counties; meanwhile, municipalities organized children's barbershops by the tong, assigning accomplished barbers to them; thus decisively improving both their quality and service.

Training of the Commercial Functionaries

In February 1970 the leader gave instructions to organize colleges, higher technological and professional schools, or training schools for training functionaries in merchandise distribution, public food supply, and service facilities as well as engineers, technicians, and highly skilled workers in large numbers for the branch; and from that time up to 1972 educational institutions for commercial functionaries grew in large numbers in our country.

Thus the ranks of our commercial functionaries are solidly composed of Revolutionary Women Commercial Fighters forever loyal to the party and the leader; and by them our commercial organs are being managed and operated commendably.

The same as the heroine(?) [chun'gong] of the feature film "Our Sales Personnel Aboard the Train" [uri yolch'a p'anmaewon] the commercial functionaries vigorously waged the struggle to tirelessly keep up their revolutionization and working classization and still better prepare themselves as personnel truly dedicated to serving the people.

In a move to make the leader's concern about our people reach them still better, the commercial functionaries study the needs of the inhabitants and personally carry the merchandise to the inhabitants.

Our party has provided the commercial functionaries with numerous means of revolutionary indoctrination such as the newspaper SANGOP SINMUN [Commercial Newspaper] and magazine SAHOEJUI SANGOP [Socialist Commerce]; and having set up a field training system, [our party] has taken various measures designed to rapidly expand the ranks of highly skilled workers.

Moreover, with a view to honoring functionaries in the service branch with national citation, the party created such titles as Meritorious Barber,

Meritorious Chef, Meritorious Sewing Worker, Meritorious Cutting Worker, Meritorious Sales [wo]man, Meritorious Repair Worker, and Meritorious Receptionist; and designated 15 September as Commerce Day.

What is more, pursuant to the Cabinet Decision Number 18 of 20 March 1972, the schedule of technical grades and wages for functionaries in the repair and maintenance branch as well as the service branch was reexamined and the standards in their social treatment were further raised.

City Management

Under conditions that cities and buildings were being built in a modern way, the leader gave instructions 30 June 1971 to keep the city management task abreast of it and bring about a decisive turnaround in it; and before the nationwide heat control personnel congress convened at the end of June 1972 he admonished that the heating facilities for dwellings and public and collective buildings be modernized and standardized, that the heat control task be conducted creditably, in a manner consistent with the sanitation factors in the improvement of material and cultural standards of living for our people, and with the constantly growing demands of the people.

Thanks to the thorough carrying through of the leader's instructions, great results were achieved in the city management task.

Building Maintenance and Beautification

All units within the city management branch, as part of the observance of the 60th birthday of the leader in 1972, mounted an all-out mass movement to better beautification for buildings and dwellings on the one hand; and strengthened the mass political indoctrination task, on the other, aimed at making the inhabitants take loving care of, and maintain, the country's buildings and facilities as though they were their own.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song had given instructions to improve and strengthen the city management task before the consultative meeting of the chairmen of provincial people's committees 5 September 1962; and in the 10 years from then up to 1972 an all-people-based management system was established, under which broad masses of the people participated with self-awakened awareness in the city management task ranging from building maintenance to city beautification, with the result that our streets and villages have undergone complete transformation into ever greater elegance, from the standpoints of both sanitation and culture.

During this period were solidly organized the Hungsang Municipal Management Office as well as building materials bases everywhere, capable of procuring and producing the necessary repair and maintenance materials on their own by seeking and mobilizing local resources, along with production bases and repair bases.

As a result, the capacity to manage and maintain buildings increased more than three times.

In 1972, with respect to the maintenance of public and collective buildings, pivotal emphasis was placed on regularizing the periodic maintenance work on day nurseries, kindergartens, schools, hospitals, and public halls; and as to other public and collective buildings, the necessary personnel and materials and supplies were provided for them to perform minor maintenance work on their own, to be followed up by medium and major maintenance work.

Elevating the role and responsibility therefor of the building maintenance personnel and building maintenance teams, inspection tours of dwellings were conducted, regularly followed up by maintenance and repair work; thus eliminated was inconvenience in the daily life of the inhabitants.

Along with the meticulous upkeep of the dwellings and public and collective buildings, the task was launched as an all-out movement to build children's playgrounds, create flower gardens, and beautify the residential districts.

By better organizing county seats as supply bases for the rural areas, the county seats were made to play a big role in disseminating the urban culture and lifestyle in the rural areas.

In this connection, each city (district) and county widely launched the task, using one or more tong or ri as pilots in dissemination efforts.

Road Readjustment and Maintenance

In 1972 the municipal facilities branch focused efforts on readjusting and repairing the municipal facilities consistent with modern municipal designs, and brightened the cities more than ever by creditably performing repair and maintenance work on street lights.

In a move to brighten all the major streets of Pyongyang, capital of the revolution, as part of the observance of the 60th birthday of the leader, 200,000 square meters of streets were paved with asphalt; buildings along the central streets were face-lifted with new tile sidings; and street lights were replaced with quartz lamps.

Especially, by readjusting all the illuminating and street lights along the streets and walks in the vicinity of revolutionary battlefields and historic revolutionary sites, the facilities branch beautified them more than ever.

With a view to heightening the cultural features of roads and to satisfactorily meeting the growing transportation volume, an all-out mass movement was launched to organize the municipal facilities with meticulous care; and as a result, urban features have undergone a complete transformation.

Also energetically pushed were various riverine projects such as the Pot'tong-gang, the first of the nationwide projects in which the leader scooped up the first shovelful of earth; readjustment projects for medium and small rivers within cities such as Kanggye and Huich'on, projects linking them to the 1,000-li road to learning, which were carried out as an

all-out mass movement; and the projects for dredging and stone-levee building for the major rivers specifically mentioned by the leader in his instructions, projects designed to protect the cities forever from flood damage.

With the urban riverine task conducted energetically as an all-out mass movement, building of shore protection stone walls and riverine facilities repair and maintenance were also carried out successfully.

In addition, road paving projects were also carried out actively in 1972, with local material resources mobilized, for roads linking counties and ri to the major highways, in order to introduce bus service to all the rural ri.

Piped Water Service and Waste Water Drainage

Regarding as a ripened demand the introduction of piped water service for the rural areas, now that the socialist industrialization was accomplished, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song laid out before the Fifth Party Congress the line of introduction of piped water service for the rural areas as one of the major questions requiring solution during the period of the upcoming new plan.

In an effort to carry through the leader's instructions, the piped water service branch actively pushed the task of introducing piped water service in accordance with the yearly plan, based on the principles of giving priority to those rural areas far away from sources of water, or with only brackish water or insufficient sources of water available.

Thus in 1972, compared with the preceding year, introduction of piped water service into rural hamlets increased threefold.

In those rural ri where the piped water service has been introduced, our women have been liberated from such household chores as hauling water in jars on their heads, and the rural inhabitants are now in a position to enjoy the same sanitation culture as the urban inhabitants.

In 1972, the piped water service and waste water drainage branch repaired and readjusted the piped water service facilities, improved management, and even more satisfactorily provided potable water to the urban inhabitants, securing the necessary water supply overcoming seasonal limitations.

Along with reinforcing the structures aimed at increasing the water supply at the existing fountainheads as of 1972, this branch performed on-time maintenance work on the filter beds and pumping stations, thus increasing the available water supply, which was piped to the inhabitants without loss.

While advancing the project for a new reservoir, Pyongyang City completed filter bed projects for some of the existing reservoirs; as a result, the water output increased more than 133 percent and the per capita supply of water grew 125 percent. Meanwhile, the task was pushed energetically to ensure sufficient industrial water supplies.

With water bases organized everywhere throughout the country the water output more than doubled in our country in the past 10 years. Especially in 1972, in order to beautify Man'gyongdae, the cradle of the revolution, more than ever, a 4,300-meter piped water project was carried out.

The piped water service and waste water drainage branch, with a view to rationally utilizing the available water, drew up a schedule for replacement of water mains with priorities set precisely; and as it replaced small-diameter pipes with large-diameter pipes, it completed its repair and maintenance assignments on time. In repair and maintenance of indoor water pipes, vinyl pipes were widely utilized.

The piped water service and waste water drainage branch organs and enterprises prevented subterranean leaks of water by timely repair and maintenance of water mains and drainage pipes; and along with repair and readjustment of faucets, septic tanks, and flush valves, they intensified ideological indoctrination among the inhabitants for conservation of water.

Heat and Heating by Hot Water

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave his programmatic instructions before the nationwide heat control personnel congress convened at the end of June 1972, that the role and sense of responsibility of the heat control workers be heightened through well-conducted political task and work with people, that heating equipment be standardized and modernized in ways compatible with our country's conditions through the vigorous mounting of technical innovation movement, and that the three major tasks of the technological revolution set forth by the Fifth Party Congress be accomplished brilliantly through the utmost conservation of fuels while even more increasing the output of heat.

Loyally acting on the leader's instructions, and by further advancing the central heating systems in the City of Pyongyang, the heating branch provided even more dwellings with hot water; and by improving heat producing facilities such as boilers and their management, the branch further raised the efficiency of boilers. Thus, the heating efficiency of cast iron boilers was raised more than 50 percent and steel boilers more than 60 percent while ensuring the standard room temperature with utmost conservation of coal. Along with this, loss of heat in transit was minimized by improved insulation.

In 1972, workers in the heating and piped hot water room heating branch energetically pushed the piping work for central heating system projects; and for some 10,000 existing family dwelling units in the Woesong District, Chung District, and Pot'onggang District they undertook the room heating work, and supplied portable electric hot plates, thus freeing the women from their heavy burdens of kitchen chore.

At the same time, central heating systems were installed in numerous public and collective buildings such as the Kim Il-song University and the Kim Ch'aek Technical College.

In this manner still more households have been able to heat their rooms and use hot water without handling coal themselves, each of them provided with bathtubs and portable electric hot plates, and cooking rice with portable electric cookers or kerosene cookers, they have been able to enjoy an even more civilized life.

Afforestation

Admonishing that the afforestation task be developed on a chuche basis, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave instructions that all the work from planting a tree seedling or a patch of grass to the building of large recreational parks in combination with medium and small parks be carried out toward the creation of still better modern recreational facilities high in functional and indoctrinational values.

In 1972, along with the elaborate work of tree-planting in the vicinities of the bronze statue of the leader, historic revolutionary sites and battle-fields, the afforestation branch made an input to still more beautify the parks and recreational grounds as well as the facilities of medium and small parks.

Especially, the task to create urban scenic beauty by planting fast-growing, elegant trees in large numbers was carried out as an all-out mass movement. Steps were also taken to grow large tree seedlings as well as flower plant seedlings in quantity through the rational utilization of the capacities of the nurseries and greenhouses.

In the past 10 years, the afforestation branch increased the number of parks and recreational grounds 4.2 fold, zoological gardens 12 fold, and botanical gardens three fold. Thus, in terms of green areas per capita, our country has become the most advanced in the world.

As to the afforestation in the city of Pyongyang, there are 48 square meters of green area per capita and this, compared with such capitalist cities as Tokyo, Paris, London, and New York, represents an incomparably high world standard.

Streets of Pyongyang are surrounded by parks, recreational grounds, and green belts such as the Man'gyongdae Recreational Ground and Yongak-san Recreational Ground to the Taesong-san Recreational Ground; the Morangbong Park nearer the city center, extending continuously to the Taedong-gang Promenade and the Pot'ong-gang Recreational Ground, and the large and small parks within the city proper; they are undergoing face-lifting transformations day after day.

The Taesong-san Recreational Ground alone recorded some 100,000 working people visiting it on a holiday.

Tree-planting in the vicinity of the Korean Museum of the Revolution covers the wide area of some 25 chongbo around the bronze statue of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

As a mark of loyalty to the respected and beloved leader, our people transplanted some 34,000 tree seedlings ranging some 90 in variety and various kinds of flowering plant seedlings totaling 120,000, and lawns on 12.6 chongbo.

Our people planted with tender care various kinds of precious seedlings around the Korean Museum of the Revolution such as p'ult'okki flower plant and cheju potnamu, discovered in North Hamgyong Province; myongja flower plant discovered in Hwangju County, North Hwanghae Province; nuum hyangnamu of Sohung county; chamognyon of Haeju City; and inori discovered in Yanggang Province.

All these historic revolutionary sites, parks, and recreational grounds have been transformed into worthy schools capable of imparting living knowledge about nature to the working people, of indoctrinating them with a sense of love for the land of their fatherland; and modern recreational facilities where the working people enjoy themselves.

Foreign friends visiting our country comment unanimously that Pyongyang is located inside parks, not parks inside Pyongyang.

Public Health

In 1972, our people marked the 20th anniversary of universal free medical care with meaningful observance.

Thanks to the brilliant materialization of the leader's chuche-oriented public health ideas and the thorough carrying throughout of his instructions before the expanded session of the second plenary meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee as well as before the nationwide public health workers congress that the public health work be improved and strengthened in keeping with the developing realities, our country has been transformed into a paradise on earth where the people live long, free of illness.

With the implementation of universal free medical care, thanks to the great concern of the leader, the age-old desires of our people to be free of all kinds of diseases have become a genuine reality under our system.

Based on his experience gained in implementing the universal free medical care system for the people at the hospital for the masses established in the guerrilla bases -- the liberated areas -- during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song had measures taken on 2 October 1952 amid the fierce flames of the fatherland liberation war for the implementation of universal free medical care system for all the people at state expense.

Under the universal free medical care system our people were freed of all worries about their medical care, and a new page was added to history for longevity free of illness cherished so long by our people.

The leader directed his utmost efforts to further consolidate and develop the benefits under the universal free medical care system he had instituted.

In the postwar period, on the one hand, he took steps to further modernize county hospitals and establish dispensaries at all rural ri; on the other, he had measures taken to institute doctors' territories, a most advanced medical service, along with establishing still more specialized hospitals such as maternity hospitals and pediatric hospitals as well as sanitariums on a grand scale in areas teeming with hot springs and medicinal water fountains. In addition, he arranged for the pharmaceutical and medical instruments industries to solidly lay independent foundations.

Thus in our country in the shortest span of time the quality of medical services to the people was raised to a one-grade higher standard and the most superior, advanced socialist public health system was established solidly, consistent with the society of socialism and communism.

In our country, for 20 years since the implementation of universal free medical care system, all medical expenses such as diagnosis, treatment, hospitalization, convalescence, and even traveling expenses to and from sanitariums, and meals at hospitals have been free of charge; furthermore, every patient without exception has received living allowances from the state while under observation, treatment, and recuperation.

Along with the comprehensive universal free medical care system, the party line of preventive medicine has been thoroughly carried through; as a result, all kinds of virulent diseases such as measles have been eradicated in our country, the mortality rate in terms of population dropped to one-half that of the preliberation period, and the average life expectancy of the population lengthened by some 26 years.

Hygiene and Prevention of Epidemics

In our country, an orderly system for hygiene and prevention of epidemics has been established down to the local level, along with people-based inoculation system.

In other words, in the capital, provinces, cities, and counties there are established hygiene and prevention of epidemics stations while there are organized hygiene guidance committees at ri and tong; organs, and enterprises as well as hygiene and prevention of epidemics outposts manned by functionaries of people's neighborhood units.

Loyally acting on the leader's instructions to concentrate all efforts on strengthening the task of hygiene and prevention of epidemics with a view to developing the public health in the direction of preventive medicine, the branch of hygiene and prevention of epidemics directed its attention in 1972 to firmly establishing the civilized standards of living and tidiness in production in all the branches of the people's economy so as to satisfactorily meet the demands of hygienics arising out of the prosecution of the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

Commendably organizing factories, enterprises, and laborers' settlements, setting the goal to beautify factory exteriors like parks and their interiors like palaces, our party firmly established tidiness in production and civilized standards of living by raising the leadership role of the working class in the task of hygiene, too, and by popularizing the examples of county seats, schools, and public health organs.

The task was energetically pushed to better organize work-connected hygienic facilities, turning the harmful labor into harmless labor, at factories and enterprises, especially in the extractive branch and heat-affected labor branch, as well as to provide better labor protective devices in keeping with the demands of hygienics.

At the pit entrances of coal and ore mines there were established physical therapy rooms equipped with facilities such as ultraviolet ray lamps, enabling the mine workers to receive physical therapy after work.

In the heat-affected labor branch, necessary steps were taken to prevent radiant heat, and the workers were supplied with plenty of salt-reinforced carbonated water, vitamins, and medicinal water.

In a move to do away with the differences in hygienic standards between the urban and rural areas, our party expanded the public hygienic service facilities in the rural areas on a grand scale such as public bathhouses and barbershops; at the same time, it made efforts to ensure the hygienic quality of the rural piped water service facilities, along with thorough measures designed to improve the quality of the water at the source of the rural water supply.

In the light of the fact that the food processing industry is making rapid strides in order to reduce women's burdens in kitchen chores, the branch of hygiene and prevention of epidemics set up a hygienic control system for food processing enterprises, designed to raise one step higher the civilized, hygienic standards of the processed foodstuffs in keeping with the demands of dietetics and hygienics.

Moreover, along with the task to prevent diseases such as inoculation, preventive examination, and disinfection regularly conducted, the hygienic propaganda task and hygienic knowledge dissemination task were waged vigorously with the role of workers organizations such as the League of Socialist Working Youth, trade unions, Agricultural Workers Union, and Women's Union as well as "student guards for hygiene" raised; and as a result, the workers standards of hygienic knowledge were raised further, with their mobilization with self-awakened awareness in the task of hygiene and prevention of epidemics.

Hygiene propaganda units printed and distributed on a grand scale hygiene propaganda materials such as hygiene pictorials and hygiene calendars, and television and wire broadcasting stations energetically waged hygiene propaganda work, contributing to raising the workers cultural standards in hygiene as well as to establishing a socialist lifestyle.

Along with these activities, the branch of hygiene and prevention of epidemics, vigorously mounted mass movements during the hygiene months of March-April and September-October in the streets, villages, households and job sites with a view to raising the standards of the environmental hygiene, particularly for the rural inhabitants.

The "model hygiene county" movement, personally initiated, expanded, and developed by the leader, was energetically waged in 1972, too, and almost all the counties of our country became "model hygiene counties."

Meanwhile, in close coordination with the competent government organs, the local hygiene guidance committees energetically mounted the movement to promote "model hygiene family," and "model hygiene people's neighborhood unit."

In this manner in our country the streets and villages have been organized with civilized standards in hygiene and potential sources of disease have been eradicated.

Preventive Physical Examination

As a measure to further improve the public health work, our party and the government of the republic paid out public health expenses in 1972, equivalent to 1.5 fold compared with the preceding year.

In order to make all the people better able to receive the benefits under the universal free medical care system, the Ministry of Public Health further strengthened the system of doctors' territories, and at the same time, directed priority attention particularly to better organizing county hospitals and converting ri dispensaries into hospitals toward improving and strengthening the medical service to the rural inhabitants.

As the first step toward converting county hospitals into general hospitals, the government of the republic provided them with the necessary technical capacities thoroughly, along with still more medicines and medical instruments.

As the existing hospitals still better organized with additions of new hospitals and sanitariums, beds at preventive physical examination organs increased by far; and today, our country, which had had less than 10 hospitals in the preliberation days, has thousands of hospitals and dispensaries.

Especially, with the movement launched widely to convert rural ri dispensaries into hospitals, nationwide 1,241 rural ri dispensaries were converted into well-equipped hospitals as at the end of 1972.

Many counties such as Mundok, Songwon, and Kaep'ung, completed the conversion of all the ri [dispensaries] into hospitals.

All the newly organized ri hospitals have without exception departments of the external medicine, internal medicine, and pediatrics, along with special medical technicians such as midwives, as well as the latest medical instruments in large quantities. Moreover, they also have "Health Control Department" [kon'gang kwallibu] dedicated to elaborate [health control] of the inhabitants; and along with the doctor's territory system substantively instituted, medical personnel are making house visits to conduct preventive physical examination.

In connection with the conversion of rural ri dispensaries into hospitals, the Ministry of Public Health gave priority to converting into model hospitals the dispensaries at Hyongsau-ri in the Hyongjesan District and Ipsik-ri in Mundok County; and after organizing and conducting on-the-job training [of the personnel of] the relevant organs, dispatched the guidance personnel to the various local areas with a view to assisting in this task.

Thus by the end of 1972 more than half of the ri dispensaries were converted into hospitals, with the balance projected to be converted into hospitals by 1974.

Thanks to the immense concern and warm affection of the fatherly leader, who cannot help above all thinking of the health of the people whenever he finds a source of medicinal water or a hot spring, our working people received tremendous benefits in the form of treatment at sanitariums in 1972, too.

Today, in our country there are outstanding sanitariums each with hundreds of beds and modern medical service facilities at some 250 medicinal water and hot spring locations in some 130 areas such as medicinal water locations at Ch'angsong, Kangso, Sambang, and Sonch'on as well as hot spring locations at Chuul, Yonggang, and Sakchu.

To cite the case of Soggwangsa Sanitarium alone, it has some 800 beds, with a large number of impressive special treatment departments such as mud bath treatment, medicinal water treatment, treatment by mud bath charged with direct current, and medicinal water enema; in addition, it has the latest treatment facilities for physical therapy, as well as a mineral water research room, a medicinal water plant, a pharmacy, and a therapeutic gymnasium; and for this comprehensively equipped institution there are some 200 medical service personnel looking after the health and daily lives of the patients.

This sanitarium alone treated a grand total of some 70,000 patients; in 1972, some 5,300 workers received benefits at this institution.

Such is not the case at the Soggwangsa Sanitarium alone.

Thanks to our party line of preventive medicine thoroughly carried through, contagious and endemic diseases of every description have been eradicated in our country.

Protection of the Health of Children and Mothers

In our country, thanks to the utmost care of the fatherly leader, the day nurseries everywhere from cities, factories, organs, and enterprises, to co-operative farms and fishing villages where women work, rearing and indoctrinating facilities for children, and their supply bases are creditably organized; and the state assumes full responsibility for looking after the health of the children.

The day nurseries have taken all the necessary measures designed to protect the health of the children such as planting many trees in the vicinities of the nurseries for the children to enjoy playing in the shades, breathing clean air, and adopting such rearing methods as increasing the children's body resistance by proper exposure to sunshine.

Thanks to the mass movement launched for their construction, pediatric wards were added to all the nurseries in the provinces, cities (districts), counties, and major factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms, along with the implementation of the pediatrician territory system, thus providing our children with the benefits of the most advanced medical service.

Within three days newborn babies are fed the preventive medicine against tuberculosis along with other special measures designed to protect the health of the infants and children; and even measles, whooping cough, smallpox, and diphtheria can no longer threaten the lives or health of our children.

Today, our children are growing in weight and height unusual for their age groups.

In our country, extraordinary attention is being directed also to the health of mothers.

For the protection and promotion of the health of women are being taken various measures such as the paid 77-day maternity leave, in addition to the 14-day regular vacation, a 100-percent allowance for mothers of newborn babies, selective occupations compatible with the physical characteristics of women, coupled with special labor protective measures for them and the implementation of 6-hour work day for mothers of three or more children.

Training of Public Health Functionaries and Advancement of Medical Technology

Thanks to the thorough carrying through of the instructions and the far-reaching plan of the leader with respect to the advancement of the chuche-oriented medical science, great results were achieved in the medical science research work, too.

Formation of a large-scale medical science research collective comprising institutions such as the Academy of Medical Science in Pyongyang, the capital

of the revolution, the Pyongyang Medical College Hospital, and research centers, made great contributions to the advancement of medical science; and the provinces, each with its medical college and training institution for medical functionaries, are meeting their respective provincial demands for medical personnel.

Moreover, for the purpose of research to transform our country's age-old native medicine into a science and apply tong methods to treatment, a tong medical research center has been established with modern facilities; and our hospitals at all levels have tong departments.

In terms of per capita number of doctors or medical institutions, our country has become the most advanced in the world.

Today, our country has a large contingent of public health functionaries some 250,000 strong, solving on our own scientific and technical questions encountered in the prosecution of the public health task.

Many medical branches such as the production of preventive medicine from cultured viruses, thoracic surgery, and plastic surgery already moved up to the advanced standards while tremendous achievements were also made in the branches of labor hygienics and clinical medicine.

In our country, [medical science] is working such astounding miracles as restoring sight to the blind, making a cripple deprived of the use of his legs walk, and rejoining severed hands and arms.

In 1972 the medical science branch made great contributions to the promotion of the working people's health by achieving results in research about the hardening of the arteries, a clinical and new treatment system for stomach and duodenal ulcers, as well as clinical research about idiopathic myocarditis [wongalsong simgumyom] and research about the irregular pulse of middle- and old-age persons.

Also, it achieved results in research to turn harmful labor into safe labor, doing away with industry-related diseases; and it succeeded in modernizing labor, making it easier, in connection with tire, acid, and alkali, eliminating the noxious gas generated by them.

Our country is now in a position to manufacture on our own for our use a variety of antibiotics including synthetic organic medicines as well as various kinds of medical instruments; and certain achievements were also made in developing tong medicine and theoretically systemizing folk remedies.

The analytical research about the major microelements in our country's mineral springs, the research about the development and utilization of mud baths on the western seaboard, and the research about the biologically

active agents in the sijungho [Sijung Lake?] mud baths, made it possible to develop still more medicinal water and mud baths in our country for wide scientific application to the treatment and prevention of diseases.

The medical collective at the Kangso Sanitarium discovered nearly 30 metallic elements, particularly numerous kinds of microelements, in the course of its analytical research about the ingredients of the medicinal water and hot springs located throughout our country, making it possible to raise the scientific, professional standards in balneotherapy.

In the 2-3 years up to and including 1972 the medical science branch opened up some 50 new hot springs and medicinal water springs and increased the flow fivefold in the case of hot springs and 10-fold in the case of medicinal water. Especially in the case of the Ch'ongsan-ri Medicinal Water Spring, the output was increased 700 times.

The development of numerous mineral springs made it possible to build still more new sanitariums.

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1972 INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1973 in Korean 1973 pp 371-376

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great Marxist-Leninist of our time, and one of the consummate leaders of the international communist movement and labor movement, scientifically seeing through the currently developing international situation, gave the following instructions:

"Today, the international situation is developing to the advantage of the peoples fighting for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism, and to the disadvantage of imperialism and reaction. That a handful of the powers ruled the world, having it at their beck and call, is a thing of the past. Today represents a new era in which the peoples fighting for justice and progress move forward with tight grip on the world." (Booklet "Conversations With the Delegation of the All-Japan Conference of Reformist Mayors," p 4)

In 1972, the forces of socialism and national liberation movement, labor movement and democratic movement registered fast growth; and in the face of the revolutionary forces the world reactionary forces, headed by U.S. imperialism, went down the road rapidly to decline and fall. The international events that occurred in the year under review, along with the development of the revolutionary situation, demonstrated the invincible vitality of the immortal chuche ideology of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song, an ideology that is brightly illuminating the path ahead of the revolution.

It was demonstrated that the great immortal chuche ideology inspired positive acceptance and sympathy in the world peoples opposed to class and national enslavement, that the progressive peoples of the world struggled in earnest pursuit of sovereignty.

Today, that the world peoples are moving forward along the road to anti-imperialist sovereignty in pursuit of the great chuche ideology has become a trend of the times that cannot be held in check.

Especially, during the year under review, with the whole world full of a fiery sense of respect and admiration for the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song, the great everlasting chuche ideology radiating brilliant shafts of light all over the world, the international position and prestige of our republic under his sagacious leadership grew day by day and our international revolutionary might was ever more rapidly expanded and strengthened.

The Infinite Respect and Admiration For the Genius of the Revolution, The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song

During the year under review, together with our people, the revolutionary peoples of the whole world observed in a meaningful manner with a boundless sense of emotion and happiness the 60th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great Marxist-Leninist and the great leader of the revolution of our time.

Everywhere on earth during the year, the year marking the 60th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the everlasting chuche ideology, the great Marxist-Leninist and the genius of the revolution making enormous contributions in theory and action to the strengthening and development of the international communist movement and labor movement as well as to the ultimate victory of the world revolution, the memorable occasion was warmly observed by all the peoples with their hearts filled with an infinite sense of respect and ever more passionate admiration for him.

On the day of glory of glories, 15 April 1972, leaders of parties and governments of the countries round the world, revolutionary organizations, social organizations, international organizations, research groups of the leader's works, civic leaders, and personalities in their private capacities sent in congratulatory telegrams, personal letters, and congratulatory messages expressing sincerest wishes and deepest respect and admiration as well as numerous poems and songs dedicated to him, all wishing him long life and good health.

Commemorating this day of glory as "the coming of the spring for mankind," the world revolutionary peoples observed it as "a day of learning" after him.

On this occasion of this significant day, the heads of many countries of the world, revolutionary organizations, revolutionaries, and progressive peoples of the world sent precious gifts, expressing their greatest respect and an infinite sense of admiration for the leader.

Members of a "Study Committee of Comrade Kim Il-song Works" of Pakistan presented a gift consisting of a poem, "An Ode of Loyalty," written with pearls from the sea off Karachi some 3,500 li away. The pearls were inlaid into a large mass of rare marble, 6 tons in weight. This rare marble was extracted far up in the Himalayas, 4,500 li away.

Also, an old lady in Europe sent a family heirloom as a gift.

In addition, a woman civic leader spent some 50 days in making a gift of embroidery work "Man'gyongdae, the cradle of the revolution, from which rose the sun of the people." Thus, each and every one of the tens of thousands of the precious gifts to the leader reflects a fiery, infinite sense of admiration and respect for the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song, and humble wishes from the bottom of their hearts to the leader for long life and good health.

Communications media round the world such as the press, radio and television broadcasts produced special commemorative editions in celebration of the 60th birthday of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song, along with his portrait respectfully reproduced, as well as commemorative editorials and statements. Meanwhile, publishing houses of many countries in the world published many commemorative editions of the immortal classics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Moreover, everywhere throughout the world colorful commemorative programs including "study and discussion meetings" designed to learn after the leader's great revolutionary ideology and the sagacity of his leadership and his noble character, and events were organized in observance of this significant day, such as the "Comrade Kim Il-song's original chuche ideology study and discussion meeting" in Beirut, "Symposium of study groups of President Kim Il-song's works in the Tokyo area," as well as commemorative meetings to wish the leader long life and good health, and documentary exhibitions and movies designed to introduce his glorious revolutionary career.

Unanimously expressing infinite admiration for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great Marxist-Leninist, the genius of the revolution, as "The great leader of the revolution who has opened a new phase in the development of the world revolution by conceiving the great chuche ideology," "The history-making consummate leader," and "The red sun of the oppressed peoples of the whole world," the revolutionary peoples and friends of the world gave him honor and glory in the highest, and in wishing him long life and good health, they "sincerely wished him to radiate brilliant shafts of ray for a long, long time to come, in the interest of the perpetual spring of mankind."

The people groaning under the skies dark
Have aimlessly with despair roamed
Until the sun rising in Korea over Man'gyong Peak
Began radiating shafts of light over this world.

(Refrain)

The sun of the people Marshal Kim Il-song
Born for the sake of the people
We wish Marshal Kim Il-song
Long life and good health.

This is a stanza of the ode "We wish Marshal Kim Il-song long life and good health" collectively written and put to music by the "Study group of President Kim Il-song's revolutionary career" in Nouakchott City, Mauritania. This study group has also composed and put to music "The song of the study group of Kim Il-song's ideology."

Because we are attending the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song who is thus commanding the greatest respects and trust from the revolutionary peoples of the whole world, and we are enjoying his sagacious leadership, our country stands tall majestically in the east, radiating brilliant shafts of light over the world, and the international position of our country and the international revolutionary might of our revolution are being strengthened incomparably day by day.

Today, everywhere in the world we have the revolutionary comrades and friends supporting and sympathizing with us to the utmost; and as each day passes by, the voices of the world revolutionary peoples supporting us are rising louder than ever.

During the year under review were observed the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Poch'onbo battle, the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army; [as was the case at these events], at various events held for solidarity with the Korean people throughout the world during the anti-U.S. joint struggle month were expressed absolute support and sympathy for the three-point principle laid out by the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song for the fatherland reunification as well as unflagging support and solidarity with the Korean people in the just task to drive U.S. imperialism from South Korea and achieve the independent reunification of the country, along with scathing denunciation of the U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea and their maneuvers to provoke a new war; this represents a powerful demonstration of the international solidarity for the grand task of our people.

The daily growing international support for our republic -- this is an expression of their great respect and admiration for the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song who has made unexcelled contributions to the development of the world revolution; this reflects the demand of our time to live the great immortal chuche ideology, a demand that cannot be held in check.

The epic dedicated to the leader by the membership of a "Study Group of the revolutionary career of Comrade President Kim Il-song" in Africa, concluded with the following:

"For the ultimate victory of the Korean people,
For the day when the whole world will be covered
with flags of socialism,
For the happiness of the peoples of the whole world,
For the everlasting happiness of the new generation,

We humbly wish
The sun of the world revolution,
The Great Marxist-Leninist,
The Ever-Victorious, Iron-willed Commander,
The Great Genius of the Revolution,
The affectionate father of all the peoples,
Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song."

The Chuche Ideology Shines the World Over

The immortal chuche ideology founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great Marxist-Leninist, the genius of the revolution, is a great revolutionary ideology of our time, an ideology that illuminates the whole world brightly.

In 1972, the great leader produced a number of immortal genius works such as "On Several Questions With Respect to the Chuche Ideology of Our Party and the Internal and External Policies of the Government of the Republic" and "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country." In his classical works the leader ever more profoundly elucidated the historical inevitability of the chuche ideology and its basis; based on the intrinsic revolutionary character of the chuche ideology and the basic requisites of materializing it, especially such questions as the independence of man as a social being and national independence, he clarified the tested road to a reality of man as a social being enjoying genuine happiness as the master of nature and the society, along with the liberation of man as a social being and national liberation; and illuminated ever more brightly anew the truth of the revolution and the road to struggle for the revolutionary peoples of the world fighting for national independence and independent development.

As a result, as each day passes by, the leader's everlasting chuche ideology is causing sympathetic repercussions throughout the world ever more loudly. The countries waging the revolution, the fighting peoples, and the progressive peoples of the world are unanimously claiming the great chuche ideology as "the fountain of strength and true textbook for all the revolutionaries of the world and the masses, hundreds of millions strong who have launched into the sacred revolutionary struggle to throw off the shackles of imperialism and colonialism and free themselves from exploitation and oppression," "the guiding compass showing the path to be pursued by all the peoples fighting for progress, prosperity, and national liberation," "the guiding ideology forcefully inspiring the revolutionary peoples of the whole world in their struggle, brightly illuminating the path for them to follow," and "the ideology at the highest level which has developed with originality Marxism-Leninism in keeping with the current phase in the development of the world revolution." Again, they reaffirm that the immortal chuche ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, as if taking the revolution out of the dark of night into the dawn, will sweep from the face of the earth the vicious enemies of mankind, the imperialists headed by U.S.

imperialism as well as treacherous exploiters, and bring into being the springtime for mankind," and "the present time is an age of majestic revolutionary storms in which Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche ideology, the great ideology of our time representing Marxism-Leninism at its peak, will drive imperialism to its ultimate ruin. Therefore, our revolutionaries, wherever they may happen to be struggling, regard it an absolutely prerequisite duty to study the ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song and practice it in their revolutionary struggle."

The revolutionary peoples and friends of the world not only are learning after the immortal chuche ideology founded by the great leader but also are widely propagandizing and disseminating it by publication.

In 1972 the number of groups and organizations devoted to the study of the chuche ideology such as "study group of the chuche ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song" increased more than ever at many places of the world. And everywhere throughout the world including Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe, many youths and students as well as social and political leaders including the learned and professors, passionately bent on learning after the chuche ideology, signed up with such groups and organizations.

In the capital of Sierra Leone was held in December 1972 before a large audience "All-Africa meeting for discussion of the chuche ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song" with the participation of some 50 delegates such as responsible leaders of the parties and governments of some 16 countries, political and social leaders, the learned, professors as well as representatives of study groups of the works of Comrade Kim Il-song and fighting organizations. Also held throughout the world during the year for the purpose of ever more profoundly studying the intrinsic revolutionary character and quintessence of the chuche ideology were lecture meetings, study meetings, discussion meetings, and exhibitions of [his] works.

At the "All-Africa meeting for discussion of the chuche ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song" the general secretary of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone said: "It is a great pleasure and inspiration for the revolutionary peoples of the world to study the works of Comrade Kim Il-song, works which realistically represent the shining truth of socialism."

And (Daniel Mbaon Demez) of the "African college and university students group for the study of the revolutionary philosophy of Comrade Kim Il-song" said:

"The African college and university students group for the study of the revolutionary philosophy of Comrade Kim Il-song is composed of the progressive African college and university students who are devotedly studying the great revolutionary concepts in philosophy and the glorious revolutionary career of the ever-victorious great leader of the world revolution Comrade Kim Il-song. We the youthful African college and university students are devotedly studying the works and biography of the respected leader. We are

assimilating into our bones and flesh the ever-victorious great chuche ideology of the respected leader, establishing the revolutionary world outlook, living and struggling according to his ideology."

In Tokyo, Japan, on 18 November 1972 a meeting of study and discussion of the intrinsic character of the chuche ideology and duties of social sciences was held with the participation of presidents, professors, and students of many Japanese colleges and universities. At the study and discussion meeting, Hosei University Professor Kaoru Yasui pointed out that in the course of his research in the international law he became convinced that it was absolutely necessary to study the chuche ideology of Marshal Kim Il-song in order to correctly understand and more profoundly research Marxism-Leninism; and commenting on the intrinsic character and historic significance of the chuche ideology, he emphasized "the chuche ideology founded by President Kim Il-song is indeed the Marxism-Leninism of our time of post World War II, one century after Marx, half a century after Lenin; and as such, it represents a monumental achievement in the theoretical development of Marxism-Leninism."

In addition, in the Japanese cities of Yokosuka and Shioyama meetings were held in celebration of the 60th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; and a number of "study group of the works of President Kim Il-song" in the Tokyo area held a joint study meeting.

Members of "study group of the great chuche ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song" formed by Latin American students studying in Europe, in a congratulatory poem sent to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 60th birthday, wrote:

The chuche ideology founded and translated into action by
Comrade Kim Il-song,
So brightly illuminating the path to the revolution, and
Leading the Korean people to great victories,
Radiates brilliant shafts of its light the world over; and
The world peoples are fighting.
Under the banner of the chuche ideology, the banner of victory,
Ever nearer is that day of victory for the world revolution.

Today, the great chuche ideology is becoming the thought of our time and with a pulling power, a power against which there is no force that can hold it in check, [the thought] is spreading ever more widely among the world peoples.

Numerous publishing organizations such as "Committee for Translation of the Works of Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Publication Committee for the Works of Comrade Kim Il-song" and publications of many countries are widely disseminating the great chuche ideology. Only to cite the case of the publishing houses of scores of countries including the Japanese publishing house Miraisha, in 1972 alone the leader's classical works along with the immortal

"Biography of Kim Il-song" and "Abridged Biography of Comrade Kim Il-song in Revolutionary Activities" were published in many foreign languages such as Chinese, Japanese, English, French, German, Spanish, Arabic, and Hindi.

YOMIURI SHINBUN of Japan carried a 32-article series from April through June of that year, entitled "The Leader and the People" President Kim Il-song, the Consummate Leader." In addition, SHUKAN YOMIURI issued a special supplementary edition in September, entitled "Korea, the Country of Chuche." Respectfully showing the leader's portrait on the cover, the 154-page special edition, interspersed with 57 pictures, highly praised the achievements in socialist construction of our country under the sagacious leadership of the leader. 10,000 copies of the edition were sold in less than a week, reported the Japanese press at the time.

"Indeed the chuche ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song is showing the true path to struggle for the peoples waging revolution, fighting peoples as well as peoples who value justice and truth, across the latitudes and longitudes, across the oceans and continents," said Mohamed S. Koroma, member of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Society.

The great chuche ideology of the leader radiates myriad shafts of light like sunshine over the whole world. Basking in these brilliant shafts of ray the progressive peoples of the world ever more vigorously waged the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle in 1972, moving forward energetically toward independence and sovereignty.

The World Is Vigorously Moving Forward Following the Banner of Anti-Imperialist Sovereignty in the Shafts of Light of the Great Chuche Ideology

The great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song gave the following instructions:

"Today, the progressive peoples of the world desire to live the chuche ideology, and many countries are demanding their sovereignty. No one but no one wants to be enslaved by others; no nation is willing to tolerate interference in its internal affairs or violation of its sanctity. Let alone the socialist countries, emerging independent states are pursuing the road to independence and sovereignty, opposed to intervention and constraints by other countries. Even capitalist countries are no longer willing blindly to follow the superpowers, demanding independence in their actions. That today the peoples of the world pursue the chuche ideology moving forward along the road to sovereignty is the trend of the times that cannot be held in check." (Booklet "On Several Questions With Respect To the Chuche Ideology of Our Party and the Internal and External Policies of the Republic," p 18)

In 1972 the progressive peoples of the world vigorously struggled with the aim of attaining independent development of their countries in opposition to imperialism--headed by U.S. imperialism--achieving victories [in their struggle.]

Especially in Asia, the basic arena of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle, the socialist forces achieved rapid growth, keeping up their grand forward movement along the road to a glorious victory under the banner of anti-imperialist sovereignty.

During the year under review, under the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song our country achieved a great advancement in the socialist revolution and construction; and through energetic waging of the struggle to achieve the independent peaceful reunification by carrying through the three-point principle of sovereignty, peaceful reunification, and national unity, [we] smashed the U.S. imperialist scheme to split the nation and provoke a new war at every step of the way, thus greatly contributing to the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the world peoples.

Thanks to their prideful struggle for the revolution and struggle, the fraternal Chinese people further strengthened their political, economic, and military might, grew into a powerful anti-imperialist force majestically standing in Asia, and their international position reached the level of an unprecedented height.

The heroic democratic Vietnamese people, with fiery determination to liberate the south, defend their socialist north, and achieve the reunification of their country, advanced their socialist construction on the one hand while on the other, dealing resolute counterblows to the barbaric war of destruction being waged by U.S. imperialism, destroyed some 4,000 enemy aircraft and sent numerous enemy warships to the bottom, thus victoriously smashing the so-called "air superiority" and the bandit-like "sea blockade."

The people's armed forces of South Vietnam, with a tight grip on the initiative on every front mounted offensive after large-scale offensive against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and achieved brilliant war gains, smashing the enemy's "Vietnamization Plan" and "Pacification Plan"; and established revolutionary government organs throughout South Vietnam, constantly expanding and strengthening their ranks.

During the year under review the Lao Patriotic Front army mounted fierce offensives in northern Laos centering around Luang Prabang Province and expanded the liberated areas while throughout the vast areas in the central Laos and the southern Laos centering around the strategic Bolovens Plateau, it also intensified the offensives, dealing tremendous blows to the enemy.

Following the brilliant gains in the dry-season offensives up to April of that year, killing, wounding or taking prisoner nearly 57,000 enemy troops, the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces mounted surprise attacks against Phnom Penh in April and early in October, smashing the puppet "government building," "Ministry of National Defense," "Broadcasting Station," as well as the office of the puppet "Premier," striking terror into the puppet Lon Nol gang already in the throes of death. Having already

liberated nearly 90 percent of the territory and 5 million people of the population, the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces are ever more confidently entering the decisive stage of achieving the complete liberation of their country, extending the operations theater to Phnom Penh, and ever tightening the noose around the necks of the enemies.

Broad circles of the Japanese people in all the strata launched positive struggle in various forms such as strikes and demonstrations, demanding the true independence and sovereignty of Japan, the workers rights to live, and peace, and opposing Japan's subservience to the United States, the U.S.-Japan collusion in aggression, and the resurgence of militarism. The Japanese people generated an ever greater upsurge in their struggle demanding the renunciation of the U.S.-Japanese "Security" treaty, the dismantling of the military bases in Japan of the U.S. aggressor forces, the complete reversal of Okinawa [to Japan], the termination of the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Vietnam, and the normalization of Japan's relations with neighboring countries in Asia, including our country; while in many other countries such as Thailand and the Philippines too, the struggle was sharply heightened against U.S. imperialism and pro-U.S. reactionary forces.

During 1972 in the Middle and Near East, too, the anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle was waged vigorously by the Arab peoples including the Palestinian people against the Israeli aggressors receiving positive U.S. imperialist aid.

The Palestinian people and guerrillas further consolidated their ranks, and successfully crushed the sinister schemes of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to snuff out the Palestinian revolutionary cause, dealing telling blows to the enemy by mounting military operations everywhere with unparalleled intrepidity, penetrating as deep as Tel Aviv, an Israeli aggressor's haunt, and destroying munitions factories and launching surprise attacks on airfields. With the common aim of joint anti-Israel actions, Arab countries such as Egypt, Syria, and Libya, as they smashed by timely action the vicious maneuvers of U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionists to destroy Arab countries one by one, vigorously pushed their war preparations with a view to liberating occupied Arab lands and ultimately sweeping the enemy away. Especially, the peoples of Syria and Lebanon successfully repulsed the new armed invasions by the Israeli aggressors.

During the year under review in Africa, too, the peoples waged armed struggle vigorously to win their genuine freedom and independence, breaking the chains of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism.

The Angolan guerrillas intensified their military operations throughout the country, gaining domination over the Portuguese aggressors. Responding to the appeal of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement, the Angolans in the southern region launched into the struggle, bearing arms; and in the western seaboard region under the control of the Portuguese colonialists control, too, armed struggle erupted. The Angolan guerrillas have seized control of 10 out of the 15 provinces of the country.

The Mozambique guerrillas, adopting a variety of operational tactics, smashed the enemy "technical superiority" and boldly mounted battles in almost all parts of the country such as Tete Province, Cabo Delgado Province, and Nyasa Province, dealing tremendous blows to the enemy. Particularly on 9 November that year the offensive against the city and airfield of Tete, military and economic key points of the Portuguese colonialists demonstrated the might of the guerrillas, striking terror into the enemy's heart. As a new battle front was created in Manyika Province in July, the whole of Mozambique was turned into guerrilla operational theaters.

The patriotic armed forces of Guinea-Bissau, too, meted out a merciless beating to the Portuguese aggressors during the year. In the period from August through November some 670 enemy troops were killed or wounded, 30 enemy military vehicles destroyed, and 12 enemy warships of various types sent to the bottom. The ground, the sky, and the sea of Guinea-Bissau are being turned into burial grounds of the Portuguese aggressors. More than 80 percent of the territory of Guinea-Bissau have been liberated, where the people's ruling power has been established and a new life is being built.

In the countries of northern Europe, too, a steadfast struggle was waged against the U.S. and U.K. imperialists violating their political sovereignty and economic rights. Countries in the northern part of Europe such as Sweden, Norway, Iceland, and Finland, widely launched anti-U.S. demonstrations, scathingly denouncing the U.S. imperialist wars against Vietnam and [other parts of] Indochina. In May of the year under review, Vietnam-supporting organizations of four countries in northern Europe got together and reaffirmed their pledges to further strengthen and develop the solidarity movement in support of the just struggle of the peoples of Indochina fighting against the common enemy, the U.S. imperialists. North European countries such as Sweden extended aid to the patriotic fronts of Vietnam and Laos. Finland formed a "People's Front Against the European Economic Community."

On the continent of Latin America, too, forceful struggle was waged under the slogan "Death to the U.S. imperialists." Thus, the desperate schemes of U.S. imperialism -- schemes designed to take Chile and other countries of this continent, bent on pursuing the road to anti-imperialist sovereignty, out of the anti-imperialist front and turn them around in the right-leaning direction, with a view to regaining their [U.S.] position -- were crushed at every step of the way, with serious blows dealt to them.

The sweeping flames of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist national liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America are cutting the last lifelines of the cursed imperialist, colonialist oppression and exploitation in the said regions.

Again, in 1972, the struggle of the peoples of the three continents against U.S. imperialist intervention and enslavement and for independence and sovereignty was waged more vigorously than ever before.

A majority of countries on the African continent such as Somalia, the Congo, Guinea, Algeria, and Tanzania and many emerging countries in Asia such as the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Syria, Iraq, Burma, and Nepal, as they smashed the schemes of U.S. imperialist aggression, colonialism, and neo-colonialism, achieved great results in the struggle to defend their political sovereignty, expropriate [sut'al] imperialists' economic rights, and build their national economic and national culture.

Under the revolutionary slogan "Let Us Build Our Self-Dependent Economy by Our Own Self-Determination and Relying on Our Own Might," the Algerian people made a great advance in building a new national industry, cleansing the vestiges of the colonial industry of bygone days; and pushed ahead on "agricultural revolution" and "Algerianization" of education.

The peoples of Iraq, Syria, and Libya put a stop to the infamous plunder of the imperialists by taking the resolute step to nationalize the "Iraq Petroleum Company," a multinational corporation of the imperialist monopolies of the West, and terminate the oil transmission to the two outlets on the Mediterranean Sea.

The peoples of the Congo, Democratic Yemen, Guinea, Burundi, and Cyprus successfully crushed imperialists armed invasions and the plots of their internal reactionaries supported by U.S. imperialism to overthrow their governments, and honorably defended their national independence.

With a view to doing away with the colonialists economic bases and cleansing the aftereffects of colonialism in all the spheres of political, social, and cultural life, the peoples of Uganda and other emerging independent states of Africa waged vigorous struggle.

People's struggle aspiring to the independent development of their countries emerged with a sweeping force from among the peoples of the countries, be they under the direct enslavement of U.S. imperialism or in relations of subordination to it.

Even in Latin America, once regarded as "a quiet backyard" and "a safe rear," forceful struggle was waged to oppose the United States and defend sovereignty and national sanctity.

Following the meeting in Lima, the capital of Peru, on 9 January 1971 to defend territorial waters extending 200 miles, almost all of the Latin American countries, joining forces, have been taking joint action in opposing the U.S. imperialist plunder of fishery resources; and in 1972, Peru, Ecuador, and Mexico captured and punished every arrogant U.S. imperialist fishing vessel wantonly fishing in their territorial waters. The Ecuadorean government emphasized as part of its basic external policy "defending the 200-mile territorial waters"; and the president of Peru took a resolute stance in speaking before a mass meeting: "The struggle to defend the 200-mile territorial waters is the struggle to thoroughly defend the sovereignty

of our country. In this struggle Peru will never knuckle under any pressure whatever." El Salvador, Mexico, and many countries in the Caribbean Sea joined the ranks of the struggle to defend the 200-mile territorial waters. In Peru, Guyana, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Mexico, the struggle to defend national interests and sovereignty from violation by foreign imperialist plunderers got intensified as each day passed by.

The demand for sovereignty began to surface in the countries of the Oceania such as Australia and New Zealand which used to be something on the order of an hereditary fiefdom of U.S. imperialism.

In such countries as the United States, United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, and France, too, workers' struggles erupted against the anti-people policies of the reactionary ruling circles, for rights to live, democracy, peace, and progress.

Amid the majestic struggle to achieve national and class liberation, defend the sovereignty and sanctity of nations and people, and oppose exploitation, oppression, and racial discrimination in any shape or form, the everlasting chuche ideology, with ever greater attraction, captured the hearts of hundreds of millions of people, exerting ever greater influence on the process of the great transformation taking place on the international stage.

Basking in the shafts of ray of the great immortal chuche ideology hundreds of millions of people the world over made a forceful advance along the road to anti-imperialism and sovereignty in 1972. In the face of this great advance the imperialist, reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism had their lifelines cut one by one everywhere throughout the world, thus their ultimate ruin being hastened.

Imperialism With U.S. Imperialism as Its Ringleader Is Disintegrating, Getting Beaten Everywhere In the World

The great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song gave the following instructions:

["All facts show that the process of the collapse of the imperialism of our time is taking place at a very high rate of speed."] (Booklet "The Joint Struggle of the Revolutionary Asian Peoples Against U.S. Imperialism Is Inevitably Bound To Be Victorious," p 10)

In 1972, wielding the aggression creed of "Nixon Doctrine" in the guise of "Peace," U.S. imperialism hung on to its two-faced tactics in its desperate effort to save its fate from downslide to ruin. Especially during the year U.S. imperialism perpetrated its sinister scheme to sustain its colonial structure by improving its relations with superpowers while subduing small countries one by one. In the guise of "peace" and "negotiation" the scoundrels intensified their maneuvers more than at any time for aggression and war in Asia.

Not only in Asia but also in the Middle and Near East, Africa, and Latin America, in fact, everywhere throughout the world the U.S. imperialists bestially put down the people's struggle for class and national liberation, in their vicious scheme to keep alive their neo-colonial rule.

However, the bandit-like, cunning plots of U.S. imperialism for aggression and war ran into the powerful resistance of the peoples of countries waging revolution, fighting countries, the world over, only to get smashed.

The great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song gave the following instructions:

"Today, the U.S. imperialists policy to commit aggression against Asia is running into the tenacious resistance of the peoples in the region, only to meet total breakdown; and they are being thrown out of many places in Asia." (Booklet "Let Us Thoroughly Smash the U.S. Imperialist Aggression and Intervention in Asia," p 10)

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have been perpetrating all sorts of sinister plots in their attempt to oppose to the death the independent peaceful reunification of our country, perpetuate the division of our country, and enforce the "Nixon Doctrine" in Korea.

However, because during the year was announced the North-South Joint Statement embracing the three-point principle set forth by the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song for sovereignty, peaceful reunification, and national unity, the bandit creed of aggression, the "Nixon Doctrine", could not play its part.

The North-South Joint Statement with the three-point principle as its basic contents dealt serious blows to the pretext of U.S. imperialism for the occupation of South Korea by its aggressor forces as well as to its sinister schemes and tactics to make Koreans fight Koreans, eventually bring in Japanese militarist aggressors for the invasion of our country, while improving its relations with superpowers and subdue small countries, especially divided countries, one by one.

As the immortal chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song radiates shafts of light the world over, the three-point principle set forth by him to accelerate the fatherland reunification inspired enthusiastic international support and sympathy; and the countries waging revolution and fighting peoples unanimously demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces be withdrawn from South Korea, that the UNCURK, a tool of U.S. imperialism for aggression against Korea, be dissolved, insisting that Korea must be reunified independently by the Korean people themselves.

At the UN General Assembly held during the year under review Algeria and many other countries introduced a resolution "On Creating Conditions Favorable to Expediting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" and many countries cast affirmative ballots for the resolution.

Also, in the same year Pakistan withdrew from the UNCURK, a tool of U.S. imperialism for aggression against Korea.

During the year under review, despite the viscious maneuvers of U.S. imperialism, a number of countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, which had earlier established diplomatic relations with South Korea, actively sought and established diplomatic relations with our republic, either abrogating relations with South Korea or disregarding them.

These facts show that the U.S. imperialist policy to commit aggression against, and isolate, our country has entered the stage of total bankruptcy, that it is no longer possible for [U.S. imperialism] to stay on in South Korea indefinitely, hiding behind the mask of the United Nations.

During the year under review U.S. imperialism lost its war of aggression against Vietnam and [other parts of] Indochina; and the "Nixon Doctrine" collapsed in shame.

Intensifying its war of aggression against Vietnam and [other parts of] Indochina, U.S. imperialism resorted in desperation to the cunning tricks of making the peoples in the region fight their own countrymen in the guise of the so-called "Vietnamization," "Khmerization," and "Laoization" of the war. Suffering powerful blows dealt by the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, who have vigorously launched into the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance, [U.S. troops] are being driven out of South Vietnam.

Furthermore, driven into an untenable position by the Japanese people's scathing denunciation, U.S. imperialism in an attempt to pacify the anti-U.S. mood of the Japanese people, played the game of nominal "reduction" in its aggressive military bases in Japan as well as the deceptive game of "reversion" of Okinawa, only to have them backfire and further aggravate the anti-U.S. mood of the Japanese people.

U.S. imperialism, carrying a white flag, capitulated to the People's Republic of China. Head of U.S. imperialism, Nixon, went on a pilgrimage of a beggar to China, holding a white flag. The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who for as long as 20 years had persisted in their line of containment and isolation of the People's Republic of China, finally recognized the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate government of the Chinese people and Taiwan as an integral part of the territory of the People's Republic of China.

This demonstrates the total bankruptcy of the general strategy of the U.S. imperialist aggressors with respect to Asia.

The U.S. imperialist world strategy, especially its worldwide network of encirclement and containment of the socialist countries and the anti-imperialist national liberation forces, is coming apart at the seams everywhere.

The cunning plots of U.S. imperialism designed to turn around the emerging independent states in Africa, the Middle and Near East, in the right-leaning direction, and sabotage the anti-imperialist fronts, especially the anti-U.S. anti-Israel fronts of the Arab peoples in the regions only suffered the resolute counterblows dealt by the peoples in the regions.

Thanks to the struggle of the Latin American peoples moving forward along the road to anti-imperialist independence, the policy of U.S. imperialism to blockade and isolate Cuba is collapsing.

In 1972, pushing back the pressure brought to bear on it by U.S. imperialism, Peru reestablished diplomatic relations with Cuba; and Guyana, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and Jamaica simultaneously made formal proclamations to establish diplomatic relations with Cuba. In addition, the first congress of the Organization of Latin American Unity as well as regional meetings of countries of the continent sharply denounced the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism for violation of the independence and dignity of the Latin American countries and peoples, resolved that forces be joined in protecting the natural resources of the countries of the continent and strengthening their political and economic independence; and each country, stripping U.S. imperialism and other foreign aggressors of economic rights, is throwing them out.

The year 1972 saw U.S. imperialism driven into an ever tighter corner by struggle waged against it within and without, the forceful anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the world peoples, as well as the anti-war and anti-government struggle of the American people. Especially, the year 1972 witnessed the chaos and social unrest deepening because of the case of bugging the Democratic Party headquarters known as "Watergate," and an ugly dog fight going on within the ruling circles with everyone at each other's throat.

This shows collectively the corrupt U.S. imperialism in its deathbed.

To top them all, the U.S. imperialist economic crisis became ever more acute. In 1972 the U.S. industrial production remained stagnant, or dipped. Thanks to their policy to carry on aggression and the war, budget deficits amounted to 23 billion dollars year after year, the national debt exceeding 430 billion dollars. For the year under review, excess in import over export increased threefold compared with 1971; the balance of international payments reached 10 billion dollars on the wrong side of the ledger; and with its value fallen to the ground level, the dollar could no longer serve as "international currency," if nominally. As a result, coupled with corruption, and with internal contradictions deepening, the U.S. imperialist political and economic crises became more acute than ever.

The "command" and "baton" of U.S. imperialism no longer had their power.

The once loyal "allies" and subordinate countries began turning their backs on U.S. imperialism. With the slogan "Europe for the Europeans" France hoisted its banner of rebellion against U.S. imperialism; Canada openly

challenged the "order" of U.S. imperialism by declaring the withdrawal of its troops from Europe; and other member countries which had been regarding the presence of U.S. troops in Europe distasteful, openly turned their backs on U.S. imperialism, hesitating to be subservient to it.

The U.S. imperialist "chain of command" also began disintegrating within the structure of its military alliance. In the case of "NATO" the European "allies" refused to assume any additional burdens in military expenditure; in the case of "SEATO" Pakistan withdrew from it while Australia and New Zealand announced their intention of withdrawing from the organization. Thus, "SEATO" became an organization existing only in name, "NATO" had cracks, and "ASPAC" became inactive.

All these facts demonstrate that the U.S. imperialist policy to gain world hegemony by forming military blocks has become bankrupt, that the days when U.S. imperialism used to issue orders as it pleased are a thing of the past, and that the U.S. imperialist ruling structure, a structure by which it has been forcing its allies and subordinate countries under its thumb to meet its bandit-like demands is, to all intents and purposes, in the process of disintegration.

Consequently, the filth of the 20th century running errands for a living for their masters, U.S. imperialism, such as the Chiang Kai-shek clique on Taiwan, the traitorous Thieu puppets of Saigon, and the Phnom Penh puppets, are falling one after the other.

The international developments in 1972 unmistakably demonstrated that in the face of the grand historic march of the progressive peoples of the world, with the banner of anti-imperialist sovereignty held aloft, following the rays of the everlasting chuche ideology founded by the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song, world imperialism and all sorts of reactionaries are fast falling; and that this is the basic trend of our era, an era of the peoples ruling the world, and an era of the ultimate fall of imperialism.

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**JOINT STATEMENTS, PRESS RELEASES, AND JOINT COMMUNIQUEs MADE PUBLIC BETWEEN
OUR COUNTRY AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1973 in Korean 1973 pp 583-593

[Text]

- 25 Jan - Joint statement by the delegation of the Korean Association for Foreign Cultural Relations and the delegation of the League of Committees to Promote Korea-Japan Friendship**
- 15 Feb - Joint press release on the results of the visit of the DPRK government delegation to the Socialist Republic of Romania**
- 17 Feb - Joint statement with respect to the visit of the delegation of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania**
 - Joint press release with respect to the visit of the DPRK government delegation to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan**
- 20 Feb - Joint press release with respect to the visit of the DPRK government delegation to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic**
- 21 Feb - Joint press release on the visit of the DPRK party and government delegation to the Republic of Cuba**
 - Joint communique of the DPRK government delegation and the Syrian Arab Republic government delegation**
 - Joint press release on the visit of the DPRK government delegation to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen**
- 24 Feb - Joint press release with respect to the visit of the DPRK government delegation to the German Democratic Republic**
- 25 Feb - Joint press release with respect to the visit of the DPRK government delegation to the Polish People's Republic**

- 27 Feb - Joint communique with respect to the visit of the DPRK government delegation to the Somali Democratic Republic
- 27 Feb - Joint press release with respect to the visit of the DPRK government delegation to the Soviet Union
- 28 Feb - Joint communique of the DPRK government delegation and the government delegation of the Republic of Iraq
- 1 Mar - Joint press release with respect to the visit of the DPRK government delegation to the Hungarian Republic
 - Joint press release on the visit of the DPRK government delegation to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
- 4 Mar - Joint communique with respect to the visit of the friendship delegation of the DPRK government to the Republic of Sierra Leone
- 5 Mar - Joint press release with respect to the visit of the DPRK government delegation to the Arab Republic of Egypt
- 16 Mar - Joint communique with respect to the visit of the DPRK government delegation to the Republic of Zambia
 - Joint communique with respect to the visit of the DPRK parliamentary group to Finland
- 21 Mar - Joint press release with respect to the visit of the DPRK government delegation to the Mongolian People's Republic
- 26 Mar - Joint communique of the DPRK delegation and the Lao Patriotic Front delegation
- 6 May - Joint press release on the results of the visit of the Iranian people's delegation to the DPRK
 - Joint statement of the Korean Association for Foreign Cultural Relations delegation and Japan's KOMEI-TO delegation
- 27 Jul - Joint statement of the Korean Association for Foreign Cultural Relations delegation and the delegation of Japan Socialist Party Special Committee on Korean Affairs
- 28 Jul - Joint communique on the visit of First Secretary Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo(?) of the Mexican Communist Party Central Committee to the DPRK
- 1 Aug - Joint communique of the DPRK government delegation and the Yemen Arab Republic government delegation

- 12 Sep - Joint press release on the visit of the CPSU delegation to the DPRK
 - Joint communique on the visit of the Republic of Finland parliamentary group to the DPRK
 - Joint press release on the visit to our country of the delegation of the Liaison Conference for Workers Exchange and Solidarity between Japan and Korea
- 12 Oct - Joint communique of the Korean Journalists Union and the Peruvian Journalists League
- 31 Oct - Joint press release on the visit of the Dominican Communist Party delegation to the DPRK
 - Joint communique on the visit of the People's Democratic League delegation of the Republic of Finland to the DPRK
- 11 Nov - Joint press release with respect to the visit of the government trade delegation on the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the DPRK
- 16 Nov - Joint press release on the visit of Japan Teachers Union delegation to the DPRK
- 20 Nov - Joint communique of KWP and the Spanish Communist Party
- 21 Nov - Joint press release on the visit of the Peruvian Communist Party delegation to the DPRK
- 24 Nov - Joint press release on the visit to our country of the Argentine Communist Party delegation
- 25 Dec - Joint press release on the results of the visit of the PRC Foreign Minister to the DPRK

A Summary of Visits of Delegations Between Our Country and Other Countries During 1972

By carrying through the independent, basic internal and external policies elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party and the government of the republic have been strengthening our militant solidarity with socialist forces and all the anti-imperialist forces, forces that constitute a great revolutionary might of our time in advancing the ultimate victory of our revolution as well as the victory of the world revolution.

Thus, today the already high international authority of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the external prestige of our party and the government of the republic have reached an unprecedented height; and everywhere

throughout the world the ranks of the revolutionary comrades and friends supporting and sympathizing with us are growing in countless numbers.

Expressing their infinite admiration and absolute respect for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the great everlasting chuche ideology, the revolutionary comrades and friends the world over consider it their greatest honor to meet him face to face and their greatest pleasure to visit our country; and regard it their pressing task to further develop their relations of friendship and cooperation with our country.

During the year under review our country sent some 820 delegations to many countries in the world while we received some 1,450 delegations from other countries.

Through such unprecedented busy comings and goings of delegations the relations of friendship and cooperation and militant solidarity have been further strengthened and developed between our people and world peoples.

Listed below is a chronological summary of part of the comings and goings of delegations between our country and other countries.

Visits of Our Delegations to Other Countries

KWP delegation to attend the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chilean Communist Party (Jan)

Delegation of Korea Committee of AAPSO to attend the Fifth AAPSO Congress (Jan)

Our country's scientific and technological delegation to the Soviet Union (11-27 Jan)

Our country's machine industry delegation to China (12 Jan - 4 Feb)

Korean Writers and Artists delegation to the Arab Republic of Egypt (Jan)

Our country's athletic delegation to China (Jan)

The DPRK Olympic Committee delegation and our athletes to participate in the XI Winter Olympics at Sapporo, Japan (19 Jan - 25 Feb)

Our country's movie delegation to the Arab Republic of Egypt (Jan)

Our country's fishery delegation to China (Jan)

Korean printing industry technical delegation to China (5 Jan - 11 Feb)

Pyongyang "Sea of Blood" Opera Troupe to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria (26 Jan - 8 Feb)

Our country's Socialist Working Youth League delegation to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (28 Jan - 22 Feb)

Our country's soccer team to China (28 Jan - 17 Mar)

Our country's judo team to the Soviet Union (3-22 Feb)

Our country's Academy of Engineering Science delegation to Cuba (8 Feb - 8 Mar)

Our country's government delegation to the Republic of Cuba (11-18 Feb)

Our country's government delegation to the Socialist Republic of Romania (10-15 Feb)

Pyongyang "Sea of Blood" Opera Troupe to Romania (8-23 Feb)

Our country's men's and women's volleyball teams to China (11 Feb - 24 Mar)

Our country's scientific and technological cooperation delegation to the eighth meeting of the Korea-Mongolia Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (12 Feb - 3 Mar)

Our country's Pyongyang Mansudae Artists Troupe to France (12 Feb - 8 Mar)

Our country's government delegation to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan (14-17 Feb)

Our country's government friendship delegation to the Mali Republic (15-20 Feb)

Our country's government delegation to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (15-17 Feb)

Our country's Agricultural Workers Union delegation to the Second Congress of the All-Romania Federation of Agricultural Producer Cooperatives (16 Feb - 2 Mar)

Our country's government delegation to the German Democratic Republic (18-22 Feb)

Korean Students Committee delegation to the Ninth Congress of the All-Iraq Students Union (18 Feb - 8 Mar)

Our country's government delegation to the Syrian Arab Republic (18-21 Feb)

Our country's government delegation to the Polish People's Republic (21-25 Feb)

Our country's government friendship delegation to the Republic of Guinea (21-25 Feb)

Our country's government delegation to the Soviet Union (22-26 Feb)

Our country's government trade delegation to the opening of the Fifth International Exposition in Cairo (23 Feb - 8 Mar)

Our country's tennis team to the Republic of Cuba (22 Feb - 21 Apr)

Our country's government delegation to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (15-22 Feb)

Our country's government delegation to the Republic of Iraq (22-28 Feb)

Pyongyang "Sea of Blood" Opera Troupe to the Soviet Union (23 Feb - 7 Mar)

Our country's government delegation to the Somali Democratic Republic (22-27 Feb)

Our country's government delegation to the Hungarian People's Republic (25 Feb - 1 Mar)

Our country's government delegation to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (26 Feb - 1 Mar)

NODONG CH'ONGNYON reporters delegation to the 50th anniversary of the Romanian Communist Youth League (29 Feb - 28 Mar)

Our country's government friendship delegation to the Republic of Sierra Leone (25 Feb - 4 Mar)

Our country's government friendship delegation to Burma (21-29 Feb)

Our country's government friendship delegation to Indonesia (29 Feb - 9 Mar)

Our country's government delegation to the United Republic of Tanzania (27 Feb - 3 Mar)

Special envoy of Comrade President Kim Il-song of the DPRK to the United Republic of Cameroon (26 Feb - 3 Mar)

Our country's government delegation to the Arab Republic of Egypt (28 Feb - 6 Mar)

Our country's government delegation to the People's Republic of Bulgaria (6-16 Mar)

Our country's government delegation to the Republic of Burundi (3-9 Mar)

Our country's government friendship delegation to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (4-10 Mar)

Pyongyang Mansudae Artists Troupe to Switzerland (Mar)

Our country's government delegation to the German Democratic Republic to take part in the opening of Leipzig Spring Fair (8-28 Mar)

KWP delegation to the 13th Italian Communist Party Congress (11-28 Mar)

DPRK parliamentary group to Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (11-26 Mar)

Our country's government delegation to the Republic of Zambia (11-18 Mar)

Our country's government friendship delegation to the Republic of Singapore (9-13 Mar)

Our country's government trade delegation to the Soviet Union (Mar)

Our country's government trade delegation to the Republic of Cuba (Feb)

Our country's government friendship delegation to Mongolia (14-20 Mar)

Our country's trade union delegation to the All-Guinea League of Workers (14 Mar - 4 Apr)

Kim Il-song University delegation to the Somali Democratic Republic (14 Mar - 11 Apr)

Our country's trade union delegation to the Seventh Bulgarian Trade Union Congress (5-14 Mar)

Our country's men's basketball team to the Hungarian People's Republic (Mar)

Our country's Ping-Pong Society delegation to China (12-21 Mar)

Our country's trade union delegation to the 15th USSR Trade Union Congress (19-31 Mar)

Our country's journalists delegation to the Soviet Union (19 Mar - 4 Apr)

DPRK Olympic attache for liaison with the organization committee for the XX Olympiad at Munich (Mar)

Our country's Women's Union delegation to Syria (21 Mar - 9 Apr)

Our country's Socialist Working Youth League delegation to the Second Cuban Communist Youth Congress (Mar)

Our country's government delegation to Nepal (17-24 Mar)

DPRK delegation to Laos (22-27 Mar)

Our country's trade delegation to Chile (Mar)

Our country's trade delegation to Peru (Mar-Apr)

KWP delegation to the Syrian Arab Republic (3-18 Apr)

KWP delegation to the Republic of Iraq (1-18 Apr)

Korean International Travel Agency delegation to attend the 11th Congress of the travel agencies of socialist countries (Apr)

Our country's Women's Union delegation to the Fourth Congress of the Iraqi Women's Federation (18 Apr - 16 May)

Our country's Fatherland Front delegation to attend the Seventh Congress of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and the Fifth Congress of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front (19 Apr - 3 May)

Our country's Women's Union delegation to attend the meeting of the International Democratic Women's Federation Council (19 Apr - 8 May)

Korean Light Industry Workers Union delegation to attend the third conference of the World Federation of Trade Unions with respect to working Women's problems (19 Apr - 8 May)

Korean Students Committee delegation to the Fifth Congress of All-Syria Students Union (19 Apr - 16 May)

Our country's men's gymnastic team to the Soviet Union (19 Apr - 9 May)

Our country's men's basketball team to China (21 Apr - 16 May)

Our country's trade union delegation to Romania to attend the May Day celebration (27 Apr - 16 May)

Our country's trade union delegation to Cuba to attend the May Day celebration (27 Apr - 16 May)

Our country's trade union delegation to Syria to attend the May Day celebration (27 Apr - 23 May)

Our country's Ping-Pong Society delegation to China to attend the preparatory conference for the formation of a New Asia Ping-Pong League (28 Apr - 16 May)

Our country's trade union delegation to the Soviet Union to attend the May Day celebration (29 Apr - 9 May)

Our country's trade union delegation to Iraq to attend the May Day celebration (28 Apr - 16 May)

Our country's trade union delegation to Algeria to attend the May Day celebration (27 Apr - 9 May)

Our country's Women's Union delegation to the Third All-Sierra Leone Women's Congress (May)

Our country's choreographed gymnastic team to Bulgaria to participate in the international choreographed gymnastics competition (2-16 May)

Our country's magician team to Czechoslovakia to participate in the Ninth World Magic Festival (Apr)

Our country's trade union delegation to Bulgaria to attend the Sixth International Miners Trade Union Congress (10-20 May)

Our country's party and government delegations to Guinea for the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Party of Guinea (10-23 May)

Our country's soccer team to Bulgaria (6 May - 3 Jun)

Our country's baseball team to Cuba (Apr)

Our country's trade union delegation to Hungary for the administrative committee meeting of the International Transport Terminals and Fishery Workers Trade Union (10-23 May)

Korean Boys' Guidance Functionaries delegation to the Soviet Union for the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Pioneer Organization (10-23 May)

Korean Architects Union delegation to the Soviet Union (10 May - 4 Jun)

Korean People's Army champion team to the German Democratic Republic for participation in the rapid-fire pistol championship meet of socialist countries armed forces (May)

Friendship delegation of the KWP Central Committee International Department to Romania (May)

Our country's wrestling team to Bulgaria (12 May - 2 Jun)

Our country's government economic delegation to Romania (16 May - 6 Jun)

Our country's trade delegation to Romania (May)

Our country's boxing team to the German Democratic Republic for international boxing competition (May)

Our country's men's and women's ping-pong teams consisting of locomotive workers to Poland (May)

Our country's Socialist Working Youth League delegation to Bulgaria for the 12th congress of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union (19 May - 6 Jun)

Our country's soccer team to Iran for elimination meet to select three teams from the Asian region for the XX Olympiad (May)

Our country's transportation delegation to China (May)

Our country's government economic delegation to Iraq (May)

Our country's archery team to the Soviet Union for the international archery competition (23 May - 6 Jun)

Our country's glider team to the Soviet Union (23 May - 30 Jun)

Our country's athletic team to Czechoslovakia and Poland (May - Jun)

Our country's party and government delegations to Mongolian People's Republic to attend the funeral services for the late Chairman, Presidium, People's Great Hural (22-25 May)

Our country's trade union delegation to attend the fifth congress of the International Federation of Arab Trade Unions (23 May - 6 Jun)

Our country's agricultural scientists delegation to Bulgaria for participation in the scientific discussion of the agricultural branch of the socialist countries (May)

Our country's Socialist Working Youth League delegation to the 16th congress of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League (Jun)

Our country's trade union delegation to Hungary for participation in the international trade union conference with respect to youth and teachers problems (5-16 Jun)

Our country's trade union delegation to the Eighth Czechoslovak Trade Union Congress (6-24 Jun)

Korean Movie Production Union delegation to the Soviet Union (Jun)

Korean Federation of Industrial Technology delegation to Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union (6 Jun - 7 Jul)

Korea-Romania Friendship Sambong Cooperative Farm delegation to the Socialist Republic of Romania (Jun)

Korean Federation of Industrial Technology Automation Society delegation to France for the Fifth Congress of the International Automatic Coordination League (Jun)

KWP delegation to Bulgaria for the 90th birthday of Dhimitrov (14-24 Jun)

Our country's military delegation for the third anniversary of the administrative measures of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (16 Jun - 1 Jul)

Our country's model plane flying team to Hungary (13 Jun - 14 Jul)

Our country's mass game team to Somali Democratic Republic (13 Jun - 17 Nov)

Our side's delegation to the 16th conference of the Korea-Czechoslovakia Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation (19 Jun - 4 Jul)

Our country's trade union delegation to attend the eighth congress of the Free German Trade Union League (20 Jun - 11 Jul)

Our country's Socialist Working Youth League delegation to the PRC (23 Jun - 18 Jul)

Our country's government delegation to the 10th anniversary of the independence of Algeria (30 Jun - 12 Jul)

Our country's military delegation to the 10th anniversary of the independence of Algeria (27 Jun - 20 Jul)

Kim Il-song University faculty delegation for participation in the scientific discussion of international teachers of the German language (27 Jun - 11 Aug)

DPRK Supreme People's Assembly delegation to the German Democratic Republic (3-10 Jul)

Our country's Supreme People's Assembly delegation to the Polish People's Republic (10-18 Jul)

Socialist Working Youth League delegation to the 20th congress of the Swedish Social Democratic Youth League (Jul)

Our country's trade union delegation to participate in the international trade union meeting being held in support of the struggle of the Iraqi people opposing the foreign monopoly petroleum company (11-29 Jul)

Our country's government friendship delegation to the Republic of Cuba (18 Jul - 5 Aug)

Our country's field study team to the Soviet Union to study the exposition of electric facilities (11-26 Jul)

Our country's Women's Union delegation to Tanzania to attend the 10th anniversary of the founding of the All-Africa Women's Congress (14 Jul - 7 Aug)

Our country's movie delegation to Czechoslovakia for the 18th International Film Festival at Karlovy Vary (18 Jul - 8 Aug)

Our country's boy's soccer team to Romania for friendship soccer competition of boys teams of socialist countries (Jul)

Our country's public health delegation to Romania (Jul)

Korean journalists delegation to Burma (26 Jul - 19 Aug)

DPRK men's volleyball team to France to participate in the men's volleyball elimination matches of the Asian region for the XX Olympiad (Jul)

Our country's boys basketball team to Czechoslovakia for the boys basketball competition of socialist countries (Jul)

Our country's architects union delegation to participate in the conference of the representative committee on home building of the international architects union (Jul)

Our country's boys boxing team to Hungary to participate in the boys' friendship boxing competition of the socialist countries (1-18 Aug)

Our country's trade union delegation to the first congress of the Palestine Teachers Union (1 Aug - 1 Sep)

Korea-USSR friendship factory delegation to the Soviet Union (Aug)

DPRK men's basketball team to participate in the Asian region elimination competition for the XX Olympiad to be held in West Germany (Aug)

Our country's boys field and track team to Hungary for the field and track meet of socialist countries (4-25 Aug)

Our country's boys volleyball team to the German Democratic Republic for friendship volleyball competition of socialist countries (4 Aug - 1 Sep)

Our country's juvenile gymnastic team to Bulgaria for friendship juvenile gymnastic meet of socialist countries (Jul - 4 Aug)

Our country's girls volleyball team to Romania for the friendship girls volleyball competition of socialist countries (9 Aug - 12 Sep)

Our country's Women's Union delegation to Mongolia for the Second Afro-Asian Women's Congress (9-25 Aug)

Our country's government friendship delegation to Guyana (11 Aug - 4 Sep)

Korean Librarians Conference delegation to Hungary for the 38th International Librarians Conference Congress (12 Aug - 29 Sep)

DPRK Olympic team to Munich for the XX Olympiad (14 Aug - 14 Sep)

DPRK Ping-Pong Team to China for the First Asian Ping-Pong championship competition (19 Aug - 19 Sep)

Korean People's Army team to Mongolia for the 11th championship competition in triform martial arts of the armed forces of socialist countries (Aug)

Our country's scientific and technological information delegation to Hungary for the 36th conference of the International Cultural Federation (Aug)

Our country's agricultural scientists delegation to participate in the 10th congress of the scientific coordination committee of the agricultural and forestry branch of the socialist countries (Aug)

Our country's journalists delegation to Somalia (22 Aug - 1 Oct)

Our country's trade union delegation to the Soviet Union for the Fifth International Public Office Workers Trade Union Congress (22 Aug - 12 Sep)

Our country's trade union delegation to the Soviet Union (22 Aug - 5 Sep)

Our country's Agricultural Workers Union delegation to Czechoslovakia for the 21st conference of the international agricultural, forestry, and cultivation workers trade union guidance committee (Aug)

DPRK Ping-Pong Society delegation to China for the First Asia Ping-Pong Federation Congress (23 Aug - 19 Sep)

Our country's women's volleyball team to Czechoslovakia (Aug)

Our country's boys' canoe team to Hungary for the boys' friendship canoe competition of socialist countries (22 Aug - 8 Sep)

Korean Fine Arts Exhibition delegation to the Soviet Union (Aug)

Korean Federation of Industrial Technology Mining Society delegation to Romania for the Seventh International Mining Congress (20 Aug - 6 Oct)

Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe to Mongolia (27 Aug - 21 Sep)

Our country's government trade delegation to Algeria, Syria, Yugoslavia, and Iraq (29 Aug - 10 Oct)

Our country's government trade delegation to Bulgaria (Aug)

Socialist Working Youth League delegation to Chile for the Seventh Communist Youth Congress (Aug)

DPRK Association for External Exchange of Scientific Technology delegation to the second international academic discussion of Japan Society of Mechanical Engineering (2-22 Sep)

Korean Architects Union delegation to Bulgaria for the 12th general meeting and 11th congress of the International Architects Union (Sep)

Our country's artists troupe to Pakistan and Egypt (Sep)

Korea-USSR Friendship Society delegation to the Soviet Union (5-10 Sep)

Korea-Mongolia Friendship Society delegation to Mongolia (Sep)

Our country's Women's Union delegation to Finland (5-26 Sep)

Our country's Hydrometeorological Bureau delegation to China (6-29 Sep)

Our country's journalists delegation to the German Democratic Republic for the Leipzig Autumn Fair (5 Sep - 6 Oct)

Korean International Insurance Company delegation to Istanbul, Turkey, for the third congress of the Afro-Asian Insurance and Reinsurance League (Sep)

Our country's 8 February men's basketball team to Romania (Sep)

Our country's government friendship delegation to the Republic of Sri Lanka (10-19 Sep)

Our country's government delegation to Hungary (10-19 Sep)

Our country's government delegation to Romania (Sep)

Our country's trade union delegation to the 17th congress of the Syrian Federation of Workers Unions (Sep)

The Korea-Hungary Friendship Cooperative Farm delegation to Hungary (10 Sep-6 Oct)

Korean movie delegation to the Soviet Union (Sep)

Korean movie delegation to Egypt (Sep)

Our country's Women's Union delegation to Hungary and Czechoslovakia (19 Sep - 10 Oct)

Korean Journalists Union delegation to the standing committee meeting of the International Journalists Union (19 Sep - 10 Oct)

Our country's trade union delegation to France (19 Sep - 10 Oct)

Our country's Socialist Working Youth League delegation to the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia (22 Sep - 24 Oct)

DPRK Academy of Social Sciences delegation to Japan (26 Sep - 20 Oct)

Our country's government delegation to Yugoslavia (Sep)

Our country's Overland and Sea Transport Ministry delegation to Poland (Sep)

Our country's agricultural scientists delegation to China (27 Sep - 31 Oct)

Korean-USSR Friendship Society delegation to the Soviet Union (Sep)

All-Korea National Committee for the Defense of Korean Peace delegation to the meeting of the Standing Committee of the World Peace Council (Sep)

Our country's architects delegation to Cuba (26 Sep - 10 Nov)

Our country's NODONGJA SINMUN-SA delegation to Czechoslovakia (26 Sep - 27 Oct)

Our country's Women's Union delegation to China (29 Sep - 27 Oct)

Our country's bankers delegation to China, the Soviet Union, and Romania (Aug-Sep)

Our country's cultural delegation to China (29 Sep - 27 Oct)

The Socialist Working Youth League Publishing Company delegation to the Soviet Union (Oct)

The Kim Il-song University delegation to the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian University (30 Sep - 13 Oct)

The Socialist Working Youth League delegation to the second conference of the preparatory committee for the 10th World Youth and Student Festival (Oct)

Our country's journalists delegation to Syria and Iraq (Oct)

Our country's government delegation to Czechoslovakia (26 Sep - 2 Oct)

Our country's government delegation to Poland (3-20 Oct)

Our country's Supreme People's Assembly delegation to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan (9-14 Oct)

Our country's Agricultural Workers Union delegation to the Fourth National Congress of "LANKIL"(?), the Chilean Federation of Peasants and Natives (5-24 Oct)

Delegation of the Korean Committee of Opposition Struggle Against U.S. Imperialist Criminal Acts Against Vietnam to attend the third conference of the International Committee to Investigate U.S. Crimes Against Indochina (Oct)

Our country's geological delegation to China (6-10 Oct)

The Kim Il-song University faculty delegation to the German Democratic Republic (7 Oct - 2 Dec)

Our country's trade union delegation to attend the third anniversary of the victory of the Somali revolution (12 Oct - 7 Nov)

The Pyongyang Medical College faculty delegation to Czechoslovakia and Romania (Oct)

Our country's government and military delegations to attend the third anniversary of the victory of the Somali revolution (16-25 Oct)

Our country's government and military delegations to Egypt (14-17 Oct)

Our country's Academy of Agricultural Science delegation to Bulgaria (Oct)

Our country's Socialist Working Youth League delegation to the sixth congress of the Albanian Working Youth League (17 Oct - 10 Nov)

Our country's ice hockey team to Romania (Oct)

Automation Engineering faculty delegation to the Kimch'aek College of Technology to the Soviet Union (Oct)

Faculty delegation of the chemistry branch to Romania (Oct)

Our country's trade union delegation to the sixth conference of the World Federation of Trade Unions Bureau and the 22d meeting of directors of the World Federation of Trade Unions (Oct)

Our country's Socialist Working Youth League delegation to the German Democratic Republic (Oct)

Our country's Socialist Working Youth League delegation to the Soviet Union (Oct)

Our country's boys' judo team to Poland for the boys' judo competition of the socialist countries (1 Nov - 15 Dec)

Our country's Academy of Sciences delegation to China (25 Oct - 17 Nov)

NODONG SINMUN journalists delegation to Romania (Nov)

Our country's government and military delegations to Uganda (28 Oct - 4 Nov)

Our country's Women's Union delegation to Chile to participate in the Latin American Women's Seminar (17 Oct - 6 Nov)

The Socialist Working Youth League delegation to the Soviet Union to attend the meeting of model working youth of the world and the conference of the World Democratic Youth Executive Committee (Nov)

Our government delegation of friendship and culture to Burma (10-12 Nov)

Our country's government trade delegation to Poland (Nov)

Our country's government trade delegation to Czechoslovakia (Nov)

Our country's government delegation to Guinea to attend the celebration of the second anniversary of the victorious day of the expulsion of the Portuguese colonialists (Nov)

The International Trade Promotion Committee delegation to Japan (7 Oct - 14 Nov)

KWP delegation to Chile (21 Nov - 19 Dec)

Our country's trade union delegation to Mongolia (21-28 Nov)

The Pyongyang City People's Committee delegation to the Soviet Union (21 Nov - 2 Dec)

The Korean Democratic Jurists Association delegation to the Soviet Union for the conference of the International Democratic Jurists Association Bureau (Nov)

The Korean Musicians Union delegation to the Soviet Union (20 Nov - 5 Dec)

The Korean journalists delegation to Vietnam (15 Nov - 15 Dec)

The Foreign Language Publications Company delegation to China (25 Nov - 5 Dec)

Our country's government trade delegation to Bulgaria (Nov)

Our country's government trade delegation to Romania (Nov)

The Kim Il-song Higher Party School delegation to Romania (30 Nov - 18 Dec)

Our country's government commerce delegation to the PRC (6 Dec - 22 Dec)

Our country's cultural delegation to Bulgaria (6-24 Dec)

The Korean Federation of Industrial Technology Mining Society delegation to Poland for the 31st conference of the organizational committee for the International Mining Congress (8-29 Dec)

KWP delegation to the 20th French Communist Party Congress (13-24 Dec)

The 25 April soccer team to India (Nov)

Our country's ping-pong team to India (Dec)

KWP delegation to the 37th Uruguayan Socialist Party Congress (Dec)

Our country's government economic delegation to Somalia (Dec)

Our country's trade union delegation to the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union (19-24 Dec)

Our country's Women's Union delegation to the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union (19-24 Dec)

The DPRK party and government delegations to the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union (19-24 Dec)

Our country's Korea-USSR Friendship Society delegation to the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union (19-24 Dec)

Our country's Socialist Working Youth League delegation to Nepal (Dec)

Our country's fish-farming delegation to China (Dec)

Our country's scientific and technological cooperation delegation to China for the 13th conference of the Korea-China Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (Dec)

The Kim Il-song University delegation to the international meeting for presentation of theories (Dec)

Delegations of Other Countries Visiting Our Country

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Foreign Ministry delegation (Jan)

The PRC government trade delegation, headed by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Li Ch'iang (Jan)

Japan Socialist Party International Bureau Chief Kanji Kawasaki and party (5-14 Jan)

The Soviet Academy of Sciences economists delegation, headed by director of the Oriental Study Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and senior fellow of the academy, economist Gazavich Igori Tzhevanovich(?) (11 Jan - 8 Feb)

The government delegation of the Republic of Burundi, headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, and Plan Simbanaiye Artemon (12-19 Jan)

Albanian government commerce delegation, headed by Vice Minister of Agriculture Halmi Zaimi(?) (Jan)

Delegation of the Federation of Japan-Korea Friendship Promotion Committees, headed by Juji Kuno, member, Liberal Democratic Party, of the House of Representatives, Japanese Diet, and Acting President of the Federation of Japan-Korea Friendship Promotion Committees (18-27 Jan)

Palestine Liberation Organization delegation, chief delegate Ibrahim Hamud Munir (Jan)

Cuban writers delegation, headed by writer Julio Rio Andres Chaconres(?) (18 Jan - 3 Feb)

The friendship delegation of the Tabora Institute of Revolution, Tanzania, headed by the Institute director L. K. Msiki(?) (21 Jan - 4 Feb)

Puerto Rico Socialist Party delegation, headed by party general secretary Juan Mari Blas(?) (28 Jan - 3 Feb)

Japan YOMIURI SHINBUN editorial committee adviser Takeo Takagi and party (Feb)

Chilean Movement for Unity in People's Action delegation, headed by the organization's general secretary Jose Rodriguez Ambrosio(?) (19-26 Feb)

Uruguay's Socialist Party delegation, headed by the international affairs secretary of the party central committee, Jose Pedro Cardozo(?) (29 Feb-8 Mar)

Kingdom of Cambodia National Coalition Government military delegation, headed by the government minister of military equipment and armaments, Lt Gen Guong Samol(?) (15-18 Mar)

The Hungarian economic business delegation of the Korea-Hungary Committee for Economic and Scientific Technological Consultation, headed by Vice Minister of Heavy Industry Sili Gyory(?) (14-28 Mar)

Commentator of the Mogadishu Broadcasting Station, Somalia, Abdul Karim Haji di Ali(?) (14-28 Mar)

Special envoy of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Minister of Education and Provincial Coordination Abdul Hafiz Pirzada, and party (24-27 Mar)

Sudanese mass game team (Mar)

Republic of Finland Ambassador to China, Veri Helenius(?) (31 Mar - 5 Apr)

Kissien Hijin Vagidi(?) in charge of the "Comrade Kim Il-song's Chuche Ideology Study Group" in Europe (31 Mar - 27 Apr)

Jorgen I. Erickson(?), in charge of the "Study Group of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works" in Sweden, Secretary Sweden-Korea Friendship Society, and journalist (31 Mar - 18 Apr)

Mohamed S. Koroma(?), delegate of "Study Group of Marshal Kim Il-song's Works" in Sierra Leone (31 Mar - 18 Apr)

Litva Rina Haimiller(?) delegate of the "Study Group of President Kim Il-song's Works" at Tampere, Finland (31 Mar - 18 Apr)

Darmiro Figuerra(?) delegate of the "Study Group of Comrade Kim Il-song's Revolutionary Career and Works" formed by students from three continents studying in Europe (31 Mar - 11 Apr)

Japanese scholars delegation, headed by Japan's Hosei University Professor Kaoru Yasui (31 Mar - 18 Apr)

Somali social science scholars delegation, headed by Somali Teachers College Professor Sallehu Haji Pharao Dirir(?) (31 Mar - 27 Apr)

Japanese delegation of cultured men, headed by music critic Kinji Yamane (31 Mar - 28 Apr)

Mauritanian News Agency President Abdel Rahman Uld Brahim Kril(?) (31 Mar - 18 Apr)

Editor of Australian magazine "Torch" [hwaebul] Stanley Moore(?) (31 Mar - 28 Apr)

Editor of "Red Maul," London, Britain, Talik Ali(?) (31 Mar - 11 Apr)

Dr Juhad Channel(?) Professor of dynamics of the Dar es Salaam University, Tanzania, and his wife (31 Mar - 19 Apr)

Professor Demmar Ahmid(?) of the Algiers University, Algeria (31 Mar - 11 Apr)

Teacher Jerome Riad(?) and his wife of the Tlemcen Middle School, Algeria (31 Mar - 11 Apr)

Delegate Perez Dos Santos(?) of the "Study Group of Comrade Kim Il-song's Chuche Ideology" in Sao Tome and Principe (Apr)

Sergio Spazzari(?), in charge of the "Chuche Group for Study and Publication of the Works of Comrade Kim Il-song" in Italy; Milan high school teacher of law and economics; and his party (31 Mar - 18 Apr)

Delegate Abronio Carbarro(?) of the "Study Group of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary career and works" in Brazil (31 Mar - 2 May)

Nenar Neilsson(?), member of the "Study Group of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works" in Sweden; member of the executive committee of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Society (31 Mar - 18 Apr)

Delegation of the Swiss Public Information Committee on Korea, headed by the committee chairman Wasser Otto(?) (31 Mar - 18 Apr)

Delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, headed by the general secretary of the Ministry of Education Hum Obiang Mba(?) (31 Mar - 11 Apr)

Mali delegation, headed by the Mali News Agency President Boubakar Mahman Traore(?) (31 Mar - 11 Apr)

Delegation of the Sudanese News Agency, writers, citizenry, and cultured people, headed by the news agency president 'Abd-al-Larem Mahoudi (31 Mar - 19 Apr)

Faculty delegation of San Marcos University, Lima, Peru, headed by the professor of history for the university academy of social sciences; doctor; committee member of the Peru-Korea Friendship Society, Carlos Daniel Balgaroselle(?) (31 Mar - 18 Apr)

Denmark-Korea Friendship Society delegation, headed by reporter of the Danish Socialist Democratic Party newspaper ACHUELD(?) and member of the Denmark-Korea Friendship Society, Anger Petersen(?) (31 Mar - 28 Apr)

Public Information Bureau Chief of the Norway Institute of External Affairs, Harald Munje Koss(?) (Apr)

Owner-Operator of Iraqi newspaper AL-RUSHD, Mustafa 'Abd-al-Ratit al-Faqiqi(?); and managing editor of the newspaper 'Ali Mahmud Jamil al-Taqriri(?) (31 Mar - 27 Apr)

Delegate of "Norway-Korea Committee for Solidarity" Hans Porne(?) (31 Mar - 19 Apr)

Sacharya Shikomba(?), in charge of the "Study Group of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works and Revolutionary Career," in Africa and responsible East African representative for the Southwest African People's Organization (Namibia) (31 Mar - 18 Apr)

Victor Horail Monteiro(?), economist of the administrative secretariat, African Independence Party, Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde (31 Mar - 14 Apr)

Free lance reporter Ross Han Buduno Dundziboi(?) of a West German Television Station (31 Mar - 18 Apr)

Palestine Liberation Organization delegation, headed by Abu Nidal (4-7 Apr)

Cyprus-Korea Friendship Society delegation, headed by the secretary general of the society and managing editor of the newspaper DANE(?), Krisantos Sabides(?) (4-10 Apr)

Editor of the Syrian paper "Culture" [munhwa], Mathad Akash(?) and wife (Apr)

Dean of the Department of Social Sciences, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and senior professor in charge of economics, Dr J. F. Luemamu(?) (Apr)

Nepalese Journalists Association President Kopal Das Sresta(?) (Apr)

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and Chairman of the Cambodian National Unity Front (5 Apr - 5 May)

Nippon Hoso Kyokai [NHK - Japan Broadcasting Association] General Bureau Deputy Chief and News Bureau Chief, Masahito Kawahara, and party (4 Apr - 2 May)

Pakistan-Korea Friendship Society delegation, headed by chairman of the "Study committee for the works of Comrade Kim Il-song" of Pakistan, and president of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Society, Mushahid Hussein Said(?) (7-28 Apr)

Antoine Ntahokaja, Minister Delegate at the Presidency as special envoy of the president of the Republic of Burundi (11-18 Apr)

Syrian Arab Republic delegation, headed by Minister of Higher Education Shakir al-Fahham (11-18 Apr)

Mauritania-Korea Friendship Society delegation, headed by the chief of the General Bureau of the Mauritanian People's Party, and secretary general of the Mauritania-Korea Friendship Society, Vaccari Kuiribakari(?) (11-18 Apr)

Japan ASAHI SHINBUN chief editorial staff Kiyoshi Ebata and party (11 Apr - 2 May)

Japan KYODO News Agency editorial committee chairman Yasumasa Oda and party (11 Apr - 2 May)

Malda Mellos(?) chairman of the Committee for Solidarity between Chile, Asia, and Africa, and chief, finance department, Chilean Socialist Party Central Committee (11-28 Apr)

Finland-Korea Friendship Society, headed by executive committee member of the society and deputy chief of the Finnish Economic Planning Bureau, Jannu Linmainna(?) (11-27 Apr)

Nigerian economist William Anniche(?) (11-27 Apr)

Kula Rathnathradhar(?) President of Patan Engineering College, Katmandu, Nepal (Apr)

Government economic delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, headed by Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Muhamed Hadzic (19-21 Apr)

Japan Socialist Party Activists delegation, headed by the party National Movement Bureau Chief Shigeru Ito (12-28 Apr)

The PRC government military delegation, headed by CCP Central Committee Politburo member and the Chinese People's Liberation Army Shenyang Unit Commander Chin Sok-ryon (Chen Shek-yen?) (23-30 Apr)

The Romanian government military delegation, headed by Vice President of State Council Emil Bodnarus (23-29 Apr)

The Soviet Union government military delegation, headed by Vice Minister of Defense Marshal Kiril Moskalenko(?) (23-29 Apr)

The Cuban government military delegation, headed by Vice Minister of [Revolutionary] Armed Forces, Maj Oscar Fernandez Mel (23-29 Apr)

Government military delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, headed by Vietnamese People's Army Maj Van Thiang(?) (23-28 Apr)

The PRGRSV military delegation, headed by high ranking officer Le Chiuk(?) (23-28 Apr)

Czechoslovak government military delegation, headed by Ministry of National Defense First Department Chief Lt Gen Basil Ballo(?) (23-29 Apr)

Hungarian government military delegation, headed by the Hungarian People's Army General Political Bureau Chief, Maj Gen Karbari Perenz (23-29 Apr)

German Democratic Republic government military delegation, headed by Vice Minister of National Defense Lt Gen Werner Fleizner(?) (23-29 Apr)

Polish government military delegation, headed by Vice Minister of National Defense and concurrently Commander for defense of the national territory Lt Gen Tadeusz Dutchaski(?) (23-29 Apr)

Bulgarian government military delegation, headed by Vice Minister of National Defense Maj Gen Milcho Asenov(?) (23-29 Apr)

Mongolian government military delegation, headed by Mongolian People's Army General Political Bureau Chief Maj Gen Tonbomin Yodondur Illuchi(?) (23-29 Apr)

The government military delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, headed by chief of federal secretariat of national defense Lt Gen Jovanovich Vodzhitar(?) (23-28 Apr)

The government military delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania, headed by Vice Minister of Defense and National Service Godfrey O. Moka-hama(?) (23 Apr - 5 May)

Syrian Arab Republic government military delegation, headed by the Syrian Army Political Guidance Bureau Chief 'Abd-al-Ghani Ibrahim (23 Apr - 2 May)

Somali government military delegation, headed by the National Army Deputy Commander Nuru Ado Ali(?) (23 Apr - 2 May)

People's Republic of the Congo government military delegation headed by Capt Sau Nugesso(?) of the Congo National People's Army (23-29 Apr)

Arab Republic of Egypt government military delegation, headed by the Second Egyptian Field Army Commander Maj Gen M. Sa'id Mahmud(?) (23-29 Apr)

The government military delegation of the Republic of Indonesia, headed by secretary general of the council of national defense and security, Karu-takusuma(?) (23-29 Apr)

The government military delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, headed by Provost Marshal Batould Meiouf(?) (23-29 Apr)

Palestine Liberation Organization military delegation, headed by Yarmuk Army Commander Walid 'Amir (23-29 Apr)

The government military delegation of the Sudan, headed by Quartermaster General of the Sudanese Army Muhammed Nur al-Sa'id (23-29 Apr)

The Algerian government military delegation, headed by Superintendent of the National Military Academy for Training Noncommissioned Officers Aed Ja Ali(?) (23-29 Apr)

The Republic of Guinea government military delegation, headed by its Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our country Diob Mamatu(?) (23-28 Apr)

The Republic of Iraq government military delegation, headed by General Military Affairs Bureau Political Morality Section Chief Abdul Rahu S. al Malahu(?) (23-28 Apr)

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen government military delegation, headed by Military College Superintendent Ahmad Salin 'Abid (23-29 Apr)

Pakistani government military delegation, headed by Infantry Division Commander Azmat Awan(?) (23-29 Apr)

Mali Republic government military delegation, headed by staff officer Hamala Keida(?) (23-29 Apr)

Yemen Arab Republic government military delegation, headed by Chief of Military Equipment Bureau, Supreme Headquarters of the Yemen Army, Ahmed Al Mudala Kiya(?) (23-29 Apr)

Republic of India government military delegation, headed by K. D. Bassishuta(?) (23-29 Apr)

Cuban Rural Folksong Troupe (26 Apr - 30 May)

Correspondent Ion Zhellizhanu(?) of AGERPRES, the Romanian Press Agency (Apr)

Iranian soccer team to take part in the three-team selection preliminaries for the Asian region for the XX Olympiad (29 Apr - 3 May)

North Europe Commercial Bank of France delegation, headed by the bank president Gido Boisson(?) (29 Apr - 3 May)

International referees for the three soccer team selection preliminaries for the Asian region for the XX Olympiad (May)

China's Shanghai Dance Troupe, headed by member CCP Central Committee, secretary CCP Shanghai City Committee, and vice chairman of the Shanghai City Revolutionary committee, So Kyong-hyon [Korean phonetic] (6 May - 10 Jun)

All-Japan Conference of Reformist Mayors delegation, headed by Ichio Asukada, Mayor of Yokohama, Kanagawa Prefecture (9-16 May)

A Japanese high school soccer team, headed by director of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association, and chairman of the Amateur Athletic Association of Chiba Prefecture, Kyuta Yamaguchi (9-26 May)

Yoshiji Kobayashi, President, Nihon Television, Japan, and supreme adviser to the YOMIURI SHINBUN company (9-23 May)

The U.S. NEW YORK TIMES assistant editor Harrison E. Salisbury and party (12-28 May)

All-Japan Educational Television News Department Deputy Chief Issei Kawauchi and party (May)

Youth delegation of the Ministry of Youth, Sports, and Social Affairs of the Sudan, headed by the Ministry's Political Supervisor Muhamad Anwar (12-27 May)

Wife and daughter of Isamu Akamatsu, Vice Chairman Central Executive Committee, Japan Socialist Party (16-31 May)

Kuwaiti National Assemblyman 'Abbas Habib Munawir (16-23 May)

A Chinese Tourist Group, headed by Bureau Chief of State Construction Commission Mu Cha-mun [Korean phonetic] (16 May - 9 Jun)

Soviet Union men's volleyball team (May)

Maj Gen Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, Somali Democratic Republic (19-24 May)

Government friendship delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, headed by Secretary General, Council of Ministers, Ahmad Babakr 'Isq (22-30 May)

Sweden's women's delegation, headed by Chairman, Leftist Swedish Women's Union, Ewa Palmer(?) (23 May - 6 Jun)

Lebanese Federation of Workers and Office Workers Unions delegation, headed by member, the federation executive committee, Salim Lassen(?) (23 May - 6 Jun)

The United Republic of Tanzania Party School (Kibukoni(?) College) delegation, headed by the college professor of agricultural economy Ambakishe Plama(?) (23 May - 6 Jun)

The U.S. WASHINGTON POST Far East Bureau Chief Celic S. Harrison(?) (23 May - 24 Jun)

Iranian People's Party delegation, headed by the party's first secretary Esgandari Iraj(?) (30 May - 6 Jun)

Japan Komei-to delegation, headed by the party central executive committee chairman Yoshikazu Takeiri (30 May - 6 Jun)

Progressive Swedish writer Arbid Lundberg(?) (30 May - 13 Jun)

Czechoslovak Electric Power Industry delegation, headed by Minister of Construction and Technology of the Slovak Socialist Republic Julai Bussha(?) (30 May - 13 Jun)

Portuguese Communist Party delegation, headed by general secretary Alvaro Cunhal (6-13 Jun)

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria permanent delegate appointed to the United Nations, Rahal Abdel Latif(?) and his party (Jun)

V. Rosenberg(?) professor of the Canterbury University, Christchurch, New Zealand (6-20 Jun)

McCain(?), correspondent of Canadian newspaper TORONTO STAR and his wife (6-20 Jun)

The government economic delegation of the Republic of Chile, headed by Presidential Palace Planning Department Chief Gonzales Martinez(?) (9-18 Jun)

Chemical Industry delegation of China, headed by Vice Chairman of the Kiangsu Province Revolutionary Committee Chang Kwa [Korean phonetic] (13 Jun - 26 Jul)

Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Ministry of Foreign Affairs, United Nations Section Chief Milan Kulsac(?) (6-13 Jun)

Functionaries of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs (13-20 Jun)

Somali National University delegation, headed by the university president Dr Salih Mohamed Ali(?) (13-27 Jun)

Romanian Communist Youth League journalists delegation, headed by member, Romanian Communist Youth League Central Committee Executive Committee; and managing editor of SGUNDEA DINERE DULLUI(?) Ejuen Florescu(?) (13-27 Jun)

German Democratic Republic Karl Marx City Institute of Technology delegation, headed by the institute's first deputy president Kurt Reitert(?) (13-27 Jun)

Palestine Federation of Trade Unions delegation, headed by director in charge of mass organizations, People's Organization Department, Palestine Liberation Organization, Sulayman Allan(?) (13-27 Jun)

Delegation of the Soviet side of the eighth conference of the Committee for Economic and Scientific Technological Cooperation between the governments of Korea and the Soviet Union, headed by Dep Chmm, USSR Council of Ministers I. T. Novikov (18-24 Jun)

[People's] Democratic [Republic of] Yemen First Governorate delegation, headed by governor of the First Governorate, Twahu AhmadKa Dhi(?) (18 Jun - 4 Jul)

Finnish Communist Party delegation, headed by member, the party central committee executive committee, Leosuo Daa(?) (20-27 Jun)

Oscar Weiss(?), editor of the Chilean government organ LA NACION (20-27 Jun)

Basketball team of the Shenyang Railway Bureau, China (Jun)

The USSR writers delegation, headed by member, the Writers Union Central Committee, Sergey Smirnov(?) (20 Jun - 4 Jul)

All-Cypriot Labor Federation delegation, headed by special secretary of the federation, Akasua Fantis(?) (20 Jun - 4 Jul)

Chilean Workers Unity Center delegation, headed by national organization secretary of the Chilean Postal and Telegraph Association, Fernando Gijane(?) (20 Jun - 4 Jul)

Archery team of Moscow City, USSR (20 Jun - 4 Jul)

The USSR TASS delegation, headed by its vice president, G. M. Oseverov(?) (27 Jun - 11 Jul)

Afro-Asian Housing Organization Secretary General Abdel Hamid Zhanfal(?) and wife (27 Jun - 11 Jul)

Delegation of the Chinese side to a regular meeting of the Korea-China Yalu River Hydroelectric Development Company, headed by Vice Minister of Hydroelectricity, PRC, Tu Song-won [Korean phonetic] (30 Jun - 29 Jul)

The National Moscow Chorus of the USSR (29 Jun - 12 Jul)

The second Chinese field study team to Korea, headed by vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of Kirin Province Chong Hui-un [Korean phonetic] (1-26 Jul)

Workers delegation of Tokyo, Japan, headed by vice chairman of the Tokyo District Council of Labor Unions Kazuo Saito (30 Jun - 11 Jul)

Cuban judo team (1-26 Jul)

Government delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, headed by Minister of Public Health and Population Omar Boudjellab (4-11 Jul)

All-Romania Women's Council delegation, headed by vice chairman of the All-Romania Women's Council Suzanna Kalbal(?) (4-11 Jul)

Syrian Arab Republic educational delegation, headed by Deputy Minister of Education of the republic Haili Nasyawat(?) (4-18 Jul)

Hungarian writers delegation, headed by Czacu Julia(?) (4-18 Jul)

Permanent Socialist Republic of Romania delegate to the United Nations Ion Darcu(?) (8-14 Jul)

Democratic Republic of Vietnam movie delegation, headed by the republic's Ministry of Culture Movie Bureau chief P'ang Tch'ong-k'wang [Korean phonetic] (8-21 Jul)

Chinese ping-pong team (11 Jul - 5 Aug)

Mayor of Niigata, Japan, Kotaro Watanabe, and party (12-19 Jul)

Guadeloupe General Federation of Labor Secretary General Herman Sondjong(?) (11-26 Jul)

Government friendship delegation of the Republic of Cuba, headed by member, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee; chairman labor committee of the party central committee, Lazaro Vena Gonzales(?) (11 Jul - 15 Aug)

German Democratic Republic delegation of agricultural, food industry, and forestry workers union, headed by vice chairman of the union central committee Gerhard Waverchk(?) (11-26 Jul)

Journalists delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt, headed by the vice chairman of the republic's journalists alliance; editor-in-chief of AL JUMHURIYAH, 'Abd-al-'Aziz Mohammad 'Abd-al-Rahman (11-26 Jul)

Delegation of the National Front and government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, headed by People's Democratic Republic of Yemen National Front Central Committee General Secretary; Member, Presidential Council; Chairman Standing Committee of the interim Supreme People's Assembly, 'Abd-al Fattah Isma'il (17-23 Jul)

The State of Kuwait National Assembly delegation, headed by Vice Speaker of the National Assembly Yusuf Khalid al-Mukhlid (18-26 Jul)

Japan Socialist Party Special Committee on Korean Affairs, headed by the committee chairman Kaku Asaka (18-27 Jul)

Mali Republic Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation delegation, headed by the ministry general secretary Mamadou Boubakaru Ghandi(?) (18-26 Jul)

The United Republic of Tanzania party school (Kibukoni(?) college) delegation, headed by the vice president of the college, D. T. Lukindo(?) (18 Jul - 1 Aug)

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Women's Federation delegation, headed by the federation central committee member Su'ad 'Abd-al-Hakya Pei(?) (18-26 Jul)

Somali Democratic Republic military delegation, headed by Vice President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and Secretary of Defense Brig Gen Mohamed Ali Samantar (21-28 Jul)

Yemen Arab Republic government delegation, headed by Prime Minister and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhsin al-'Ayni (27 Jul - 1 Aug)

Romanian agricultural scientists delegation (Jul)

Republic of Cuba architects delegation (26 Jul - 8 Aug)

Professor Jerome Cohen(?) of Harvard University, the United States, and wife (28 Jul - 5 Aug)

Czechoslovak Socialist Republic tourist party (Jul)

Delegation of the city of Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone, headed by the major, D. T. Ikibobez(?) (1-15 Aug)

Polish Athletic Association ping-pong team (4-19 Aug)

Members of the Korea-USSR Friendship Society (Aug)

Romanian National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives delegation, headed by union chairman, Gheorghe Petrescu (8-22 Aug)

Charles Doerner(?) in charge of the "Study Group of the Ever-Victorious Chuche Ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song" in Luxembourg (Aug)

African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde delegation, headed by party general secretary and war council chairman, Amilcar Cabral(?) (11-19 Aug)

Cuban Communist Youth League delegation, headed by the league secretary in charge of industry, Osvaldo Castro(?) (15-29 Aug)

Iraqi Federation of Labor Unions delegation, headed by the federation secretary of culture and public information, Kazzi Mazri(?) (15 Aug - 12 Sep)

National Workers Union of Tanganyika delegation, headed by the union deputy secretary general Lun Karija(?) (15-22 Aug)

Rafael Anglia(?), permanent delegate of the Students Movement for the Independence of Puerto Rico to the International Students Movement (15-29 Aug)

Algerian journalists delegation, headed by Vice Minister of Information and Culture Edrouque Boileb Brahim(?) (15 Aug - 1 Sep)

Lazar Moztsov(?) permanent delegate to the United Nations of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (19-25 Aug)

Delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kingdom of Norway, headed by a bureau chief of the ministry, Thom Braalsen(?) (19-25 Aug)

United Republic of Cameroon government friendship delegation, headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vincent Efon (20-24 Aug)

Chinese People's Liberation Army women's basketball team (22 Aug - 13 Sep)

Delegation of the Chinese side to the Korea-China Joint Committee on Frontier Railways, headed by Kirin Province Railway Bureau deputy chief Yo Witung [Korean phonetic] (22 Aug - 23 Sep)

Delegation from the Upper Volta Society to Promote Friendship Among Its Various Peoples, headed by the society president, Daouda Dialo(?) (Aug - 5 Sep)

All-India-Korea Friendship Society delegation, headed by the society vice president Sash Bushen(?) (22 Aug - 6 Sep)

Hungarian agricultural scientists delegation (22 Aug - 6 Sep)

Mongolian People's Republic parliamentary group, headed by vice speaker of the People's Great Hural, Z. Ruhakuvasoren(?) (25 Aug - 2 Sep)

Danish National Assembly parliamentary group, headed by Alfred Enssen(?) (Aug)

CPSU delegation, headed by the party central committee secretary K. F. Kadushev(?) (3-11 Sep)

Chinese soccer team (5-30 Sep)

Kairat(?) soccer team of the Kazkh SSR of the USSR (5-12 Sep)

Chinese youth delegation, headed by vice chairman of the Kwantung Province Revolutionary Committee Ryang Kum-tang [Korean phonetic] (5 Sep - 5 Oct)

Delegation of Osaka prefectural assembly, Japan, headed by the assembly speaker Tokuo Nishikawa (5-12 Sep)

Permanent delegate of Sierra Leone to the United Nations, Ismael Bin Taylor Kamara(?) and wife (5-12 Sep)

Journalists delegation of MAINICHI SHINBUN of Japan, headed by editorial chief, Takehiko Takahashi (5-19 Sep)

Republic of Finland parliamentary group, headed by member of parliament Beikko Ludkonen(?) (5-12 Sep)

Chairman of the World Democratic Youth League Robert Dobier(?) and wife
(5-17 Sep)

Romanian Press Agency, AGERPRES, correspondent and concurrently correspondent of TSUKUNFEA(?) accredited to Beijing (end of Aug - 6 Sep)

Special correspondent of the Hungarian Telegraph Agency accredited to Peking
(end of Aug - 6 Sep)

Special correspondent of AFP, the French Press Agency, accredited to Peking
(end of Aug - 6 Sep)

Delegation of the Liaison Conference for Workers Exchange and Solidarity between Japan and Korea, headed by representative member of the conference and adviser to the General Council of Japan Labor Unions [Sohyo] Akira Iwai
(11-26 Sep)

Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Federal Assembly delegation, headed by the federal assembly speaker Alois Indra(?) (11-17 Sep)

China Academy of Agriculture and Forestry, headed by the academy secretary general Lim San [Korean phonetic] (12 Sep - 14 Oct)

Republic of Austria Women's Union chairman Alma Schvagger(?) (12-19 Sep)

Ieshige Akioka, member of the editorial committee of ASAHI SHINBUN of Japan, and wife (Aug-Sep)

Yoshinobu Emoto, correspondent of YOMUIRI SHINBUN of Japan (Aug-Sep)

Hiroshi Eguchi, correspondent of KYODO News Agency of Japan (Aug-Sep)

Kaoru Fukuoka and Yoshiro Yanagawa, correspondents of NHK, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (Aug-Sep)

Katsuro Ozumi and Masami Takagishi, correspondents of NIKON TELEVISION of Japan (Aug-Sep)

Japan Educational Television correspondent Ko Ebichi(?) (Aug-Sep)

Chinese Communist Party functionaries on rest and recuperation (12 Sep - 11 Oct)

Delegation of Japan Socialist Party members of the House of Councilors, headed by member of the House of Councilors, Shigemitsu Akanekakubo (1-14 Sep)

French scholar Henri Hapter(?), delegate of the International Federation of Automatic Coordination (12-23 Sep)

Japan-Korean businessmen's friendship delegation (15-26 Sep)

Romanian Union of Agriculture, Food Industry and Water delegation, headed by Constantin Herecescu(?) (16-26 Sep)

Cuban Choreographer Gymnastics team (16-26 Sep)

Mongolia-Korea Friendship Society delegation, headed by Chairman, State Committee for Labor and Wages, M. Lhamsuren (19-26 Sep)

Socialist Republic of Romania cultural delegation, headed by the first department chief of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, Ion Brat(?) (19 Sep - 5 Oct)

Soviet Union trade union delegation, headed by secretary of the Soviet Union aeronautic workers union central committee, V. G. Nikijin(?) (10 Sep - 5 Oct)

The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences delegation, headed by academy vice president Krutov Bogdan(?) (19 Sep - 5 Oct)

United Republic of Tanzania Dar es Salaam University delegation, headed by the university acting president Pius Musekwa(?) (19 Sep - 5 Oct)

Permanent Pakistani delegate to the Organization for Solidarity of the Peoples of Three Continents, Ross Mast Hussein(?) and wife (19 Sep - 27 Oct)

Italian Federation of Agricultural Workers, Technicians, and Office Workers delegation, headed by the federation national secretary Carlo Gicerogia(?) (19 Sep - 5 Oct)

Byosuke Yasue, editor-in-chief of the political and theoretical magazine of Japan SEKAI (19 Sep - 10 Oct)

Italian Republic Parliament delegation, headed by Italian Communist Party member of the Parliament Michele Bistillo (?) (19-26 Sep)

Iranian ping-pong team (21-29 Sep)

Republic of Zambia government friendship delegation, headed by Vice President Mainza Mathias Chona (25-30 Sep)

Chinese People's Liberation Army soccer team (26 Sep - 21 Oct)

Friendship delegation of Otwock County(?) Poland (26 Sep - 10 Oct)

Swedish Ambassador accredited to China Arne Bjorn Berg(?) (29 Sep - 6 Oct)

Togo Friendship Society chairman Boligart Johnson(?) (29 Sep - 4 Oct)

Arab Republic of Egypt MENA, Middle East News Agency, delegation, headed by a departmental chief of the agency, Muhammad Wajdi al-Sa'id (5-10 Oct)

Cuban newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE correspondent Guillermo Ricarde (?) (Oct)

Republic of Upper Volta government friendship delegation, headed by Minister of Agriculture, Stockraising, Water, Forests, and Tourism Antoine Dakoure (5-12 Oct)

Peruvian Journalists Alliance chairman and concurrently secretary general Peru-Korea Society of Friendship and Culture, Genaro Carnero Checa and family (6-13 Oct)

Republic of Cuba government trade delegation, headed by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, Herminio Garcia Ruz(?) (6-24 Oct)

USSR-Korea Friendship Farm delegation, headed by Vice Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, L. V. Levanovski(?) (10-24 Oct)

Romanian newspaper MUNCA company delegation, headed by editor Ion Golne-deanu(?) (10-24 Oct)

The Soviet Union Intellectual [chisik] Society delegation (10-24 Oct)

The Soviet Union ping-pong team (10-25 Oct)

Oriental Republic of Uruguay Congress delegation, headed by Uruguayan Socialist Party General Secretary Jose Enrique Dias(?) (10-24 Oct)

Czechoslovak Women's Council delegation, headed by Women's Council Chairman, Gusta Puchikova(?) (10-17 Oct)

Swedish League of Socialist Democratic Youth delegation, headed by League Chairman Lars Enkblst(?) (13-24 Oct)

Singapore Journalists delegation, led by SINGAPORE DAILY [songju ilbo] senior political correspondent and concurrently editorial staff member, Ko Si-hyong [Korean phonetic] (13-25 Oct)

Japan Socialist Party women activists delegation, headed by Japan Socialist Party Women's Bureau chief and Japan Women's Society president, Sumiko Tanaka (13-26 Oct)

Yemen Arab Republic government information delegation, headed by Ministry of Information Press Bureau chief, Muhammad Husaya al-Jum Naini(?) (14-24 Oct)

Argentine Communist Party delegation (14-24 Oct)

Mali Republic education delegation, headed by Minister of National Education, Youth and Sports, Yaya Bagayoko (17-24 Oct)

Republic of Cuba delegation of the shortwave broadcasting station "Radio Havana, Cuba" headed by the general bureau chief of the broadcasting station, Alfredo Vinas Alonso (?) (17 Oct - 1 Nov)

Hungarian Patriotic People's Front delegation, headed by secretary, national council, Patriotic People's Front, Sentu Istvani Chulane(?) (17 Oct - 1 Nov)

Romanian Communist Party Central Committee organ SCINTEIA correspondents delegation, headed by the assistant editor of the organ, Angel Paraskiv(?) (17 Oct - 1 Nov)

Hungarian journalists delegation, headed by Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee organ NEPSZABADSAG assistant editor, Nanasi Janos(?) (17 Oct - 1 Nov)

Delegation of the Soviet side to the third conference of the Joint Korea-USSR Committee on Fish Industry, headed by Vice Minister of Fish Industry Mikhail Anatolievich Molrov(?) (17 Oct - 1 Nov)

Italy-Korean Friendship Society delegation, headed by the person responsible for the Council of International Politics and Cultural Relations among World Peoples, Rossi Micelle(?) (17-24 Oct)

The Soviet trade union of agricultural workers and office workers delegation, headed by the union central committee chairman, Ivan Shukratov(?) (17-24 Oct)

Italian Film Festival Committee Chairman Nino Ciucelli(?) (17 Oct - 1 Nov)

World Federation of Trade Unions chairman, Uruguayan Communist Party secretary, and Uruguayan Workers Center(?) general secretary, Enrique Pastorino(?) (17-24 Oct)

Finnish People's Democratic League delegation, headed by the league central committee chairman, Ellial Renus(?) (24 Oct - 1 Nov)

Dominican Communist Party General Secretary, Narciso Isaac Conde (?) (24 Oct - 1 Nov)

Romanian Armed Forces "Bol" (?) athletic team and soccer team (Oct)

Friendship delegation of Peking City, China, headed by CCP Peking City Committee secretary, Ryu So-mun [Korean phonetic] (27 Oct - 14 Nov)

Chinese tennis team (27 Oct - 25 Nov)

Arab Republic of Egypt national dance troupe (23-27 Oct)

The Soviet Union-Korea Friendship Society delegation, headed by Vice Minister of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, Sorogin(?) (31 Oct - 14 Nov)

Delegation of the German side to participate in the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee between our country and the German Democratic Republic, headed by Vice Minister of Science and Technology, Fritz Halbert(?) (31 Oct - 7 Nov)

Hungarian trade union delegation, headed by Hungarian Union of Industrial Crafts Central Committee Secretary General Bas Imre(?) (31 Oct - 7 Nov)

Peruvian Federation of Workers delegation, headed by the federation secretary, Alejandro Cruz(?) (30 Oct - 14 Nov)

Japan YOMIURI SHINBUN special team for collection of materials, headed by the newspaper's editorial committeeman, Takeshi Ogawa (31 Oct - 25 Nov)

Bulgarian government delegation to participate in the fourth meeting of the Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Consultation between the two countries of Korea and Bulgaria, headed by Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers, Pencho Kubadinski (31 Oct - 7 Nov)

Osmo Kaibainen(?), vice chairman of the Finland-Korea Friendship Society, and wife (24 Oct - 1 Nov)

Cambodian Chief of State and Chairman of Cambodian National Unity Front, Prince Norodom Sihanouk (2 Nov - 4 Dec)

Friendship delegation of the Cambodian National Unity Front and the national united government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, headed by the Cambodian National Unity Front Central Committee Political Bureau chairman, and premier of the national united government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Prince Penn Nouth (4-7 Nov)

Spanish Communist Party delegation, headed by General Secretary, Santiago Carrillo(?) (6-27 Nov)

Delegation of the People's Bank of China and Chinese banks, headed by the vice governor of the People's Bank of China and concurrently deputy chief of the administration of Chinese banks(?), Pang Ko [Korean phonetic] (7-25 Nov)

Pakistani education delegation, headed by (the administrative chief?) of the Ministry of Education, Abdul Mali Khan(?) (7 Nov)

Japan Teachers Union delegation, headed by Japan Teachers Union Central Executive Committee Chairman, Motofumi Makieda (7-17 Nov)

Peruvian Communist Party delegation, headed by the party central committee political committeeman, Ernesto Rojas(?) (7-21 Nov)

Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria government trade delegation, headed by Minister of Commerce, Layachi Yaker (7-11 Nov)

French National Assembly Foreign Policy Committee chairman, Jean D. Boroqri(?) (7-14 Nov)

Chinese Friendship and Field Study Group, headed by Hunan Province Revolutionary Committee Standing Committeeman, Wang Ch'i-kuk [Korean phonetic] (7-28 Nov)

Chinese Central Meteorological Bureau delegation, headed by deputy chief of the Chinese Central Meteorological Bureau Chang Mun-son [Korean phonetic] (7-25 Nov)

Poland-Korea Friendship Model Cooperative Farm delegation, headed by the cooperative farm management committee chairman, Pulaci Slavo(?) (7-21 Nov)

German Democratic Republic Academy of Sciences delegation, headed by the academy vice president, Werner Karlweit(?) (7-21 Nov)

Romanian teachers of history delegation (7-21 Nov)

Hungarian government commerce delegation, headed by vice minister of foreign trade, Toldoi Jene(?) (7-14 Nov)

Romanian Armed Forces "Steawa" (?) youth soccer team (Oct-Nov)

Cooperative [hypotong] Republic of Guyana government economic and trade delegation, headed by Minister of Economic Development, K. S. King (10-14 Nov)

Malagasy Republic government delegation, headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs, Didier Ratsiraka (11-17 Nov)

German Democratic Republic medical scholars delegation (Nov)

The Soviet Union Forestry delegation, headed by USSR Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry General Bureau for Forestry in the Far East chief, N. S. Sauchenko(?) (13-22 Nov)

Hungarian People's Republic cultural delegation, headed by Vice Minister of Culture, Karam Palchi Jozsef(?) (14-28 Nov)

The Soviet trade union delegation, headed by chairman of the Rostov province trade union, V. N. Blanovski(?) (14-28 Nov)

Delegation of the Chinese side to participate in the 12th meeting of the Korea-China Committee for Cooperation in Frontiers River transportation (Nov)

Syrian economic delegation, headed by vice minister of agriculture, Naim Jumar(?) (17-28 Nov)

Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs delegation, headed by Ministry of Foreign Affairs Political Bureau deputy chief Niels Christian Lilish(?) (17-22 Nov)

The Soviet Union gymnastic team (Nov)

Special envoy of the president of the Republic of Uganda, Luiki Ndokawa(?) (12-25 Nov)

Japan-Korea Federation for Athletic Exchange Promotion delegation, headed by Japan Athletic Association director and Popularization Committee chairman; Chiba Prefecture Athletic Association chairman, Kyuta Yamaguchi (Nov)

Kingdom of Cambodia Supreme Royal Council general secretary, Prencheng(?), and wife (Nov)

German Democratic Republic cultural delegation, headed by Cultural Bureau deputy chief Gunther Sommer(?) (28 Nov - 6 Dec)

Free German Youth delegation, headed by Free German Youth Central Committee secretary, Dieter Mueller(?) (28 Nov - 6 Dec)

Chinese Friendship Field Study Group, headed by vice chairman, Revolutionary Committee of North Honan Province, China, Wang Ro-myong [Korean phonetic] (1-22 Dec)

Timisoara "Binadi" (?) Song and Dance Troupe of Romania (1-5 Dec)

Republic of Cuba Academy of Sciences delegation, headed by the academy secretary general, Leobihild Fernandes (5-12 Dec)

The Soviet Union Film Production Alliance delegation (5-19 Dec)

Czechoslovak Broadcasting Delegation (5-12 Dec)

The Soviet Armed Forces women's volleyball team (Dec)

Hungarian ping-pong team (5-12 Dec)

The Soviet Union youth boxing team [of all weight classes?] (12-28 Dec)

China Television Broadcast Technological Delegation, headed by China Central Broadcasting Bureau deputy chief, Tong Rim [Korean phonetic] (Dec)

Republic of Guinea party and government delegation, headed by Guinea Democratic Party Central Committee Political Bureau member and Prime Minister of the Republic of Guinea, Lansana Beavogui (16-22 Dec)

The Soviet Union "Friendship" Song and Dance Troupe (18-29 Dec)

Mongolian People's Republic government trade delegation (19-27 Dec)

Polish delegation of teachers of history (Dec)

PRC Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chi P'eng-fei (22-25 Dec)

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JOURNAL - MAJOR INTERNAL EVENTS - JANUARY-DECEMBER 1972

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1973 in Korean 1973 pp 603-612

[Text]

- 1 Jan The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song delivers his New Year's Message;

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song exchange telegrams and cards of New Year's greetings with party and government leaders of many countries; and

KWP Central Committee sends a congratulatory telegram to the Socialist Union of the Sudan on its first congress.

- 3 Jan Meeting is held in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the visit of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song at which time he gave on-the-spot instructions at the dormitory to the children of our fellow countrymen who had been repatriated from Japan; and

The Committee for Unity of Korea, Asia, and Africa designates 3-10 January as "International Solidarity Week Among the Peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America."

- 4 Jan KWP Central Committee sends congratulatory telegrams to the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party, and to the third Lebanese Communist Party Congress.

- 8 Jan The nationwide Women's Union activists meeting, held under the guidance of Comrade Kim Song-ae, conducts discussions with respect to bringing about innovations anew in a variety of commendable work such as the raising of silkworms, loyally responding to the instructions given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to organizations of the Women's Union.

- 10 Jan The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song releases his writing "On the current political and economic policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as well as several international questions" in reply to the questions posed by the correspondents of YOMIURI SHINBUN of Japan; and

Holding aloft the fresh technical innovation torch ignited by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Chollima Huich'on Machine Tool Works holds a meeting of the trade union activists, and sends out socialist emulation appeals to nationwide workers, technical personnel, and office workers, having resolved to fulfill ahead of schedule before 15 April quotas for 2 years under the Six-Year Plan, producing 10,000 machine tools; and fulfilling the current year's quota before 10 October, overfulfilling by 25 percent by the end of the year.

- 12 Jan The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to trade union organizations and members for having set examples in meticulously conducting the housekeeping of the state.
- 13 Jan The Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee issues decrees with respect to the designation of Machine Builders' Day and Communications Day, respectively.
- 14 Jan The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Korean Documentary Film Studio.
- 15 Jan DPRK Cabinet adopts decree with respect to the creation of "Order of Kim Il-song for Youth" [Kim Il-song Ch'ongnyon Yonge-sang]; and

On the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Working Youth League, ceremonies are held to confer the "Order of Kim Il-song for Youth" on exemplary Socialist Working Youth League organizations and members.

- 17 Jan Welcoming the visiting Republic of Burundi government delegation, a Pyongyang City mass meeting is held.
- 19 Jan The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Korean Journalists Union Central Committee; and

Talks are held between the delegations of the Korean Association for Foreign Cultural Relations and the Federation of Japan-Korea Friendship Promotion Committees.

- 23 Jan Welcoming the visiting delegation of the Federation of Japan-Korea Friendship Promotion Committees, a Pyongyang City mass meeting is held; and

DPRK International Trade Promotion Committee [on the one hand] and the Federation of Japan-Korea Friendship Promotion Committees and Japan-Korea Trading Company [on the other] sign an agreement on trade promotion.

24 Jan The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song cites functionaries and scientists in the pedology department of the Academy of Agricultural Science who have set examples in scientific agricultural research, loyally upholding the agricultural policy of the party.

25 Jan Delegations of the Korean Association for Foreign Cultural Relations and the Federation of Japan-Korea Friendship Promotion Committees sign a joint statement.

26 Jan Welcoming the visiting friendship delegation of Tabora Institute of Revolution, United Republic of Tanzania, the faculty and students of the Red Banner Man'gyongdae Institute of Revolution hold a meeting.

27 Jan The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song cites, with gifts, members of the capital city construction youth shock brigade who have set examples in carrying through the construction policy of the party.

29 Jan The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song once again sends educational grants and scholarships for the children of fellow countrymen residing in Japan; and

Delegations of the Korean Workers Party and the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico hold talks.

3 Feb With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in attendance, a joint meeting of the functionaries of Public Security and Peoples Constabulary is held, to continue until the 7th; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends a telegram of condolences to the King of Nepal, Bir Bikram Shah Deva Birendra, on the demise of the former king.

6 Feb The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song cites feature film personnel who have set examples in carrying through the literary arts policy of the party;

A report meeting is held in observance of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Feature Film Studio; and

The KWP Central Committee and the cabinet of the republic send congratulatory messages to all the workers of the Korean Feature Film Studio.

7 Feb A grand commemorative meeting of Pyongyang City is held in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army while units of the People's Army and Peoples Constabulary hold their commemorative meetings; and

The Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee announces decree on the creation of the titles of Meritorious Communications Worker, Meritorious Broadcasting Equipment Worker, and Meritorious Postal Communications Worker, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

8 Feb The great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song visits a unit of the Korean People's Army and congratulates officers and men celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

15 Feb With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in attendance, the Second Congress of the Korean Agricultural Workers Union convenes, to continue until the 19th.

16 Feb The Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee announces decree creating the titles of DPRK Meritorious Machine Builder, Meritorious Truck Driver, and Meritorious Propagandist.

19 Feb The first central report meeting is held in commemoration of the Machine Builders Day.

22 Feb The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song cites the builders who have set examples in the construction of the Pyongyang Pig-gery and Processing Factory, loyally upholding the construction policy of the party.

25 Feb The vessel "Tonghae-ho" arrives at the port of Nampo, bearing the loyal gifts of our fellow countrymen residing in Japan to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 60th birthday; and a welcome meeting is held on the dock.

26 Feb The Supreme People's Assembly standing Committee announces decrees establishing the Land and Sea Transportation Day [yughaeun chol] as well as creating the titles of Meritorious Procurement Worker, Meritorious Food Warehouseman, Meritorious Rice Polishing Worker, and Meritorious Food Supply Worker; and

Korean Federation of Industrial Technology Automation Society meeting convenes, to continue until the 27th.

29 Feb Pyongyang City meeting is held in commemoration of the 1 March Popular Uprising; and

Holding aloft the new technological innovation torch ignited by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the heroic machine building fighters of Huich'on complete 2 years' quota under the Six-Year Plan.

- 1 Mar Under the guidance of Comrade Kim Song-ae the second plenary meeting of the Fourth Women's Union Central Committee convenes, to continue until the 2d. The meeting discusses further heightening women's role in the prosecution of the three major tasks of the technical revolution as well as in the production of people's consumer goods.
- 2 Mar The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends a telegram of congratulations to the workers, technical personnel, and office workers of the Chollima Huich'on Machine Tool Works on their completion of 2 years' quotas under the Six-Year Plan.
- 3 Mar Diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level are established between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Cameroon.
- 4 Mar The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the People's Economic College.
- 5 Mar The Kusong Machine Tool Works and Man'gyongdae Machine Tool Works overfulfill their respective 2 years' quotas under the Six-Year Plan;

Opening ceremonies are held for the spring athletic meeting in Pyongyang, capital of the revolution; and

Pyongyang City mass meeting is held, welcoming the visiting delegation of the Socialist Party of Uruguay.

- 6 Mar The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the university; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends a telegram of congratulations to the workers, technical personnel, and office workers of the Kusong Machine Tool Works on completion of their 2 years' quotas under the Six-Year Plan.

- 7 Mar Pyongyang City Agricultural workers hold a meeting, welcoming the delegation of the Koreans residing in Japan to the Second Congress of the Korean Agricultural Workers Union.
- 8 Mar The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends a telegram of congratulations to the workers, technical personnel, and office workers of the Man'gyongdae Machine Tool Works on completion of their 2 years quotas under the Six-Year Plan;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Workers Newspaper Company; and

On the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the 8 March International Women's Day, Comrade Kim Song-ae meets with women of the foreign diplomatic corps accredited to our country and, with them, attends the public performance staged by the Women's Union art group.

9 Mar The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the employees of the Hyesan Ch'ongnyon Mine;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Korean People's Army band, along with citations to the artists of the band;

The KWP Central Committee and the cabinet of the republic jointly send congratulatory messages to the Korean People's Army band, all the writers, and artists; and

A commemorative meeting is held in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army band.

14 Mar President of the Republic of Burundi hands gifts to the head of our government delegation for transmission to the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song.

16 Mar A joint communique is released with respect to the visit of the DPRK government delegation to the Republic of Zambia; and

An agreement is signed between the DPRK government and the United National Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia providing for military aid to be given by the former to the latter.

17 Mar The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song begins on-the-spot guidance in Kangwon Province for all the branches of the people's economy, the guidance to continue until the 23d.

18 Mar Yongamp'o Shipyard launched 1,350-ton refrigerator transport ship "Paekma-san"; and

Pyongyang City holds a mass meeting in support of the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

20 Mar Congratulating the national youth shock brigades and youthful builders on their brilliant labor exploits in the laying of new rail tracks between Ich'on and Sep'o, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspires them to new victories;

The Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee announces decree establishing the "Medal of Kim Il-song" [Kim Il-song sang] and "Order of Kim Il-song" [Kim Il-song hunjang];

Ch'ongjin City mass meeting is held, welcoming the bicycle team bearing the loyal letter of our fellow countrymen residing in Japan addressed to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

21 Mar The 415th unit of the Korean People's Army holds a commemorative report meeting in observance of the 10th anniversary of the on-the-spot instructions given by the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

22 Mar In commemoration of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Korean National Association [choson kungminhoe], a central lecture and report meeting as well as a national social science discussion meeting are held; and

Under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the KWP Kangwon Province Committee holds plenary and expanded meetings, to continue until the 23d.

23 Mar The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song cites the functionaries who have set examples in carrying through the construction policy of the party.

25 Mar The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to members of the national youth shock brigades and youthful builders taking part in the railroad building between Ich'on and Sep'o; and

Nationwide Institutes of party cadre training hold scientific discussion meetings, to continue until the 27th.

27 Mar The great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song gives on-the-spot guidance to units of the Korean People's Army and meets with commanders and political functionaries of the army, navy, and air force on the eastern seaboard.

29 Mar Ships arrive at the port of Namp'o, carrying the loyal gifts our compatriots respectfully presented to the respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il-song on his 60th birthday; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the organs and functionaries who have set examples in writing and publishing medical books.

30 Mar DPRK cabinet adopts decision on the creation of "Kim Il-song Medal of Young Pioneer" [Kim Il-song so'nyon yongye-sang]; and

Comrade Kim Song-ae leads Pyongyang City Women's Union members in the springtime tree planting.

31 Mar The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song cites the builders who have set examples in building the sintering furnace workshop of the Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works;

The Women's Union Central Committee holds a lecture meeting as the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song draws near;

The DPRK delegation and the Lao Patriotic Front delegation hold talk;

Guard laureate Chollima Kumdok Mine completes 2 years' quotas under the Six-Year Plan; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends a telegram of condolences to PRC Premier Chou En-lai on the death of Sa Pu-ch'i [Korean phonetic]; Vice Premier, State Council, and concurrently Minister of Public Security.

1 Apr The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song attends the public performance of the Women's Union art group consisting of dependents of the Korean People's Army; and

The Korean General Federation of Trade Unions Central Committee holds a central lecture meeting as the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved leader draws near.

3 Apr The national social scientists congress convenes, to continue until the 10th; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to Pyongyang City day nursery and kindergarten stores.

5 Apr The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wife, Comrade Kim Song-ae, host a sumptuous banquet in honor of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and wife, Princess Monique, and the leader delivers a speech at the banquet; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song cites Yongyang Mine which has set an example in carrying through the economic policy of the party.

- 6 Apr The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wife, Comrade Kim Song-ae pay a return courtesy call on Cambodian Chief of State Prince Nodorum Sihanouk and wife, Princess Monique;

The DPRK and Palestine Liberation Organization delegations hold a talk;

The KWP Central Committee sends congratulatory telegrams to the leaderships of the Syrian Socialist Restorative Party and Iraqi Socialist Restorative Party on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the two parties respectively; and

The Socialist Working Youth League Central Committee holds a central lecture meeting as the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved leader draws near.

- 7 Apr Korean Democratic Women's Union Central Committee Chairman Comrade Kim Song-ae invites Cambodian Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk and wife Princess Monique to the public performance of the Pyongyang District Women's Union arg group consisting of military dependents;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends a congratulatory message to the workers, technical personnel, and office workers of guard laureate Chollima Komdok Mine on completion of their 2 years' quotas under the Six Year Plan;

Delegates of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification arrive in Pyongyang to celebrate the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song cites the Songjin Fire-resistant Products Plant and the plant workers for having set examples in carrying through the economic policy of the party.

- 8 Apr The DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee announces decrees to confer, on the occasion of the 60th birthday of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, "Order of Kim Il-song" on organs, enterprises, organizations, units of Korean People's Army [including] Korean Peoples Constabulary, as well as cadres and workers of the party and state economic and cultural organs, government organs, workers organizations, and officers, including general officers, of the Korean People's Army ([including] Korean Peoples Constabulary), also cadres of the Generation Association of Koreans Residing in Japan, in recognition of their outstanding contributions to the revolutionary struggle and construction task; and "Medal of Kim Il-song" [Kim Il-song sang] on the functionaries active in the socialist cultural construction branch.

9 Apr Bicycling team, bearing the loyal letter of our fellow countrymen in Japan addressed to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, arrives in Pyongyang, amid the rousing cheers of some 200,000 people along the 40-li route.

10 Apr Celebrating the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the working class of the Chollima Kusong Machine Tool Works presents its loyal birthday gift in the form of 10,020 units of machine tools produced; and

Accompanied by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Cambodian Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk leaves Pyongyang for a field study trip and inspects the Myohyang-san Medical Instruments Plant.

11 Apr A colorful ceremony is held, marking the completion of the first phase of the Sodusu Power Station project, and transmitted to the ceremony are the congratulatory telegram from the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song addressed to all the workers, technical personnel, and office workers of the enterprises who have taken part in the building of the Sodusu Power Station, as well as the congratulatory messages from the KWP Central Committee and the cabinet of the republic addressed to the builders of the station;

The installation of the Number Three coking furnace of the Kimch'aek Iron Works is completed and put into operation, and congratulatory messages of the Party Central Committee and the cabinet of the republic are conveyed to the meeting marking the occasion;

The KWP Chagang Province Committee and the Chagang Province People's Committee host a banquet in honor of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique, and the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song delivers a speech;

A meeting is held to receive the resolution of the KWP Central Committee Political Committee to name the KWP Central Committee Party School as "Kim Il-song Higher Party School"; and

Nationwide functionaries in the press branch hold a scientific discussion meeting as the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song draws near.

12 Apr Nationwide women hold a scientific discussion meeting with the 60th birthday of the leader close at hand.

13 Apr The KWP Central Committee, the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee, and the DPRK cabinet present messages of congratulations to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song on his 60th birthday;

An exhibition of works in commemoration of the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song opens;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song awards citations with gifts to the workers, technical personnel, and office workers of the Chollima Kusong Machine Tool Works for occupying the 10,000 units of machine tool height, and the Chollima Man'gyongdae Machine Tool Works for producing 2,518 machine tools;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Song-ae present baskets of flowers to the visiting Cambodian Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique on the occasion of the national holiday of the Cambodian People, the New Year's Day; and

Comrade cadres of the party and the government look after the presents sent by the South Korean revolutionary organizations and people, organizations of the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan and our compatriots in Japan, and many countries of the world on the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

- 14 Apr The Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee announces decree to confer the DPRK title of Twice Hero on the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song cites the construction offices which have set examples in carrying through the construction policy of the party; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, attends the public performance of the national Women's Union art group.

- 15 Apr Youthful students of Pyongyang City get together to sing loyal songs dedicated to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song;

Workers of Pyongyang City hold a soiree in celebration of the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wife Comrade Kim Song-ae receive Cambodian Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique who are in our country on a courtesy visit for the occasion.

- 16 Apr Attending the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the Korean Young Pioneers holds a meeting of nationwide organizations; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, attends the composite performance in celebration of the nationwide boy students art festival.

- 17 Apr In celebration of the 80th birthday of Madam Kang Pan-sok, women of the nationwide party cadre training organs hold a scientific discussion meeting.
- 18 Apr A central lecture meeting is held in observance of the 80th birthday of Madam Kang Pan-sok.
- 19 Apr The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wife, Comrade Kim Song-ae, pay a visit to Cambodian Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk and wife, Princess Monique, and all together, enjoy the feature film "Flower Girl";

A meeting is held to receive the decision adopted at a meeting by the secretariat of the KWP Central Committee on renaming the Nampo Institute of the Revolution as "Kang Pan-sok Institute of the Revolution"; and

On the occasion of the 102d birthday of V. I. Lenin, a special show of films along with a photo exhibition are held.

- 20 Apr The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with the Cambodian Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk, attends the composite performance in celebration of the nationwide college and university art festival;

In commemoration of the 80th birthday of the great mother of Korea, Madam Kang Pan-sok, a central report meeting is held;

The Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee announces decree on creation of DPRK titles of Meritorious Locomotive or Ship Engineer, Meritorious Rail Walker, Meritorious Railroad Transportation Worker, Meritorious Boiler Worker, Meritorious Firing Worker, and Meritorious City Management Worker; and

A preliminary meeting is held for the sixth meeting of the Fourth DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

- 21 Apr A mass meeting is held, welcoming the Pakistan-Korean friendship delegation.

- 22 Apr A national athletic festival is held in celebration of the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song; and

A joint communique is signed with respect to the establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and the Republic of Rwanda.

- 23 Apr In observance of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, a national science discussion meeting is held;

A central lecture meeting is held to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, attends the composite performance of the national workers art groups.

- 24 Apr With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song present, an impressive report meeting is held with a large attendance in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Korean People's Revolutionary Army; and

Grand ceremonies are held for the unveiling of the bronze statue of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song as well as for the opening of the Korean Museum of the Revolution.

- 25 Apr With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song present, the land, sea, and air forces of the Korean People's Army, the Korean Peoples Constabulary, the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, and the Red Youth Guards passed troops in review in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a banquet in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army;

Pyongyang City workers hold a soiree in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army; and

Party and government cadres place wreaths at the graves of the grandparents and parents of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

- 26 Apr The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has pictures taken separately with members of the relay team carrying the letter of our compatriots in Japan addressed to the leader, and the functionaries and teachers who have created the Medal of the People winning collective gymnastics "following the banner of the workers party";

With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song present, a ceremony is held for presentation of the letter of all the Korean people addressed to the leader, and the Medal of the People winning collective gymnastics "Following the banner of the workers party" are performed; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, invited to the banquet hosted by the Cambodian Chief of State Prince Norodom

Sihanouk in honor of the second anniversary of the summit meeting of the Indochina peoples, delivers a speech at the banquet.

27 Apr The Korea-Chile Friendship Society is formed.

29 Apr With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song present, the sixth meeting of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly is held, to continue until the 30th; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song cites 12 organizations which have scored high achievements in pelagic fishing.

1 May The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with the Cambodian Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk, attends the performance of revolutionary opera "Speak Up, Jungle."

2 May The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the art organization of the Ministry of Public Security, and cites its functionaries;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Central Songdowon Pioneers camp; and

The KWP Central Committee Department of Organizational Guidance Director Comrade Kim Yong-ju engages in talk with the director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency, until the 5th.

3 May The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song receives the director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency (also on the 4th);

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wife, Comrade Kim Song-ae, together with Prince Norodom Sihanouk and wife, Princess Monique, inspect the Sariwon Textile Mill, and also visit a KPA unit;

With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wife, Comrade Kim Song-ae, present, Sariwon City holds a mass meeting welcoming the Cambodian Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk and wife, Princess Monique, while the KWP North Hwanghae Province Committee and the North Hwanghae Province People's Committee host a banquet; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends a telegram of condolences to the Republic of Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure on the passing away of Kwame Nkruma.

4 May The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, invited to a banquet hosted by the Cambodian Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk, delivers a speech at the banquet.

- 6 May The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Academy of Engineering Science Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song confers the title of Model County in Education on P'yonggang County, Kangwon Province, and Mundok County, South P'yongan Province, while citing the educational functionaries of P'yonggang County;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wife, Comrade Kim Song-ae, host a luncheon in honor of the Cambodian Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk and wife, Princess Monique;

A joint statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Cambodia is signed; and

The Ministry of Culture and the Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations host a banquet in honor of the Shanghai Dance and Drama Troupe of China.

- 7 May The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song attends a composite performance of KPA art troupes; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Korean Athletic Guidance Committee.

- 10 May Pyongyang City holds a mass meeting welcoming Korean delegations from Japan in honor of the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song: the delegation of the Korean people in Japan, the bicycle team, the delegation of Korean scientists in Japan, and the sixth fatherland visiting group from Japan; and

Pyongyang City holds a mass meeting welcoming the Shanghai Dance and Drama Troupe of China.

- 11 May The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the plant where comrade Yi T'ae-yong works for having set an example in carrying through the transportation policy of the party, and awards citations to the plant functionaries.

- 13 May Hamhung City holds an impressive meeting with a large attendance, welcoming the ceremonial delegation of Koreans residing in Japan, visiting the homeland in honor of the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song; and

An assembly is held to welcome the delegation of the All-Japan Council of Reformist Mayors.

- 14 May The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song talks with the delegation of the All-Japan Conference of Reformist Mayors.

- 16 May The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the employees of the printing shops under the Bureau of Publication Guidance as well as the Pyongyang General Printing Plant.
- 18 May The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a banquet in honor of President Mohamed Siad Barre, and delivers a speech at the banquet; and
- The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the producer members of the collective gymnastics "Following the banner of the workers party" as well as the guidance teachers and all the students.
- 19 May The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song talks with President Mohamed Siad Barre;
- The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, With President Mohamed Siad Barre, visits the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Hall; and
- The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the 15 September Weekday Nursery.
- 20 May Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee announces decree on establishing the DPRK Air Force Day; and
- In honor of the visiting Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, Somali Democratic Republic, a Pyongyang City group holds a mass meeting, the collective gymnastics "Following the banner of the workers party," and a composite performance of boy students art groups.
- 21 May The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song presents to President Monamed Siad Barre a documentary film on Somalia "Somalia, which has risen to build a new society," and views it as well as the feature film "Flower Girl."
- 22 May Sariwon City holds a mass meeting, welcoming Maj Gen Mohamed Siad Barre, President Supreme Revolutionary Council, Somali Democratic Republic;
- Accompanied by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Maj Gen Mohamed Siad Barre inspects the Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works; and
- The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Foreign Languages Publishing House.
- 23 May Orders and medals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are conferred on the President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council,

Somali Democratic Republic, Maj Gen Mohamed Siad Barre, and entourage;

In honor of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, President Mohamed Siad Barre hosts a banquet, at which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song delivers a speech; and

An agreement is signed between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Somali Democratic Republic for economic and technological cooperation.

- 24 May President Mohamed Siad Barre who has been on a state visit at the invitation of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, departs from Pyongyang;

Pyongyang City women hold an assembly welcoming the wife and daughter of Isamu Akamatsu, vice chairman, Central Executive Committee, Japan Socialist Party;

KAP sentries crush and mop up numerous armed enemy troops who had infiltrated our areas of the demilitarized zone on the western front; and

Our country establishes "Korea-Sudan friendship week" on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Sudanese revolution.

- 25 May The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song views the public performance of the Shanghai Dance and Drama Troupe of China, receives its producers, directors, and artists, and congratulates them on their outstanding performance;

Pyongyang City women hold a gathering, welcoming comrade Om Chong-min, member of the ceremonial delegation of the Koreans residing in Japan, visiting in honor of the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song;

Pyongyang City holds an impressive report meeting with a large attendance in honor of the 17th anniversary of the founding of the General Association of the Koreans Residing in Japan; and

Pyongyang City holds a commemorative meeting for the third anniversary of the Sudanese revolution.

- 26 May The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song receives U.S. "New York Times" journalists.

- 29 May Comrade Pak Song-ch'ol visits Seoul to hold talks with South Korean authorities until 1 June; and

Agricultural Workers Union members in Mundok County hold an activists meeting and, resolving to increase the grain production 1.3 fold compared with the preceding year by timely weeding and meticulous tending of the wet and dry fields, challenges counties in the plains areas to a socialist emulation.

31 May Talks are held respectively between the KWP delegation and the Iranian People's Party Delegation, and between our country's delegation and the delegation of the Communist Party of Japan.

1 Jun A joint communique is signed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Chile for establishing diplomatic relations at an ambassadorial level; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a dinner party in honor of the Komeito delegation of Japan.

2 Jun A mass assembly is held, welcoming the Komeito delegation of Japan;

A central lecture meeting is held in commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the historic Poch'onbo battle; and

Pyongyang City youths and students hold a report meeting in commemoration of the eighth anniversary of the 3 June uprising of the South Korean students.

3 Jun The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gives on-the-spot guidance to the various branches of the people's economy in Chagang Province;

Hyesan City holds a report meeting in commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the historic Poch'onbo battle; and

The Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee announces decree on establishing the DPRK Sea Transportation Day.

4 Jun With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in attendance, an impressive show of the people's armed forces and mass demonstration is held in commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the historic Poch'onbo battle, followed by a ceremonial banquet; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the organs and enterprises which have set examples in laying a new railroad line between Ongjin and Pup'o.

5 Jun The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song directs until the 6th the conference of the functionaries of the party, government, and economic organs in Yanggang Province; and

Pyongyang City holds a commemorative meeting for the third anniversary of the founding of the PRGRSV.

- 6 Jun A joint press release is made on the results of the visit of the Iranian People's Party delegation to our country; and

A joint statement is issued by the delegation of the Korean Association for Foreign Cultural Relations and the delegation of Komeito of Japan.

- 7 Jun The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gives on-the-spot guidance until the 15th to the various branches of the people's economy in North Hamgyong Province; and

The KWP delegation and the Portuguese Communist Party delegation hold a talk.

- 8 Jun A DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman issues a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists for blockading all ports of North Vietnam, and ever more crazily perpetrating their barbaric bombing and shelling of the entire DRV territory.

- 9 Jun A DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman issues a statement denouncing the Japanese reactionaries for their maneuvers at a regular Diet session to fabricate a vicious law designed to repress and do away with all the democratic national rights of the Korean citizenry residing in Japan; and

NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "It is Intolerable to Make History Repeat Itself" on the occasion of the 78th anniversary of the armed invasion of Korea by Japanese militarism on 9 June 1894.

- 13 Jun A DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman issues a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists for continuing to blockade all the ports of North Vietnam and crazily perpetrating bombing and shelling of inhabited areas.

- 14 Jun Ch'ongjin City holds a farewell mass meeting for the ceremonial delegation of the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan which had been visiting to honor the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends a large number of tractors, trucks, and machine tools to Yanggang Province for the development of its people's economy; and

Under the guidance of Comrade Kim Song-ae, functionaries of the North Hamgyong Province Women's Union hold a conference.

15 Jun An agreement on economic and technological cooperation and a protocol for commercial exchange 1972-1973 are signed between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Chile;

Pyongyang City holds a mass meeting, welcoming the Chilean economic delegation; and

The ceremonial delegation of the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan which has been visiting to honor the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song departs.

16 Jun The 20th session of the preliminary conference of the North and South Red Cross organizations agree on an agenda for the formal meeting.

18 Jun The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Pyongyang Newspaper Company; and

Under the guidance of Comrade Kim Song-ae, functionaries of the South Hamgyong Province hold a conference.

19 Jun The Eighth meeting of the Committee for Economic and Scientific Technological Consultation Between the Governments of Korea and the Soviet Union is held in Pyongyang, to continue until the 24th; and

An agreement is signed between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Bulgaria with respect to postal matters and telecommunications.

20 Jun The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song awards Chollima honor prize to four Twice Chollima teacher workteams which have set examples in deepening and developing the Chollima Workteam movement; and

A meeting is held to award the People's Prize to drama "Yonpung-ho."

21 Jun KWP and Finnish Communist Party delegations hold a talk.

22 Jun Pyongyang City holds a mass assembly to welcome the delegation of the First Province of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and commemorate the third anniversary of the administrative measures.

23 Jun The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the schools and athletic teams which achieved outstanding results in the national youth ice-skating and ski competition.

24 Jun Pyongyang City holds an "Anti-U.S. Imperialist Struggle Day" mass meeting, and the meeting adopts an appeal addressed to the South Korean people.

[No entry for 25 Jun - Translator]

26 Jun The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the functionaries who have set an example in the building of Kaesong City.

27 Jun The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, and to the functionaries of the heat control task, along with citations, for having set examples in their task; and

A central report meeting is held in commemoration of the first Communications Day.

28 Jun With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song present, the national heat control congress convenes, to continue until the 30th; and

The Red transportation fighters of the "Order of Kim Il-song" laureate West Pyongyang Locomotive Guard, Third Class, establish the record of accident-free 1,500,000-kilometer runs in regular operations.

1 Jul The fourth plenary meeting of the Fifth KWP Central Committee convenes, to continue until the 6th;

Women's Union Central Committee Chairman Comrade Kim Song-ae gives military dependents in Samsok District, Pyongyang City, guidance in silkwork raising; and

Our country's foreign trade ship "Man'gyong-pong" arrives in Japan amid cheers of our fellow countrymen in Japan and the Japanese people.

4 Jul A press conference is held with national and foreign journalists with respect to the release of the North-South Joint Statement; and

Our country establishes Korea-Algeria Friendship Week (5 Jul - 11 Jul).

5 Jul Mass assemblies are held at various places in support of the North-South Joint Statement based on the 3-point principle set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the fatherland reunification;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song views the public performance by the artists in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe; and

Pyongyang City holds a ceremonial assembly in honor of the 10th anniversary of the Algerian independence.

7 Jul The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Pyongyang Children's Garment Factory.

8 Jul A central lecture meeting is held in commemoration of the 78th birthday of Teacher Kim Hyong-chik;

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the 518th military unit, the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song awards citations, along with gifts, to model members of the unit teaching staff;

A commemorative report meeting is held in honor of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the 518th military unit of the Korean People's Army;

Korean Democratic Women's Union Chairman Comrade Kim Song-ae receives the delegation of the All-Romania Council of Women, and has pictures taken with them; and

An assembly is held in commemoration of the 51st anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

10 Jul Our country establishes "Solidarity with the Cuban people month" (11 Jul - 10 Aug); and

The Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee confers Order of National Flag First Class on the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe.

12 Jul The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Institute of International Relations.

13 Jul The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to trade union propaganda functionaries;

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Geneva Agreement on Vietnam, our country establishes a support the Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S. national salvation struggle week (14-20 Jul); and

The KWP Central Committee sends congratulatory telegrams respectively to the Third Reunion Communist Party Congress and the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Japan.

- 15 Jul The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a luncheon in honor of the mayor of Niigata, Japan;
- An assembly is held to welcome Kotaro Watanabe, Mayor of Niigata, Japan, and party; and
- The Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee confers Order of National Flag First Class on the Kim Il-song Institute of Higher Physics.
- 16 Jul Pyongyang City educational functionaries assemble to welcome the educational delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic.
- 17 Jul The KWP Central Committee and the cabinet of the republic host a banquet in honor of the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen National Front and government.
- 18 Jul The delegation of our country's party and government and the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen National Front and government hold a talk.
- 19 Jul Pyongyang City workers gather to welcome the Guadeloupe General Labor Federation secretary general and wife.
- 20 Jul Pyongyang City holds a mass assembly in support of the Vietnamese People's anti-U.S. national salvation struggle.
- 21 Jul Pyongyang City holds a mass meeting to welcome the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen National Front and government.
- 23 Jul The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a dinner party in honor of the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party Special Committee on Korean Affairs; and
- The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends a telegram to Chairman Han Tok-su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan with respect to the great flood damage.
- 24 Jul The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a luncheon in honor of the delegation of the State of Kuwait National Assembly;
- The 20 Japanese fishing vessels, which have asked for emergency shelter from a typhoon, enter our harbor; and
- Our country's Red Cross Society Central Committee sends a reply to the telegram from the Japan Red Cross in connection with the Japanese fishing vessel "Hoyo Maru No 12" which had entered our territorial waters.

25 Jul The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the officers and men of the Korean People's Army unit to which comrade Pang Ch'ong-song belongs;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a luncheon in honor of the military delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic; and

The Tokyo Korean middle and high school soccer team and the Yokohama Korean elementary school music and dance troupe arrive in Pyongyang for a visit to the fatherland.

28 Jul The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a banquet in honor of the government delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic and delivers a speech at the banquet.

29 Jul A central lecture meeting is held in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the law on equality of the sexes; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the state-operated Number Five General Farm and cites model functionaries of the farm on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the farm.

30 Jul A central memorial meeting is held on the 40th anniversary of the demise of Mother Kang Pan-sok; and

Hamhung City holds a mass meeting to welcome the government delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic.

31 Jul The immortal, monumental feature film of our country, "Flower Girl," wins a special prize and a special medal at the 18th International Film Festival;

Pyongyang City holds a mass meeting to welcome the government delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic; and

Comrade cadres of the party and government, as well as women of Naegun-ro, Pyongyang City, place wreaths and bouquets at the grave and bronze statue of Madam Kang Pan-sok.

1 Aug On the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the Cuban people's armed uprising, Pyongyang City youths and students hold a soiree.

2 Aug The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Uganda establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

3 Aug The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the personnel of the Korean People's Army unit to which comrade Mun Kwang-man belongs.

- 4 Aug The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Kim Il-song Institute of Higher Physics on the 20th anniversary of its founding;

A central lecture meeting is held in commemoration of the first anniversary of the speech "The Joint Struggle of the Revolutionary Asian Peoples Against U.S. Imperialism Is Inevitably Bound To Be Victorious" made by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 6 August 1971;

A spokesman of the DPRK Red Cross Society issues a statement with respect to the 5 August formal meeting which it has not become impossible to hold, on the South Korean side to show a sincere attitude toward an early conclusion of the preparatory talks; and

A joint communique is released by the government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Yemen Arab Republic.

- 5 Aug The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the builders and members of the youth shock brigade who have taken part in the construction projects for local industrial plants and expansion of the production capacities of vinalon and vinyl chloride in Ch'angsong County.
- 6 Aug A DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman issues a statement scathingly denouncing the extreme, bestial bombing of the U.S. imperialist against the Vietnamese people.
- 7 Aug A central lecture meeting is held on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the speech delivered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song before the historic joint meeting at Ch'angsong of the local party and economic functionaries, entitled "Let Us Improve the Standard of Living Significantly for the People by Strengthening the Role of the County and Further Developing Local Industries and the Rural Economy."
- 8 Aug On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Ch'angsong joint meeting of local party and economic functionaries, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song awards citations to functionaries, along with gifts to factories, in Yangdok County for having set examples in carrying through the local industry policy of the party.
- 9 Aug The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Kang Pan-sok Institute of Revolution.
- 10 Aug The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a luncheon in honor of the delegation from Freetown, capital city of the republic of Sierra Leone;

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the Korean Association of Democratic Scientists issue statements denouncing the grave acts of treachery on the part of the South Korean authorities by massacring South Korean patriots following the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the officers and men of the KPA 526th Unit.

- 11 Aug The 5,000-ton refrigerator ship "Piro-pong" is launched at a ceremony held at Ch'ongjin Shipyard;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the workers, technical personnel, and office workers of the Chollima Yongsong Machine Works who have set examples in the production of plant facilities; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song views the public performance of an art troupe of the Korean Peoples Constabulary.

[No entries for 15 Aug - Translator]

- 16 Aug The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends tractors and trucks in large quantities to the Samsong and Ch'aesong Cooperative Farms in Chunghwa County; and

Pyongyang City holds a mass meeting, welcoming the delegation from the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde.

- 17 Aug The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the personnel of the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Pyong-mun belongs;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song receives the soccer team of the Korean middle and high schools in Tokyo and the music and dance troupe of the Korean elementary school in Yokohama, both on a visit to the fatherland; his pictures taken with them; and views the public performance of the music and dance troupe of the Korean elementary school in Yokohama; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song awards Chollima prizes to a number of Twice Chollima workteams.

- 19 Aug The Kim Il-song University holds the 25th commencement.

- 20 Aug In Pyongyang City some 72 factories and enterprises as well as some 820 youth work shops, youth work teams, and youth shock brigades fulfill their 1972 plan; also 3 years' quotas under the Six-Year Plan.

- 21 Aug The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a dinner in honor of the government friendship delegation of the United Republic of Cameroon;

The 165th repatriation ship 'Man'gyong-pong' leaves the port of Ch'ongjin on its way to Japan to bring back fellow countrymen to the socialist fatherland (returns on the 27th);

Pyongyang City holds a mass meeting, welcoming the government friendship delegation of the United Republic of Cameroon;

Comrade Kim Song-ae sends gifts to Chairman Han Tok-su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan as well as to the functionaries of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Central Broadcasting Station art troupe.

- 25 Aug The first vice chairman of the GAKRJ Central Standing Committee, scheduled to participate in the formal talk between the North and South Red Cross societies in an advisory capacity, arrives in Pyongyang, capital of the revolution, accompanied by the Korean journalists in Japan.

- 26 Aug The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a banquet in honor of the first vice chairman of the GAKRJ Central Standing Committee who is scheduled to participate in the formal talk between the North and South Red Cross societies and the Korean journalists from Japan.

- 29 Aug The Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee announces decree on the creation of a new Ministry of Industry for Daily Necessities and on the reorganization of the Ministry of Local Industries as Committee for Local Industries.

- 30 Aug The formal talk between the North and South Red Cross societies gets under way in Pyongyang and the first session progresses satisfactorily.

- 1 Sep The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song visits the Pyongyang City Taedong-mun People's School on the first school day under the compulsory 10-year higher middle school education and gives programmatic instructions.

- 2 Sep The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song attends the tandem meeting of Pyongyang City youth and students and the Korean youth and students on a visit to the fatherland from Japan; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by the GAKRJ Central Standing Committee first deputy chairman on a

visit to the fatherland for participation in an advisory capacity in the formal talk between the North-South Red Cross societies, and the Korean journalists from Japan, attends the public performance of the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood" adapted from the immortal classic "Sea of Blood," given in their honor.

- 3 Sep Mass meetings are held in honor of the GAKRJ Central Standing Committee first deputy chairman on a visit to the fatherland for participation in an advisory capacity in the formal talk between the North-South Red Cross societies as well as the visiting Korean journalists from Japan: in Pyongyang City [on the 3d], Hamhung City on the 5th, and Sariwon City on the 11th; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Pyongyang Research Institute of Vegetables on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of its founding, and awards citations to the model functionaries of the institute.

- 5 Sep Pyongyang City youth and boy students hold a farewell gathering in honor of the members of the soccer team of the Tokyo Korean middle and high schools of Japan and the music and dance troupe of the Yokohama Korean elementary school which have spent their meaningful summer vacations in the fatherland (the parties leave for Japan on the 8th); and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a luncheon in honor of the CPSU delegation.

- 6 Sep The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the members of the soccer team of the Tokyo Korean middle and high schools and the music and dance troupe of the Yokohama Korean elementary school as well as to their schools; and

A DPRK Public Information Office opens in Norway.

- 7 Sep Pyongyang City holds a memorial ceremony on the 10th anniversary of the death of Comrade Kim Kyong-sok, a veritable communist boundlessly loyal to the leader;

A central lecture meeting is held on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and

A mass assembly is held, welcoming the parliamentary delegation of the Japan Socialist Party members of the House of Councilors.

- 8 Sep Diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level are established between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Senegal; and

Agreement is reached in Munich, West Germany, between the chairmen of the North and South Olympic teams to visit each other in Pyongyang and Seoul for talks with a view to bringing about athletic exchange between the North and South.

10 Sep The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a luncheon in honor of the parliamentary delegation of the Japan Socialist Party members of the House of Councilors.

11 Sep The DPRK Red Cross Society delegation leaves Pyongyang on its way to Seoul for the second session of the formal North-South Red Cross talk; and

Pyongyang City holds a mass assembly, welcoming the parliamentary group delegation of the Republic of Finland.

12 Sep Comrade Kim Il-song, KWP Central Committee general secretary, sends gifts to the Japan Socialist Party Central Executive Committee chairman.

13 Sep The KWP Central Committee hosts a banquet in honor of the vacationing group of the CCP functionaries.

14 Sep The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song awards citations along with gifts to the factories and enterprises which have set examples in the fulfillment of the people's economic plan for the second quarter of 1972, as well as to the functionaries who have set examples in carrying through the commercial policy of the party while sending a large number of the "P'ungnyon-ho" model tractors to Unch'on County.

15 Sep The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a luncheon in honor of the vacationing party of the CCP functionaries; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Kangso Piggery and Processing Factory.

16 Sep Pyongyang City holds a mass meeting, welcoming the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Federal Assembly delegation.

17 Sep The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song releases his writing "On the chuche ideology of our party and several questions with respect to the internal and external policies of the government of the republic" in answer to the questions submitted by the journalists of MAINICHI SHINBUN of Japan.

20 Sep The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a farewell banquet in honor of the GAKRJ first deputy chairman, who took

part in an advisory capacity in the North-South Red Cross talk, and the delegation of the Korean journalists in Japan (the parties leave the fatherland on the 21st); and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Pyongyang Vinyl Chloride Footwear Factory.

- 21 Sep Comrade Chairman Kim Song-ae of the Korean Democratic Women's Union Central Committee gives guidance in silkworm raising to the military dependents at Majang-ri and Sinha-ri, Chunghwa County, Pyongyang City; and

Pyongyang City workers gather to welcome the delegation of the Liaison Conference for Workers Exchange and Solidarity Between Japan and Korea.

- 23 Sep The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a luncheon in honor of the delegation of the Liaison Conference For Workers Exchange and Solidarity Between Japan and Korea, and a dinner in honor of the parliamentary delegation of the Italian Republic, respectively.

- 25 Sep The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song cites, along with gifts, the builders for their labor exploits in the construction of the September Textile Mill.

- 26 Sep The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a luncheon in honor of the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Zambia; and

A personal letter and gifts from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Cambodian Chief of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, are conveyed by our country's ambassador to China.

- 27 Sep The Chinese Film Week in celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China gets under way throughout the republic.

- 29 Sep Pyongyang City holds a mass assembly, welcoming the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Zambia, preceded by a mass meeting in Hamhung City on the 27th.

- 1 Oct The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song awards citations to model students on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Students Day; and

A central report meeting is held on the 10th anniversary of the Students Day.

5 Oct The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Namp'o Women's and Children's Garments Factory.

7 Oct Pyongyang City holds a mass meeting in honor of the vacationing party of the CCP functionaries.

8 Oct The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song once again remits educational subsidies and scholarships for the children of our fellow countrymen residing in Japan;

An athletic meet for championships by categories is held in commemoration of the 23rd anniversary of Athletic Day.

9 Oct The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song awards citations to the national youth shock brigade members and railroad builders who have accomplished their assignments in an exemplary manner in the construction of a new youth railroad line between Ich'on and Sep'o, and sends gifts to the entire builders.

A central lecture meeting is held in celebration of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party;

The machine fighters of Yongsong fulfill their 1972 plan by 100.3 percent; and

The agreement and protocol with respect to economic and technical cooperation in the field of geological survey between our country and the People's Republic of China, as well as the protocol for the first meeting of the Committee for Economic and Scientific Technological Consultation between our country and the Polish People's Republic, are signed, respectively.

10 Oct The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends congratulatory messages to the national youth shock brigade members and railroad builders who have taken part in the new youth railroad line between Ich'on and Sep'o, and the new youth railroad "Ich'on-Sep'o line" completed, an impressive on-site ceremony is held with a large attendance for the formal opening of the line.

11 Oct Diplomatic relations are established between our country and the Republic of Upper Volta;

A commemorative report meeting is held on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the "Order of Kim Il-song" laureate Red Banner Man'gyongdae Institute of Revolution;

Pyongyang City holds mass meetings respectively in honor of the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Upper Volta and the seventh group of the fellow countrymen residing in Japan to visit the fatherland;

The Korea-Peru Friendship Society is formed; and

A central report meeting is held in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan.

- 12 Oct The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea Central Committee, affiliated unions, and the literary arts publishing company;

Comrade Chairman Kim Song-ae of the Korean Democratic Women's Union Central Committee receives the Delegation of Czechoslovak Council of Women;

The national communications workers congress convenes, to continue until the 14th;

Pyongyang City holds a commemorative meeting on the 27th anniversary of the independence of Laos;

Korea-Cyprus Friendship Society is formed; and

The North-South Coordination Committee co-chairmen hold the first meeting and issue a joint press release.

- 13 Oct The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song views the combined public performance of the workers art troupes in celebration of the start of the operations of the September Textile Mill; and

A commemorative report meeting is held on the second anniversary of the Broadcasting Day.

- 14 Oct The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song awards citations with gifts to the functionaries who have set examples in the communications task;

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Red Banner Man'gyongdae Institute of Revolution; and

With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song present, the September Textile Mill holds an impressive ceremony with a large attendance, marking the beginning of its operations.

- 15 Oct The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends tractors and trucks in large quantities to Uiju County for the development of its rural economy.

- 16 Oct A lecture meeting is held on the 46th anniversary of the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union; and

Pyongyang City women hold a mass gathering, welcoming the delegation of the Czechoslovak Council of Women.

- 17 Oct Comrade Chairman Kim Song-ae of the Korean Democratic Women's Union Central Committee receives the women activists delegation of Japan Socialist Party.
- 18 Oct The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the organs and enterprises which have taken part in the construction of the September Textile Mill.
- 20 Oct The first deputy chairman of the GAKRJ Central Standing Committee to participate in the North-South Red Cross talk as adviser to our side as well as the Korean journalists group from Japan arrive in Pyongyang.
- 21 Oct The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Boys Palace for Laesong students on the KAP documentary film studio, respectively.
- 22 Oct The respected and beloved leader Kim Il-song hosts a dinner party in honor of the Congressional delegation of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay; and

Pyongyang City workers hold a gathering, welcoming the chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

- 23 Oct The fifth plenary meeting of the Fifth KWP Central Committee convenes, to continue until the 26th;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song views the opera "Basking in the Benevolent Sunshine," a production of the Chollima North Pyongan Province Song and Dance Troupe;

The KWP Central Committee sends a congratulatory telegram to the 23d Swedish Communists Leftist Party Congress;

Pyongyang City holds a mass gathering, welcoming the Congressional delegation of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay; and

The Ministry of National Defense hosts a banquet in commemoration of the 22d anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers participation on the Korean war front.

- 24 Oct The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends a wreath to the cemetery of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Hoech'ang County, South Pyongan Province, on the occasion of the 22d anniversary of the participation of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the Korean war front;

Pyongyang City women hold a mass gathering, welcoming the women activists delegation of Japan Socialist Party; and

The North-South Red Cross talk convenes the 3rd meeting.

- 25 Oct The KWP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee, and the cabinet of the republic place wreaths at our monument and the cemetery of the Chinese People's Volunteers.
- 26 Oct The KWP Central Committee hosts a banquet in honor of the visiting Dominican Communist Party delegation.
- 27 Oct Pyongyang City holds a mass gathering, welcoming the Hungarian delegation of the Patriotic People's Front.
- 28 Oct The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a luncheon in honor of the Dominican Communist Party delegation.
- 30 Oct The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to Pyongyang Music College, silkworm farms, and breeding farms at various places; and

Pyongyang City holds a mass gathering, welcoming the Finnish People's Democratic League Delegation.

- 2 Nov The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wife, Comrade Kim Song-ae, warmly welcome the Cambodian Chief of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and wife, Princess Monique, visiting our country on a vacation; and

The North-South Coordination Committee co-chairmen hold the second meeting.

- 3 Nov The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song receives the co-chairman and party of the South Korean side who have come to Pyongyang for the second meeting of the North-South Coordination Committee, and shares luncheon with them; and

The Soviet Film Week gets under way in commemoration of the 55th anniversary of the great socialist October Revolution.

- 4 Nov The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wife, Comrade Kim Song-ae, host an impressive banquet with a large attendance in celebration of the 55th birthday of Prince Norodom Sihanouk;

Pyongyang City workers hold a gathering, welcoming the Hungarian trade union delegation.

- 6 Nov The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by party cadres, receives the Spanish Communist Party delegation headed by Comrade Santiago Carrillo;

The protocol for the fourth meeting of the economic and scientific technological consultation committee and agreement on economic and technological cooperation are signed between the two governments of Korea and Bulgaria; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the organizations which have set examples in the construction of Pyongyang City.

- 7 Nov The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a banquet in honor of the Spanish Communist Party delegation headed by Comrade Santiago Carrillo, and delivers a speech at the banquet;

Talk between the KWP delegation and the Spanish Communist Party delegation gets under way, to continue until the 8th; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, expressing condolences to the bereaved families of the victims of the unexpected disaster in Romania, sends a telegram (jointly with the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee chairman) to Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian Communist Party General Secretary and Socialist Republic of Romania State Council President, and Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Socialist Republic of Romania Council of Ministers Chairman.

- 8 Nov The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the KPA 8 February athletic organization; and

Pyongyang City holds a mass gathering, welcoming the government trade delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

- 9 Nov The Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee announces decree on elections to be held for assemblymen for the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly as well as province (Directly Administered City), city (district), and county people's assemblies;

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level;

A gathering is held in commemoration of the 19th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia;

The KWP Central Committee hosts a banquet in honor of the visiting Peruvian Communist Party delegation; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Kaesong City People's Hospital.

11 Nov The cabinet of the republic hosts a banquet in honor of the visiting government delegation of the Malagasy Republic.

12 Nov A Pyongyang city gathering is held, welcoming the government economic and trade delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana as well as a gathering by Pyongyang City teachers in honor of the delegation of the Japan Teachers Union, respectively.

13 Nov Under the guidance of Comrade Kim Song-ae the third plenary meeting of the Fourth Women's Union Central Committee convenes, to continue until the 15th; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to trade unions of various provinces (Directly Administered City) and advanced trade union functionaries.

14 Nov Welcoming the Spanish Communist Party delegation headed by General Secretary Santiago Carrillo of the party, a mass meeting is held in Sariwon City, and a mass gathering in Pyongyang City on the 17th, respectively.

15 Nov The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with the Cambodian Chief of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, views the composite public performance of Pyongyang City artists.

16 Nov A joint communique is signed with respect to the establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and the Malagasy Republic; and

A Pyongyang City mass gathering is held, welcoming the government delegation of the Malagasy Republic.

18 Nov A central lecture meeting is held in commemoration of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

19 Nov The KWP Central Committee hosts a banquet in honor of the Spanish Communist Party.

20 Nov The KWP and the Spanish Communist Party release a joint communique.

22 Nov The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to members of the youth shock brigade and builders for the construction of the historic revolutionary battlefields; and

The fourth meeting of the North-South Red Cross talk convenes.

23 Nov The united meeting of employees of the Chollima Huich'on Machine Tool Works and the Huich'on city organs and enterprises in the 216th Huich'on electoral district nominate the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly;

A report meeting is held in commemoration of the second anniversary of the instructions given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song after inspecting the building of the Women's Union Central Committee and the Women's Hall; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song awards a citation, along with gifts, to the pharmaceutical company of the Ministry of Public Health.

24 Nov The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Pyongyang City day nursery and kindergarten supply store and the University.

25 Nov The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Central Committee releases an appeal addressed to the entire Korean people on the occasion of the elections for the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and people's assemblies at various local levels; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song awards the title of Model Educational County to Kyongsong County, and cites exemplary functionaries.

26 Nov In commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Academy of Sciences, a national academic presentation meeting got under way, to continue until the 28th.

27 Nov The protocol for economic and technological cooperation between our country and the Syrian Arab Republic is signed; and

The KWP Central Committee sends a congratulatory telegram to the Puerto Rico Socialist Party Central Committee on the first anniversary of the founding of the party.

30 Nov The Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee confers the Order of National Flag First Class on the Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Social Sciences;

Co-chairmen of the North-South Coordination Committee issue a joint press release on their third meeting, and the North-South Coordination Committee holds its first meeting;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with the Cambodian Chief of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, views the revolutionary opera "Flower Girl";

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song awards citations, with gifts, to the scientists who have set examples in scientific research; and

Press functionaries hold a report meeting in commemoration of the 36th anniversary of the first issue of the revolutionary "1 March Monthly."

- 1 Dec The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song addresses an open letter to the voters in all the electoral districts;

In honor of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wife, Comrade Kim Song-ae, the Cambodian Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk hosts an impressive banquet with a large attendance, and at the banquet Comrade Kim Il-song delivers a speech; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Women's Publishing Company.

- 2 Dec The Central Election Committee issues a press release with respect to the registration with the election committee of the 216th Huich'on electoral district of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly; and

The North-South Coordination Committee issues a joint press release.

- 3 Dec United organizations of Pyongyang City boy students hold a gathering, reaffirming pledges of loyalty to the fatherly leader.

- 5 Dec The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspects the Science Exhibition Hall opened in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Academy of Sciences; and

The respected and beloved leader Kim Il-song sends gifts to the MINJU CHOSON company.

- 6 Dec Pyongyang City scientists hold a meeting in honor of the delegation of the Korean scientists residing in Japan;

At a meeting the functionaries and employees of the "Order of Kim Il-song" laureate Sinsongch'on Railroad Station resolve to bring about a new revolutionary turnaround in railroad transportation, and addresses a nationwide appeal to all railroad stations, brigades, and teams to respond to the call.

- 7 Dec The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song awards citations, with gifts, to the officers and men of the KAP 696th unit; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the schools at all levels and educational organs in Poch'on County.

- 8 Dec The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song awards a citation, along with gifts, to the KPA unit to which comrade Yi Yong-song belongs, for its labor exploits in socialist construction; and
- Under the guidance of Comrade Kim Song-ae the Korean Democratic Women's Union South Pyongan Province Committee holds a plenary meeting, to continue until the 9th.
- 10 Dec The heroic miners of the Hyesan Youth Mine produce minerals five times the preceding year's output.
- 11 Dec The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends a congratulatory letter to the workers, technical personnel, and office workers of the Hyesan Youth Mine.
- 12 Dec The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with Pyongyang City workers, participates in the election of assemblymen in the organs of sovereignty at various levels. One hundred percent of the voters cast their ballots and 100 percent of the voters voted in favor of the candidates.
- 13 Dec The protocol with respect to commercial exchange between our country and China is signed.
- 14 Dec A lecture meeting is held in commemoration of the 46th anniversary of the New Day Boys League founded and led by the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song.
- 15 Dec The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Central Committee at its 57th meeting discusses the DPRK socialist constitution (draft) and adopts an appropriate decision; and
- A joint communique with respect to the establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and the Republic of Zaire is signed.
- 17 Dec The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends a congratulatory telegram to President Mobutu Sese Seko of the Republic of Zaire on the establishment of diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between our country and the Republic of Zaire; and
- A talk between the delegation of our party and government and the delegation of the party and government of the Republic of Guinea gets under way, to continue until the 21st.
- 18 Dec The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song receives the delegation of Korean scientists residing in Japan on its way back to Japan after completing the itinerary of its visit to the fatherland, and hosts a luncheon in its honor;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a banquet in honor of the delegation of the party and government of the Republic of Guinea headed by Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui, and delivers a speech at the banquet.

- 19 Dec Pyongyang City holds a mass meeting, welcoming the delegation of the party and government of the Republic of Guinea;

A ceremonial meeting is held for the presentation of the congratulatory letter and gifts from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the workers, technical personnel, and office workers of the Hyesan Youth Mine; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Boys Palace for Pyongyang students.

- 20 Dec Under the guidance of Comrade Chairman Kim Song-ae, the Women's Union holds national activists meeting, sums up progress in the fulfillment of the economic tasks assigned to the Women's Union organizations by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and discusses measures to be taken in the future; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song awards citations, with gifts, to Women's Union organizations and Women's Union members for having set examples in the prosecution of the economic task.

- 21 Dec The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a dinner party in honor of the delegation of the party and government of the Republic of Guinea headed by Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the scientists affiliated with the Academy of Sciences who have set examples in scientific research;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends farm machinery and facilities in large quantities to the Chollima Hwasong Cooperative Farm of Pyongyang City;

An agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the DPRK government and the Republic of Guinea government is signed; and

In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, meetings are held in Hamhung City and Wonsan City.

- 22 Dec The sixth plenary meeting of the Fifth KWP Central Committee convenes;

The preparatory meeting for the first meeting of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly is held; and

A talk takes place between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of our country and the PRC Foreign Minister.

- 23 Dec The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song hosts a luncheon in honor of the PRC Foreign Minister, Chi P'eng-fei;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends tractors and trucks in large quantities to silkworm farms and cooperative farms raising silkworms on a large scale; and

Pyongyang City holds a mass meeting, welcoming the PRC Foreign Minister Chi P'eng-fei.

- 25 Dec The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song in attendance, the first meeting of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly convenes, to continue until the 28th. The meeting adopts the DPRK socialist constitution, elected [officials to] the DPRK central government organs, and installs the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as DPRK President; and

A protocol with respect to mutual commodity deliveries and payments for 1973 between our country and the Mongolian People's Republic is signed.

- 26 Dec Pyongyang City holds a commemorative meeting on the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Romania.

- 27 Dec The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends a congratulatory telegram to the workers, technical personnel, and office workers of Manp'ung Mine; and

KCNA releases a report on the repatriation of the fishermen of the southern half who earlier came into the northern half of the republic.

- 28 Dec Pyongyang City holds a commemorative meeting on the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- 29 Dec Pyongyang City holds an impressive mass meeting, celebrating the national event of the installation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the DPRK President. Meanwhile, Pyongyang City youth and boy students hold loyal bonfire gatherings;

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as DPRK President receives courtesy calls of the foreign diplomatic corps in our country; and

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song awards citations, with gifts, to the exemplary builders in the construction of

the Number Two building of the University, and sends many tractors and trucks for the development of the rural economy of T'aech'on County.

30 Dec Pyongyang City holds a commemorative meeting on the 14th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution; and

KWP Central Committee sends a congratulatory telegram to the National Politbureau of the Mauritanian People's Party on the 11th anniversary of the founding of the party.

31 Dec With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in attendance, Pyongyang City boy students and kindergarten children get together on New Year's Eve to usher in the New Year; and

Meetings are held everywhere, celebrating the happy national event of the installation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the DPRK President.

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END